PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

EIGHTEENTH REPORT

FROM THE

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND,

WITH

APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,

LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
1850.

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MAPS

to be placed at end of Report.

Map of Ireland, showing the Arterial Drainage Districts in which the works have been completed and those which are at present in progress.

Map of Ireland, showing the position and extent of every Loan made under the Land Improvement Act, 10 Vic. cap. 32.

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PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

EIGHTEENTH REPORT

FROM

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS IN IRELAND.

TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS,

WE have the honor to submit our Eighteenth Annual Report, embracing in the usual manner, the several services entrusted to our management, viz.:—

Accounts:—

- Loans and Grants for Public Works.
- Repayments to Her Majesty's Exchequer.
- Sanctions for Grants.

Landed Property Improvement.

Public Buildings:—

- Government Buildings in and near Dublin.
- Queen's Colleges.
- Maynooth College.
- Lunatic Asylums.
- Customs' Buildings.
- Constabulary Buildings.

Roads and Bridges.

Post Roads repaired.

Roads completed by Loans from Relief Repayments.

Drainage (Arterial).

Piers and Harbours.

Limerick Docks.

Inland Navigation.

Fisheries.

Railways, purchase of Lands for.

LOANS

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Loans and Grants.

LOANS AND GRANTS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

See Appendix A. to F.

STATEMENTS of all Loans and Grants made for Public Works will be found in the Appendix, and the following is an abstract of the Funds which have from time to time been made applicable thereto, showing the Amounts issued on account of each description of Loans, and the Amounts repaid to the 5th January, 1850.

For Loans.

	Sanctioned to be Issued.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
A.	Original appropriation by Act 1 and 2 Will. IV., c. 33	500,000	0	0			
	Additional sum, by Act 6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 108	100,000	0	0			
	Re-issued, pursuant to Act 1 and 2 Will. IV., c. 33	244,650	0	0			
	Of 50,000*l.*, under Act 1 Vic., c. 21, 4,000*l.* was appropriated to Grants, leaving for Loan	46,000	0	0	890,650	0	0
B.	15,000*l.* per quarter, by Act 6 and 7 Vic., c. 44, commencing 10th October, 1843, when Exchequer Bill issues ceased	210,000	0	0			
	By Act 9 and 10 Vic., c. 108, in aid of Relief Works, Act 9 Vic., c. 1	145,000	0	0			
	By Act 10 and 11 Vic., c. 106, for Arterial Drainage	370,000	0	0			
	By Act 12 Vic., c. 23, for ditto	200,000	0	0			
	15,000*l.* per quarter for five years from 5th April, 1847, to 5th January, 1852, inclusive, pursuant to Act 9 and 10 Vic., c. 85	300,000	0	0			
	By Act 11 and 12 Vic., c. 51, for the re-issues of sums repaid under Act 10 and 11 Vic., c. 87, for the completion of Relief Works and Arterial Drainage, there has been made available by Treasury Warrant	100,933	7	10	1,325,933	7	10
C.	By Act 2 and 3 Vic., c. 21, for the Improvement of the Navigation of the River Shannon (Loan portion)				294,090	0	0
D.	Sums charged upon the Consolidated Fund for the Employment of the Labouring Poor, pursuant to Act 9 and 10 Vic., c. 107, 4,848,235*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, of which there has been certified to be repaid:—						
	By Counties, per Act 10 and 11 Vic., c. 87	2,244,585	2	4			
	By Landed Proprietors, &c., per Act 10 Vic., c. 10	200,159	3	1	2,444,744	5	5
E.	By Act 10 Vic., c. 32, for the Improvement of Landed Property	1,500,000	0	0			
	By Act 12 Vic., c. 23, ditto	300,000	0	0	1,800,000	0	0
	Total amount of Funds placed at our disposal for Loans, to 5th January, 1850				£6,755,417	13	3

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			£.	s.	d.
Out of the sums sanctioned as above, issues have been made as follows:—					
A. By Exchequer Bills, Act 1 and 2 Will IV., c. 33, and subsequent Acts (A)			890,650	0	0
B. By Commissioners for Reduction of National Debt, Act 6 and 7 Vic., c. 44, and subsequent Acts (B.), viz.:—					
For ordinary Loans . .	£192,554	19 2			
For Arterial Drainage . .	560,720	16 9			
For Relief Works, Act 9 Vic., c. 1	226,349	19 11			
			979,625	15	10
C. By Act 2 and 3 Vic., c. 61, for the Improvement of the Navigation of the River Shannon (Loan portion) .			294,090	0	0
D. By Act 10 and 11 Vic., c. 87, being the moiety of sums issued:—					
To Counties, Act 9 and 10 Vic., c. 107	£2,244,744	5 5			
And by Act 10 Vic., c. 10, for account of Landed Proprietors	200,159	3 1			
(D.)			2,444,744	5	5
E. By Paymaster of Civil Services, Act 10 Vic., c. 32, and subsequent Acts (E.) for the Improvement of Landed Property			808,786	6	5
Total issued to the 5th January, 1850 .		£	5,417,896	7	8
From the total sanctioned		£	6,755,417	13	3
Deduct the total issued			5,417,896	7	8
Leaving to be issued, viz.:—					
For Land Improvement . .	£991,213	13 7			
For Ordinary Loans and Arterial Drainage	346,307	12 0			
			1,337,521	5	7

TOTAL REPAYMENTS to Her Majesty's Exchequer to the 5th January, 1850.

		Principal.			Interest.			Totals.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
A.	By transfers on account of Act 1 and 2 Will. IV. c. 33 (including 60,000*l.* repaid by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners direct to the Exchequer) . .	637,234	6	7	222,730	11	8	859,964	18	3
B 1.	By transfers on account of Act 6 and 7 Vic., c. 44, &c., for ordinary Loans and Arterial Drainages	82,924	16	4	40,732	7	2	123,657	3	6
B 2.	And by Relief Works, Act 9 Vic., c. 1.	46,794	11	9	13,276	10	4	60,071	2	1
C.	By transfers on account of Act 2 and 3 Vic., c. 61, for Shannon Navigation, viz.:— £. s. d. Counties . 221,272 6 4; Individuals 9,053 2 5	200,639	11	5	29,685	17	4	230,325	8	9
		967,593	6	1	306,425	6	6	1,274,018	12	7
D.	By transfers on account of Act 10 and 11 Vic., c. 87, for the employment of Labouring Poor:— £. s. d. Counties . 132,236 18 11; Proprietors 12,430 10 1	(Repaid on the principle of an annuity.)						144,667	9	0
E.	By transfers on account of Act 10 and 11 Vic., c. 32, for improvement of Landed Property	Ditto.			Ditto.			29,907	14	6
	Total repayments to the 5th January, 1850 . . .	..			..			1,448,593	16	1

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Loans and Grants.

Total Sanctions for Grants.

See Loans.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
A and B.	Appropriated, by Act 1 and 2 Will. IV., c. 33, for Public Works	50,000	0	0			
	Appropriated, by Act 1 Vic. c. 21, for Public Works	50,000	0	0			
	Portion of 50,000*l.*, by Act 1 and 2 Vic., c. 88, appropriated to Grant	4,000	0	0			
	Appropriated, by Act 6 and 7 Vic., c. 44, for Public Works	21,000	0	0	125,000	0	0
B.	By Act 9 Vic., c. 1, for aid of Relief Works	50,000	0	0			
	By Act 9 and 10 Vic., c. 108, for aid of Relief Works	175,000	0	0	225,000	0	0
C.	By Act 2 and 3 Vic., c. 61, in aid of River Shannon Improvements	. .			290,717	0	0
B.	For Piers and Harbours, Act 9 Vic., c. 3	50,000	0	0			
	For Piers and Harbours, Act 10 and 11 Vic., c. 75	40,000	0	0	90,000	0	0
B.	For Navigation in connexion with Drainage, Act 5 and 6 Vic., c. 89, &c., &c.	. .			141,073	0	0
D.	For the Employment of Labouring Poor, Act 9 and 10 Vic., c. 107, moiety Expenditure against Counties, made Grant by Act 10 and 11 Vic., c. 87	. .			2,231,077	4	1
				£	3,102,867	4	1

Of the above there remained unissued on the 5th January, 1850:—

	£.	s.	d.
For Piers and Harbours	43,000	0	0
Navigation in connexion with Drainage	60,073	0	0

Land Improvement.

LANDED PROPERTY IMPROVEMENT ACT.

In making our Report on the progress of the works in operation under the Landed Property Improvement Act, during the year 1849, and the benefit which has resulted from those works, we have the pleasure to state, that the Reports which have been received from our Inspectors show, not only that the execution of the works has become more perfect, and at the same time more economically performed, but that a great increase is already observable, both in the quantity and quality of the produce from the lands which have been drained and subsoiled, whether it consist of cereal or green crop; and in many cases the improvement has been so decided that the neighbouring farmers have been induced, on their own account, both to drain and subsoil the lands in their occupation.

It is true the farmers rarely sink the drains sufficiently deep, as they will not incur the expense of taking up the outfall, which frequently is situate beyond the limits of their holdings; but such attempts at improvement, imperfect though they be, are always remunerative and worthy of the attention of landlords and their agents, who, when the tenants are willing to do something for themselves, should assist them by deepening and clearing the main drains

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and outfalls, so as to enable them to sink the parallel and sub-main drains to the depth of four feet at least, where rocks or large boulder stones do not interfere.

The third year in succession of the agricultural crisis under which this country has been suffering, has now passed away, and all persons capable of reflection perceive at length, that they must rely on their own exertions, and not further depend on external aid to help them out of the difficulties by which they are surrounded.

Exertion has, to a certain degree, succeeded to apathy and despair, and the successful operations under the Arterial Drainage and Land Improvement Acts, have so far operated beneficially, as to induce the hope, that by a steady perseverance in the improvement of agriculture, landlords as well as tenant-farmers may be enabled to meet and overcome their difficulties.

If by deep draining and subsoiling, land can be so improved, that with the ordinary labour and manure it will produce a double crop, quantity and quality being taken into consideration, should not all our energies be directed to effect the object? Let the landlords, then, when they find their tenants (holding leases) willing to improve their own farms, aid them by opening all the main channels for the discharge of the water, and also occasionally assist by contributing towards the internal drainage.

An equitable arrangement can easily be made between the proprietor and his tenants. He can obtain money under the Land Improvement Act for the purpose of the main and thorough drainage, which will generally be effected at the cost of about 4*l.* per statute acre; while the tenants should undertake to remove the old fences, and make the new ones, so as to divide the farm into a suitable number of square fields of equal size, and likewise subsoil the land drained; by this means the farms will be doubled, and in many cases quadrupled, in value.

In our Report of last year we observed, that if the operations under the Land Improvement Act be confined to thorough draining alone, that, except in pasture lands, comparatively little benefit is derived from the expenditure; but if the land be subsoiled (if possible by the spade) the produce of the farm will be so much increased as to repay the outlay in a few years, often by the third crop.

It is on this principle we recommend the operations necessary to effect the requisite improvements to be carried out jointly by landlord and tenant, as by this means the landlord's rent will be better secured, and the tenant will be enabled to live comfortably on the overplus.

If it be asked, out of what fund is the landlord to pay the rent-charge of 6½ per cent. to which the land is liable, in consequence of the outlay of, say 4*l.* per acre. We reply, that where the result of the drainage operations prove to be unusually beneficial, an arrangement might be made for a moderate proportionate increase in the rent, payable by the tenant to assist the proprietor in the payment of the rent-charge; and if the improvement be not so decided, the comparative certainty of receiving his present rent will be no inconsiderable advantage.

It is gratifying to report, that we have lately received applications for loans from proprietors adopting the principle of combined operations between landlord and tenant; and one in particular from Mr. Charles Tottenham, who means to execute the entire of the draining, and the great lines of new fences, by means of a loan obtained under the Land Improvement Act, leaving to the occupying tenants the completion of the smaller fences, the subsoiling, and the necessary farm roads; in repayment for which he will allow a reduction out of the accruing rent equal to the expenditure. No doubt this joint system of improving the land will, in a great measure, be confined to the farm tenants of the substantial class, say holding from 60 to 100 acres of arable land in course of tillage.

Unfortunately, the numerous class of tenants holding small farms under 10 acres, are, for the most part, so poor and apathetic, that little can be expected from them, either on their own account or jointly with their landlord; such, with few exceptions, confine their views to the rude and imperfect system of tillage hitherto practised. They all sigh for, and still cling to the potato, and the only exertion they make or appear capable of making, is relative to preparation for that crop; consequently, excepting in the manufacturing districts of the north and north-eastern counties, no important improvement in agricul-

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Land Improvement.

ture can be effected while the present extensive sub-division of land into holdings under 10 acres continues.

Sum expended and progress of the Works during the last Year.

In our Report of last year we stated, that up to the 5th of April, 1849, the total sum applied for amounted to 3,074,959*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*; while the gross amount of loans granted, deducting loans relinquished, amounted to 1,431,860*l.*; leaving a balance in hand up to that time of 68,140*l.*

During the last Session of Parliament, the Land Improvement Fund having been increased by an additional vote of 300,000*l.*, a great number of applications, which had been postponed, or of which only a small portion of the sum applied for had been sanctioned, were entertained, and loans perfected to the amounts requisite to complete the works approved of by us. In consequence, a number of new loans have been made during the period which has intervened between the 5th of April and the 31st of December, 1849, to which our present statements refer.

Appendix G.

Up to the 31st of December last, the total sum applied for amounted to 3,501,776*l.*; and the amount of loans sanctioned, deducting those relinquished, amounted at that time to 1,617,529*l.*; leaving an apparent balance on hand of 182,471*l.*: but at that period investigations had been completed and allocations made, relative to new loans not then recommended for your Lordships' sanction, but which either have been or will be immediately submitted for your Lordships' approval, amounting to 57,730*l.*, leaving an unappropriated balance of 124,741*l.* only.

The gross amount of instalments on loans which have been issued from the commencement up to the 31st December, 1849, is 788,238*l.*, of which 270,828*l.* has been issued during the nine months intervening between the 5th of April and 31st of December last.

According to the reports of our Inspectors it appears that the sum of 512,452*l.* has been expended in thorough draining, subsoiling, and making farm roads, up to the 31st of December, 1849; and that the sum of 275,786*l.*, the amount of the instalments which have been last issued to the several proprietors, may be said to be in progress of expenditure, though we regret to say this is not the case, in every instance, as a few proprietors who obtained loans, either in the autumn of 1847 or early in 1848, and to whom a first instalment had been issued at the time the loan was made, have not yet expended the sum advanced, or at least have not reported that it has been expended, and in consequence we possess no official notice that any works have been commenced in the cases referred to; indeed, in several we have reason to believe that nothing has as yet been done.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Act 12 and 13 Vic., cap. 59, sec. 3, notices have been transmitted in all such cases to proprietors who have not shown due diligence in commencing or continuing the drainage operations, which had been commenced with the first instalments of the loans issued, informing them, "that in case they neglect to proceed with the works, for the "execution of which the loan had been made, with such diligence and expedi-"tion as shall be satisfactory, the Commissioners will, if they think fit, by an "order under their common seal, direct that the amount of said loan, or such "part thereof as shall then be remaining unpaid, shall not be issued; and the "said Commissioners require you, on or before the 1st of March, 1850, to "account to them for the amount of the said instalment of the loan issued as "aforesaid."

10 Vic., c. 32, s. 27.

Form of Notice. See Appendix G, No. 2.

From the replies that have been received from several of the proprietors to whom we have been obliged to send the above notice, we are in expectation that many, who have hitherto neglected to commence the works, will do so immediately, and thereby render it unnecessary either to take legal proceedings for the recovery of the instalments already issued, or to refuse future issues on the loans; but we regret to say, we have thought it necessary in some instances, in which no reasonable expectation was held out that the amount of the instalment advanced would be expended on the works approved of, to resort to legal proceedings; and in some of the cases the sum advanced and not expended has been repaid.

The number of acres that have been thorough drained under the Land

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Improvement Act, from the commencement up to the date of this Report, amounts to 73,660; giving an average cost of 4*l.* 10*s.* per acre; of which 34,800 acres have been drained during the year 1849, and a great portion of the drained land has been subsoiled. The extent both of new stone and earth fences, and farm roads made, has been considerable; and much has been done in clearing rocky lands of stones, so as to admit of their being ploughed. *Land Improvement.*

Of the Drainage.

In our previous Reports (Sixteenth and Seventeenth) we mentioned that the system of drainage adopted was that originally laid down by Mr. Smith, of Deanston, but modified, as to the depth, and distance between the parallel drains by that of Mr. Josiah Parkes, and others, and at the present moment, save in exceptional cases, the parallel drains are sunk to the depth of 4 feet, at a distance of from 30 to 45 feet apart.

In the northern district, particularly in the county of Antrim, where thorough draining according to the Deanston system had been long practised, both the proprietors and the Inspector of Drainage are still inclined to adhere to the shallow system, and except in bogs, prefer drains 3 feet 6 inches in depth, and 30 feet apart, to the deep system; but every year's experience has proved the advantage of drains of at least 4 feet in depth in all cases where rocks do not occur, and where there is sufficient outfall, or that such can be obtained at a moderate expense.

In bogs, and deep and tenacious clay lands, we have ascertained from experience that the depth should be from 4 feet 6 inches to 5 feet; it is quite true that the cost of sinking a drain to the depth of 5 feet is about one-half more than that of 4 feet, but the additional outlay in this case is more than compensated by the increased distance between the parallel drains.

As far as circumstances would permit, we have encouraged the use of pipe-tiles with collars as the conduits for the water in preference to broken stone, and, we are happy to say, with considerable success; additional tileries have been erected, and many new ones are in progress, which will come into operation during the present year, while the number of tiles produced during last year from those that had been erected in the year 1848 has been greatly increased, and the quality much improved. Appendix G, No. 3.

Execution of the Works.

The system of superintendence sanctioned by your Lordships for ensuring the due execution of the works according to the terms contained in the Act, continues without any alteration up to the present time, and we have the pleasure to state that all our Inspectors have executed the trust reposed in them in a most satisfactory manner. It is mainly owing to their zeal in the performance of their duty, and the advice given by them, that the works have been conducted, so systematically and successfully.

In regard to the effect produced by the progress inspections, we have to state that several proprietors, who are themselves skilful agriculturists, have stated that they could never, through their own superintendence, or that of their agents or stewards, have been enabled to conduct the drainage works, &c., in the perfect and satisfactory manner in which they have been carried out, had it not been for the apprehension of the overseers and labourers, that unless the Inspectors were satisfied that the specifications were complied with in every respect, the work would be rejected; and that on the whole, they consider the system adopted, has had a most beneficial and salutary effect in this respect, and we feel gratified in being able to state, that the cost of our numerous progress inspections, when compared to the expenditure, has been trifling.

The sum actually expended on works between the 5th of April and 31st of December, 1849, which have been favourably reported on by the Inspectors, amounts to 216,735*l.*, while not more than 2,950*l.* has been paid for progress inspections, being at the rate only of 1*l.* 8*s.* per cent. on the expenditure.

Amount of Employment afforded.

In our Report for the year 1848, we noticed the difficulty that was experienced in procuring regular periodical returns of the actual number of labourers

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Land Improvement.

employed on each work, and in consequence we were unable to state *accurately* the amount of labour afforded by the Land Improvement works in any extensive district during a given time. We regret to say the same want of specific information is experienced at the present time, but on comparing such accurate data as we do possess with the gross expenditure in the same localities, we find, on analysing the results, that on an average upwards of 20,000 labourers have been constantly employed on Land Improvement works during the past year, the number varying from about 25,000, the most, to 15,000, the least.

Although the above may be considered, and really is, a small number, as compared to the unemployed labourers of the country, still it is an assistance which, under ordinary circumstances, would be sensibly felt; and it is to be observed, that much benefit arises to the labourers employed, owing to the unusual character of the work, which requires both skill and neatness in the execution: in consequence, the trained labourers soon pass into a peculiar class, nearly approaching to artisans, and, owing to their expertness, are selected for all the new draining undertakings in their neighbourhood, when employed by the day they receive a higher rate of pay than usual, and if engaged by task, they are enabled, from their practical skill, to earn good wages, usually more than double the earnings of untrained hands, and no doubt the more skilful the labourers generally become, the higher wages they will be enabled to earn.

Distribution of the Fund.

We have continued to act on your Lordships' instructions of the 14th of June, 1847, in directing our chief attention, in the recommendation of loans, to the distressed districts of the south and west, and in consequence, the proportionate amount of loans sanctioned by your Lordships for those districts has been much greater than to the northern and eastern districts; this will be evident by reference to the Map and Schedule in the Appendix, as well as to the annexed Abstract, which show the proportion of the gross amount of the Land Improvement fund of 1,800,000*l.* which has been apportioned to the different counties and districts in Ireland, arranged in groups, north, midland and east, west, and south. The Schedule exhibits the amount applied for, the amount sanctioned, and loans perfected, the amount of loans subsequently relinquished, and the amount already issued by instalments to every county in Ireland.

Appendix G.

If we take the northern district, including the counties of Antrim, Londonderry, Donegal, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Armagh, and Down, we find the—

Total Amount applied for is,	Amount Sanctioned, and Loans perfected,	Amount of Loans relinquished,	Amount Issued,
£699,242 17*s.* 11*d.*	£319,700	£31,360	£145,180

In the same manner, if we refer to the midland and eastern district, which comprehends 14 counties, viz., Cavan, Monaghan, Longford, Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Dublin, Kildare, King's County, Queen's County, Wicklow, Carlow, Kilkenny, and Wexford, we find the—

Appendix G.

Total Amount applied for is,	Amount Sanctioned, and Loans perfected,	Amount of Loans relinquished,	Amount Issued,
£837,865 1*s.* 4*d.*	£455,100	£52,300	£209,990

Appendix G.

Again, if we look to the western district, which includes six counties, viz., Sligo, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, Galway, and Clare, we find the—

Total Amount applied for is,	Amount Sanctioned, and Loans perfected,	Amount of Loans relinquished,	Amount Issued,
£936,150 3*s.* 1*d.*	£510,300	£84,200	£204,280

Appendix G.

And in the same manner, if we take the southern district, comprehending five counties, viz., Limerick, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, and Kerry, we find that the—

Total Amount applied for is,	Amount Sanctioned, and Loans perfected,	Amount of Loans relinquished,	Amount Issued,
£1,028,518 15*s.*	£522,150	£21,861	£228,788

Appendix G.

The grand totals of the whole being,—

Total Amount applied for,	Amount Sanctioned, and Loans perfected,	Amount of Loans cancelled or relinquished,	Amount Issued,
£3,501,776 17*s.* 4*d.*	£1,807,250	£189,721	£788,238

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In regard to the number and names of proprietors who have obtained loans in the several counties, the amount granted to each, and the sums that have been issued, we beg also to refer to the general Schedule. *Land Improvement.* Appendix G.

For the purpose of giving a succinct view of the state of the drainage works generally, the progress that has been made, and the beneficial results which have been already derived from them, in the several districts into which we have divided the country, we shall here introduce extracts from the Reports of some of our Inspectors of Drainage, which, on the whole, are encouraging and satisfactory.

Northern District.

We shall commence with the northern district, which comprehends the counties of Antrim, Londonderry, Donegal, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Armagh, and Down. Northern District, comprehending the Counties of Antrim, Londonderry, Donegal, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Armagh, Down.

With the exception of the northern and western portions of Donegal, which partake of the character of the Province of Connaught, the northern district must be considered to represent the best cultivated, and most prosperous part, of Ireland, and one in which, previously to the passing of the Land Improvement Act, considerable progress had been made in works of thorough drainage and subsoiling, by its numerous wealthy and intelligent landed proprietors.

In making our review of the works executed in this district during the last year we shall commence with the county of Antrim, and beg to refer to the Report of Mr. B. G. Brooke, Inspector of Drainage for this county, and part of Down. He reports:—"I am happy to state that the Land Improvement Act "continues to work most satisfactorily, and has become much more popular "with the farmers than it was during the previous year. County of Antrim, and part of Down.

"Up to the present time 37 distinct loans have been made in the county of "Antrim, and works are in operation connected with 30 of them, the loans in "the remaining seven cases having been only recently sanctioned.

"The works in progress consist of main and thorough drainage, the latter "being a modification of the rival systems of Messrs. Smith and Parkes, the "general specification being, for minor drains, from 3 to 3½ feet deep, and 24 "to 33 feet apart, unless in peaty soils, where they are from 4 to 5 feet deep, "and from 30 to 50 feet apart.

"After 10 years practical experience in thorough draining, in common with "the landed proprietors of the county of Antrim, I consider the medium "depth of 3½ feet for the minor drains to be preferable to 4 feet; partly on "account of the deficiency in the outfalls, but principally owing to the frequent "occurrence of large boulder stones in the subsoil at the depth of from 2 to "2½ feet beneath the surface, it is found to be expensive, and consequently "undesirable to sink the drains deeper than 3½ feet."

We cannot say that we fully coincide in opinion with Mr. Brooke, in regard to the depth and distance between the drains recommended by him, and in some late specifications in the northern district the depths of the drains have been fixed at 4 feet, and the distance from 36 to 40 feet.

"The most extensive works in the county of Antrim are on the estates of "the Earl of Antrim, Mr. Edmund M'Donnell, Mr. John M'Neile, Mr. Hugh "Montgomery, Messrs. A. H. and W. R. Haliday, Mr. Alexander Stewart, "Mr. Thomas Gregg, Mr. John Cromie, Mr. Alexander G. Fullerton, Mr. "John Montgomery, Mr. Henry Anderson, Mr. John Thompson, &c.; and "during the past year new loans have been obtained by Messrs Robert and "John Thompson, Mr. Alexander G. Fullerton, the Earl of Antrim, Mr. "Hugh Lecky, Mr. Hugh M'Neile, Sir Edward Macnaghten, Bart., Mr. "Edmund M'Donnell, Mr. James Agnew, &c., in all of which works have "been commenced.

"Where the works have all been well executed it would be invidious to "particularize. I shall therefore conclude by stating, that the produce on the "drained lands, as compared with the undrained, is very remarkable; and "from personal examination I can state, that on an average the increase in the "produce of the wheat crop has been about 40 per cent., oats 50 per cent., "beans 50, and turnips 60 per cent."

Mr. James Brownlow, Inspector of Drainage for the county of Londonderry, reports:—"I am happy to state that the universal opinion is that the works "undertaken have been the means of materially keeping down the rates in the "various Unions. County of Londonderry.

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"In one electoral division, namely 'Faughauvale,' formerly one of the "poorest districts in the county of Londonderry, the Guardians inform me "they have not sent a pauper to the workhouse for more than half a-year; "this, together with the general success that has attended the reclamation of "waste lands, has given great popularity to the drainage works, even among "the class of tenant farmers, numbers of whom had been much opposed to any "improvement which might, in their opinion, tend to increase rents.

"With respect to the yield of crops raised on the reclaimed lands, I may "mention that on Mr. Beresford's estate of Lacremont several acres of oats "were sold at 7*l.* 12*s.*; the Cunninghan acre, equal to 6*l.* the statute acre, "grown on a drained bog.

"Mr. Osborne, of Ballyhargan, gives nearly the same results as to his oat "crop, and he has taken an average of his turnip crop, and reports it as 40 "tons to the Cunninghan acre, nearly equal to 32 tons per statute acre.

"The general appearance of the lands have been greatly improved, both by "drainage and the straightening of fences, and it is a pleasure to observe, that "the example set by those gentlemen who have been improving their lands "by means of loans, has had more beneficial effects than at first contemplated; "their tenants, in imitation, being induced to drain their land, contract their "waste headlands and fences, deepen their tillage, and, in fact, meet the depre-"ciation in prices by an improvement both in the quality and quantity of their "produce. In my district, the Land Improvement works have been executed "in a very satisfactory manner on the estates of Sir H. H. Bruce, Bart., Mr. "Mitchell Smyth, Mr. Henry Richardson, Mr. Acheson Lyle, Mr. Thomas "Scott, Mr. Marcus M'Causland, Mr. J. Osborne, and several others."

Counties of Armagh, Down, and portion of Louth.

Mr. Powell Foxall, Inspector of Drainage for the counties of Armagh, Down, and portions of Louth, reports:—"The improvement of the land "consequent on the drainage has proved to be greater than was at first "anticipated by the proprietors, and what is of more importance, by the "occupying tenant farmers, who, from want of experience, and the force of "early prejudice, were much opposed to the specifications, and in several "instances refused to undertake the works, firmly believing that drains of the "depth of 4 feet, at a distance of 40 feet, with so small a quantity of stones as "8 inches, would never drain their retentive clay soils for the entire distance "between the parallel drains.

"These very persons, having at length ventured to execute the work "according to specification, have frequently since *boasted* to me of the *perfect* "result of the drainage, and of the improved quality of the grain, as well as "the increased quantity of produce, raised from the drained lands.

"The principal proprietors who have obtained loans, and have executed "their works in a very satisfactory manner, are; in Armagh, the Honourable "Henry Caulfield, Mr. Robert W. C. Cope, Sir James M. Stronge, Bart., "Mr. William J. Armstrong, Mr. Francis Fforde; and in Down, the Earl of "Roden, Mr. David S. Ker, Mr. William B. Forde, Lady H. Forde, Mr. "Alexander H. Montgomery, Mr. A. Stewart."

County of Tyrone.

Mr. James Sinclair, Inspector of Drainage for the western portion of the county of Tyrone, reports:—"During the last year the works executed "under the provisions of the Land Improvement Act have been eminently "successful, and particularly in the reclamation of some mountain farms, at "an elevation, varying from 500 to 800 feet, above the sea, which were "drained, subsoiled, fenced, and limed, at a cost of 8*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* per statute "acre; the oat crop raised was sold on the ground, uncut, at the rate of 4*l.* 8*s.* "per acre, and I have no doubt that the value of the grass will be, at least, 1*l.* "per acre; originally this land was not worth more than 1*s.* per acre. Similar "successful reclamations were made on the estate of Mr. William Ogilby.

"On the whole, I must say that the several drainages effected in this district, "first, under Mr. Labouchere's Letter; and secondly, under the Land Improve-"ment Act; have had the effect of materially improving the appearance, as "well as the value of the lands: and I am happy to state, the labouring "population have all been employed, and earned wages, varying from 10*d.* to "1*s.* 3*d.* per day, by task work.

"The most important works have been carried on by nearly the same "persons as given in my Report of last year, namely, the Marquis of Abercorn, "Lord Templemore, Mr. A. W. Cole Hamilton, Sir Robert A. Ferguson, Bart., "Viscount Powerscourt, Sir James M. Stronge, Bart., Mr. S. Vesey, Mr.

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"George Young, Rev. Deau Maude, Mr. William L. Conyngham, Mr. L. "Blacker, Rev. P. B. Maxwell, Rev. Archdeacon Torrens, and several others." *Land Improvement.*

Mr. Andrew F. Knox, Inspector of Drainage for the county of Donegal, reports:—"That great loss is sustained in his district from the want of due "attention being paid to arterial drainage, and particularly in the mountain "valleys, where large tracts of land are rendered useless from the want of a "proper discharge, but where the proprietor has removed these obstructions "the results have been most beneficial; in one instance, that of Mr. Young, of "Culdaff, by cutting a drain 400 perches in length, he reduced the level of "the water so as to drain a mountain lake of 8 acres, and also create a sufficient "outfall to enable him to thorough drain 40 acres of cut out bog. Other "successful examples might be cited, but on the whole little has yet been "done, as compared to the improvements which might be effected at a "moderate cost." County of Donegal.

"In regard to thorough drainage, I have to state that draining tiles are now "much used, and would be more so if they could be procured of a good quality; "the labourers are becoming much more expert in cutting the drains, and the "prejudice in favour of a large quantity of broken stones, is yielding to a depth "of about 8 inches of such material. Many even of the tenant-farmers have "become converts to drains 4 feet deep and 36 feet apart, and when once tried "do not return to the shallow system.

"In reference to works executed during the last year, I may state that "Mr. J. R. Boyd, of Ballymacool, and Mr. William Sinclair, of Holy Hill, "Strabane, have set the best examples in draining and reclaiming mountain "farms. Mr. Boyd has fenced, drained, and subsoiled 60 acres of his mountain "farm. I regret that he had none under crop last year, but I have no doubt "as to the result. Mr. Sinclair's improvements have been very successful, and "the first crop of oats has nearly repaid the entire expenditure, leaving the "ground in permanent grass.

"The most important and extensive works in my district are those carried "on in the barony of Kilmacrenan, by the Earl of Leitrim; they consist of "main and thorough drainage, subsoiling, fences, and farm roads; already "5,000*l.* has been expended, and extensive tracts of mountain land, hitherto of "little value, have been reclaimed, and are in preparation for receiving crops "of turnips, oats, and rape, during the next year."

In our Report of last year we alluded to the success which had attended the expenditure of the Earl of Leitrim's loan, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and the enterprising and spirited manner in which the works had been conducted under very difficult and peculiar circumstances.

We have much pleasure in being able to report that the same spirit has been evinced in carrying on the works since that period, and that the results are even more striking.

It appears that up to the present time 250 miles of new and substantial farm fences have been made; that during a considerable portion of the past year 1,000 men were daily employed; and from the report of the Inspector who last visited the works, it appears that the improvement in the value of the lands will be greater than was anticipated at the time the loan was made.

Extensive and successful works have also been executed by the Earl of Arran, Sir Edmund S. Hayes, Bt., M.P., Sir Robert Batesou, Bt., Mr. John Leslie, Mr. Robert Montgomery, Mr. Andrew Ferguson, Mr. Thomas Brooke, the Rev. Wm. H. Foster, Mr. George Knox, &c.

Midland and Eastern District.

We shall next beg to refer to the principal works, consisting chiefly of thorough draining and subsoiling, which have been executed during the past year in the midland and eastern district, which comprehends 14 counties, viz., Cavan, Monaghan, Longford, Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Dublin, Kildare, King's County, Queen's County, Wicklow, Carlow, Kilkenny, and Wexford. Midland and Eastern District, comprehending the Counties of Cavan, Monaghan, Longford, Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Dublin, Kildare, King's County, Queen's County, Wicklow, Carlow, Kilkenny, and Wexford.

In this district the sum of 99,490*l.* has been issued during the year 1849. Amongst this numerous list of counties Wexford has been pre-eminent in regard to the extent, spirit, and success, which has attended the exertions of its proprietors in carrying out the improved or deep system of thorough drainage, in a soil of a peculiarly tenacious and retentive character, the sum issued during the year being 15,710*l.* Kilkenny stands next in the list, 11,350*l.* having been issued; the Queen's County, 10,990*l.*; Meath, 10,350*l.*;

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Appendix G.

Wicklow, 9,760*l.*; Carlow, 8,550*l.*; Monaghan, 7,270*l.*; the remainder ranging from 2,000*l.* to 5,000*l.*, the particulars of which will be found in the Appendix.

According to the order we commence our review with Monaghan, the most northern county of the group, by selecting some passages from the Report of Mr. Edward Golding, Inspector of Drainage for the eastern portion of that county, who states,—

"In the district in which I have acted the operations under the Land "Improvement Act have been extensive, although chiefly confined to land "already under cultivation.

"The greater part of the works in progress consist in thorough draining "and the deepening and improving of small streams, the latter of which, "although highly useful, and indeed necessary to the perfect drainage of the "locality, are yet of too minute a character to be undertaken by the Commis-"sioners under the general Drainage Acts. Subsoiling, the necessary sequence "to thorough draining, has as yet only been commenced in a few instances; "however, as improvement in culture advances, this work must become much "more general.

"That the works spoken of have greatly increased the fertility of the "land there is but one opinion, and it is very generally considered that the "outlay will be repaid by the augmented produce in a period varying from two "to seven years. But although it be of great importance that the works "should be speedily remunerative, yet this is not the only benefit conferred on "the country by the Land Improvement Act.

"The introduction of a system of task-work and regular money payments "has had perhaps a more important effect. What the country requires is "steady industry among the labouring class, and in no way can this be so "readily stimulated as by the regular and prompt remuneration of each "labourer in proportion to his own exertions.

"The works in progress may be divided into two classes: those carried on "in the demesnes or home farms of proprietors, and those executed on the "holdings of their tenants.

"1st. The first have been generally superintended either by a trained "steward or by the proprietor himself; and, in consequence, the work has been "executed most satisfactorily and effectually, and will have the effect of add-"ing greatly to the produce of the country, and will serve as examples of "improved cultivation to the surrounding district.

"2nd. Works executed on the holdings of occupiers.

"Although the improvement of proprietors' demesnes is most desirable, "that of their tenants' farms may be considered of even greater importance. "It is quite evident to any thinking person, that the present occupiers of the "soil must increase their skill and industry, or cease, in the majority of "instances, to hold land in the county of Monaghan. But the tenant-farmers "themselves seem perfecty aware that increased activity is required, and this "is shown by the eagerness with which they seek to be allowed to drain on "the terms usually granted, namely, the repayment of the advances in 22 "years, the same as the proprietor. The works on the tenants' lands have "generally been well executed, and although, in a few instances, I have known "trickery on the part of the occupants, when the execution has been left "entirely to themselves, yet this has rarely happened; and in almost every "instance, within my knowledge, they have been evidently quite aware that "the after-effects to be produced by skilful and careful execution, were of far "more importance than the immediate money payments which they received. "In many instances small farmers have thorough drained the greater portion "of their holdings, and now cultivate them in an improved system, growing "turnips and other green crops in rotation with grain and artificial grass, who, "had it not been for the encouragement given by the loan of money to drain, "would probably, as others continue to do, have persevered in the old system "of cropping the land without manure until it ceased to be productive."

"*Schedule of Proprietors who have improved their Estates under the Land Improvement Act, in the County of Monaghan, with Remarks on the Works.*

"Charles Powell Leslie, Esq., M.P., has expended in the last year upwards "of 2,000*l.*, partly on his demesne, but the greater portion on lands in the "hands of tenants. The work has been well executed, and has already

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"shown the benefits that may be expected from it. I have heard that not a "single able-bodied person from this estate entered the workhouse during the "past year.

"E. J. and Charles Shirley, Esquires, have expended about 1,700*l.*, and "the whole has been laid out in the thorough drainage of tenants' holdings. "A portion of this property is situated in a wild district, and was until lately "in a very unimproved condition. Since Messrs. Shirley have begun to drain "an important improvement has become manifest; fields of turnips have last "year become dotted all over the face of the country where previously green "crops had not been thought of.

"Right Honourable Edward Lucas, 1,000*l.* expended partly on the demesne "of Castleshane, partly on land in the hands of tenants, streams have been "deepened and impediments removed, which have rendered great benefit. "Besides the amount expended under the Act, Mr. Lucas has given each tenant "leave to lay out in drainage, one half-year's rent, a boon most eagerly and "thankfully received.

"In addition to the foregoing several other proprietors in this district have "obtained loans and expended them in a similar manner, particularly Mrs. E. J. "Woodwright, 700*l.*; Mr. Thomas Rothwell, 400*l.* A. A. Murray and others, "who have commenced operations, but have not yet called for a progress "inspection."

County of Longford.

Mr. Henry M. Bond, Inspector of Drainage for the County of Longford, reports—"that the works executed, consist of main and thorough drainage, "fencing, squaring and dividing farms, some gravelling and road-making; very "little subsoiling has as yet been effected, the operation being reserved until the "lands thorough drained, should be in course of tillage. Main drainage has "been extensively carried out on the properties of the Earl of Longford, "Samuel W. Blackall, M. P., and Hugh M. Tuite, Esquires, by which large "tracts of land which had previously been inundated during winter, and fre-"quently after heavy rains about this season have been permanently relieved "from water.

"These lands before operations commenced, were totally unfit for tillage, "and at best only produced coarse aquatic herbage, they are now capable of "yielding excellent green and grain crops, and, by proper culture, of becoming "very fertile, the sinking of the main drains will afford an outfall for the "thorough drainage of every portion of the properties; the works have been "completed for the original estimates, although some heavy rock cutting was "encountered, and the improved value of the land at the lowest calculation "will return 10 per cent. on the outlay.

"Thorough drainage has been very well executed, particularly on the pro-"perties of Major Blackall, M.P., Richard M. Fox, M.P., John L. O'Ferrall, Esq., "and several other proprietors, this operation, together with the levelling old "useless ditches, making new fences for squaring and dividing farms, will con-"siderably increase the value of the land, which will eventually repay the "outlay. On the whole, the Act has had a most beneficial effect in this "county, and has been of great advantage to proprietors, both by enabling "them to improve their estates, and also as affording them the means of giving "employment, at a time when the want of capital would otherwise have pre-"precluded them from doing so."

County of Carlow, parts of Kilkenny, Kildare, and Wicklow.

Mr. Joseph Fishbourne, Inspector of Drainage, employed in the County of Carlow, south of Kilkenny, Kildare, and Wicklow, reports:—"The owners "and occupiers of lands generally have expressed much satisfaction at the "results from the drainage effected under the Land Improvement Act. On "some estates the occupiers have assured me they could not have continued "to hold their farms, or have paid the rent, had not the increased quantity "and quality of the produce on the drained lands enabled them to do so; "others have stated, that the first crop of corn, or meadow obtained from "lands improved, has repaid more than half the cost of the works.

"On the demesne lands of Dunbrody Park, the property of Lord Temple-"more, a large field of inferior soil which hitherto, after manuring and careful "tillage, never produced a fair crop, has been so much improved by thorough "draining and subsoiling with the spade that this year (1849) it produced 16 "barrels of wheat of 20 stone each to the Irish acre, equal to 5½ quarters to "the statute acre.

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"On the estate of Mr. Charles Putland, wet inferior pasture land; not worth "5*s.* per acre, was thorough drained at a cost under 4*l.* per acre, produced last "year upwards of three tons per statute acre, and afterwards afforded good "pasturage of after-grass; before those lands were drained, they produced "rushes 4 feet high, sedge, and coarse sour grasses; at present they are consi-"dered as prime grass lands, and the sheep now grazing thereon are thriving, "and appear perfectly sound and healthy. Numerous examples might be "mentioned of similar successful operations in my district.

"With the labouring population the Act is truly popular, and is considered "as intended chiefly for their benefit, and they are most grateful for it, and "this is not to be wondered at, as the clause which provides for their being "'paid in the current coin of the realm' has established a system which had "not prevailed heretofore, and which has been found most satisfactory. Had "it not been for the employment afforded by this Act, the workhouses through-"out this district would have been much more crowded than they have been "during the year, as the great bulk of the labouring population have been, and "will be for some time to come, dependent for employment on works in pro-"gress under the Land Improvement Act and the arterial drainage, as at "the present time the farmers are unable to pay or feed labourers, and they "endeavour to get through their farm work with the insufficient assistance of "their own sons and daughters.

10 Vic., c. 32, s. 29.

"The drainage works have been generally well and economically executed, "the system of task-work, which has been everywhere adopted, encourages "diligent and clever labourers, and the employers and employed have every "reason to approve of this system. The system of deep and medium depths of "drainage, ranging from 3 to 4 feet, have been tested in several places in this "district. I am persuaded that no general rule can be beneficially adopted; in "some places the soil and subsoil is so porous that the drains may be placed "at many different distances and depths; in some, an outfall for drains of "a greater depth than 3 feet would entail vast additional expense, while 3 "feet drains at less distances apart would effectually drain the lands; but "where circumstances permit, drains 4 feet in depth, and 40 feet apart, are "to be preferred.

"Tiles are now made of good quality, and can be procured in several places "within reach of works in this district, but the price is not sufficiently low to "force them into use where good stones can be had. I take the liberty of "suggesting that impediments to improvements may be avoided or remedied "by a compulsory provision, whereby adjoining occupiers or proprietors would "be obliged to remove all obstructions to the free discharge of waters; one "unwilling or perverse person, holding lands further down a stream than "improving proprietors, can neutralize or defeat all attempts to drain and "improve; if summary power was given to magistrates at petty sessions to "authorize the removal of such obstructions, it would be attended with the "most beneficial results in the working of this Act.

"Among the proprietors who have obtained loans, and who have carried "out their works in a very satisfactory manner, I may mention Lord Temple-"more, Earl of Courtown, Right Honourable William F. Tighe, Major-General "Thomas, Mr. Horace Rochfort, Mr. Walter Newton, Mr. Henry Newton, "Rev. Thomas Kelly, Mr. William Cope Cooper, Mr. Charles Putland; and "in the counties of Kildare and Wicklow, Viscount Harburton, the Earl of "Meath, Mr. William J. Westby, Mr. W. W. F. Hume, Mr. Christopher "Fitzsimon, Mr. William Bellingham, &c."

Queen's County.

Mr. Stewart Trench, Inspector of Drainage for the Queen's County, reports:—"The works under the Act are progressing most successfully and "advantageously over the entire county; the proprietors who are working "most extensively are Sir Charles Coote, Bart., Lord de Vesci, Right Hon. "J. W. FitzPatrick, Mr. Stubber, Mr. Hamilton, Sir Hunt Walsh, &c.; and "in all these cases the results have been very satisfactory. As one example, I "may mention that Sir Charles Coote has just completed the drainage, sub-"soiling and liming of a tract of about 200 acres of heathy mountain, which, "before the works were commenced, could not be considered of a higher "value than from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per statute acre; and I am satisfied it would "let now for 15*s.* per statute acre. These extensive works have been carried "out in a very successful and permanent manner, and reflect much credit on

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"the skill and perseverance of the superintendent. The land is now capable "of producing excellent crops of grain, potatoes, and turnips, or, in fact, any "class of agricultural produce, and at this moment large returns of corn, "hay, turnips, and mangel-wurzel may be seen in the farm-yard and store-"houses. There are several other works in progress in different parts of Sir "Charles Coote's extensive estates in the Queen's County; but the reclama-"tion I have alluded to, being the most extensive, naturally attracts the "greatest attention. The works of Mr. Stubber's rank next in point of extent "and importance to those of Sir Charles Coote, and are perhaps equally in-"teresting, although of a different character. In addition to large tracts of "thorough drainage and subsoiling executed on various parts of Mr. Stub-"ber's estate, almost all of which have been brought under the operation of "the plough, and has this year borne crops of wheat, oats, turnips, and "potatoes; there have also been extensive arterial vents for the waters of large "districts thrown open, by which relief the power of thorough drainage has "been afforded to some thousands of acres The works on the main rivers and "streams have been extremely well executed, and have generally been laid "out, so as to form one of the main fences or boundaries of the farm, and thus "a double object has been secured.

"Bridges, cattle, and car passes have been carefully placed wherever such "were necessary, as nothing is more destructive to the permanent efficiency "of open water-cuts, than the want of suitable bridges as passes for cattle, &c. "It is difficult to determine, with moderate accuracy, the improved value "of the lands thus acted on, as land is now of so uncertain a value in Ireland, "owing to the transition of all matters connected with agriculture; but I think "I may safely say, that in each of the cases above mentioned there will be a "permanent return of at least 10 per cent., while the repayment of the loan "by which it was effected will be limited to 6½ per cent. (principal and interest) "for 22 years.

"Having given a detailed account last year of the beneficial working of this "Act in my district, I have little more to state at the close of the present year, "than to repeat my conviction of the extensive usefulness of the Act: not only "have the improvements been vigorously commenced and ably executed with "a skill and arrangement superior to anything before effected by any private "party, but a valuable class of trained overseers and labourers has sprung up "over the entire county, both of whom perfectly understand the value of task "or piece-work; and many parties who never worked by task-work before, "are now not only carrying on their drainage operations on the task-work "system, but much of their farm-work also.

"In several electoral divisions in which these works have been undertaken, "there is not now, nor has there been during almost the entire year, one idle "or unemployed able-bodied labourer; thus in these localities the rates have "been kept down, and the overwhelming system of out-door relief to able-"bodied paupers altogether prevented."

In addition to those parties mentioned by Mr. Trench, who have executed works under the Land Improvement Act in a very satisfactory manner, we may add the following: Mr. Samuel Edge, Mr. Matthew S. Cassan, Rev. Joseph Thacker, Mr. Robert White, Mr. William S. Trench.

County of Kilkenny, and parts of Tipperary.

Mr. David Hewetson, Inspector of Drainage for the county of Kilkenny, and portions of Tipperary, reports, "That on the Earl of Besborough's pro-"perty there has been a great improvement and increase in value in his "drained lands, particularly several acres that have been brought into culti-"vation, producing this year excellent crops of turnips, mangel-wurzel, and "potatoes, besides good oats and wheat. The working of the Act afforded "general employment to the labouring class on his property. On Lord "Desert's estate at Desert, a large portion of flat ground, subject to floods in "winter, has been thorough drained with pipe tiles, yielding a great increase "in the value of the land, and producing excellent corn and green crops: this "portion of the drainage has afforded considerable employment both in the "execution of the drainage works, and subsequently in the cultivation of the "land; in addition to which, the tiles used were manufactured on the lands "about to be improved; in consequence. the whole of the operations have "been effected in the most economical manner, and at the same time much "local employment was afforded.

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"Extensive and successful drainage works have been effected on Lord "Ormonde's estate, and excellent crops of wheat and oats have been produced "on lands which were formerly of little value. On Lord Clare's estate at "Cloneen, in the county of Tipperary, extensive drainage works have been "effected, and the lands thus acted on produced excellent cereal and green "crops during the present year. In addition to those named, I may mention "that extensive works of thorough drainage, subsoiling, and fencing have "been carried on under the Land Improvement Act by the Right Honourable "W. F. Tighe, Sir John Power, Bart., Sir Josiah Coghill, Bart., Mr. C. B. "Ponsonby, Mr. John Greene, Admiral Milward, &c. The whole of which "have been very successful; and, from my knowledge of the present state of "the lands operated on, I am of opinion they will yield a return of 10 per "cent, and in some cases as much as from 15 to 20 per cent. on the expen-"diture."

County of Wexford.

Mr. Henry Newton, Inspector for the county of Wexford, reports:—"I "have the satisfaction of stating, that the Land Improvement Act is working "with the best effect in this county. The increase in the value of land "thorough drained is so manifest, that several proprietors and farmers in the "neighbourhood of works executed from loans under this Act have, on their "own account, made many improvements.

"I am assured by the Earl of Courtown and other proprietors, that until "very lately great difficulty existed in inducing tenants, holding under leases, "to repay any portion of the expense of draining their farms, or undertake work "of this description themselves: this arose no doubt from the defective sys-"tems formerly practised; at present, an offer to drain even a small portion of "a farm is considered a great boon, and landholders thankfully undertake to "repay the expenditure by instalments. On Corrah, the estate of the Rev. "William Batt, in the barony of Scarawalsh, as well as Prospect, the estate "of Thomas Braddell, Esq., the permanent improvement is very remarkable; "land nearly valueless, and impassable for cattle in the summer of 1847, has "been drained, subsoiled and manured with lime; the crop of wheat on "which, I am assured by the occupiers, yielded from 10 to 14 barrels per "plantation acre, and, but for the blight that occurred in the beginning of "July, there would have been a larger produce.

"On the property of Captain John Harvey, at Bargy Castle, in the baronies "of Forth and Bargy, a most astonishing improvement has been made, at an "extremely moderate expense; and as an example of the effect of deep thorough "drainage on a variety of soils, is worthy of observation. I laid out this work "in August, 1847, with some difficulty, it being almost impossible to walk "over the ground after a long continuance of dry weather. The drains were "cut 45 feet apart, 4½ feet deep, through layers of clay and marl; quarried stones, "broken, were used as the conduit where the sides of drains were sound, and "pipe tiles and collars in the peat and soft portions, the whole became so per-"fectly dry, as to enable a ton weight to be carted over it, and produced in "1848 a very heavy crop of mangel-wurzel and carrots; and in 1849 a "valuable crop of corn. Previous to draining, this ground was frequently "covered with dense fog; now it is as free from it as any part of the country. "On the estates of Lord Carew, Robert Doyne, George Le Hunte, John "Mahor, John H. Talbot, Harry Alcock, A. Cliffe, John Houlin, Esqrs., and "others, most satisfactory results have followed in the yield of the crops on "the drained lands, besides the advantage of farmers being enabled to till "their lands at all seasons of the year: in every part of the county of Wex-"ford this important fact is admitted.

"The system of task-work now so generally adopted by proprietors, having "loans under this Act, has been the means of greatly improving the labourers "both in skill and emulation, particularly where employed under an intelli-"gent overseer; for which reason I find men on some works earning much "better wages at the same rate per perch in difficult ground than others, "where no obstacle exists. I have now seldom to complain of a badly cut "drain; after the first progress inspection, as the workmen become expert "when a short time in practice."

Western District.

We next proceed to consider the works of thorough drainage, &c., executed

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during the past year in six of the western counties, viz., Sligo, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, Galway, and Clare, comprehending the province of Connaught, with Clare in addition.

Land Improvement.

Western District, comprehending the Counties of Sligo, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, Galway, and Clare.

This district is admittedly the most backward in Ireland in regard to agriculture; and the population has been, and is, wretched and poverty-stricken. Of course we speak of the character of the district, taken as a whole; for even in Connaught there are several oases in the desert, where scientific agriculture and successful farming may be seen, forming a strong contrast with surrounding wretchedness and sloth: but notwithstanding the character here given, considerable exertion has been made by many proprietors in some of the counties; and, on the whole, a large sum amounting to 91,500*l.* has been issued for draining, &c., during the past year. Mayo occupies the head of the list—the sum of 28,170*l.* having been issued; Galway next, 22,750*l.*; Roscommon, 13,430*l.*; Leitrim (a small county), 9,100*l.*; Sligo (also small), 8,630*l.*; and Clare, a very large county, only 9,420*l.*

As usual, we commence our review from the north, and beg to submit extracts from the valuable Report of Mr. William P. Prendergast, Inspector of Drainage for an extensive district comprehending the counties of Leitrim, Cavan, parts of Sligo, Fermanagh, and Roscommon. He states:—

"In submitting my Report upon the operation of the Act for the past year, "I am glad to state that its effects have proved as generally satisfactory as in "1847 and 1848.

General advantages.

"The advantages afforded by the Act to proprietors and their tenants are "now fully understood and admitted by all. It may be shortly stated, that "the immediate benefits derived are threefold; the land is permanently im-"proved by draining, and its fee-simple value is raised. The production of "food is much increased, and during the course of improvement the labourers "find constant employment and earn full wages by task-work.

Tending to continue employment rather than grass farms.

"The rotation of crops, which usually follows upon newly-drained land, is "such as to ensure the employment of labour for at least three years in "succession, and thus serve materially to check the present tendency of landed "proprietors to throw land out of cultivation for the purpose of establishing "large grass farms, this of itself forms an important feature in the working "of the Act.

Confidence now felt in mode of working under the Act.

"It may be taken as a proof of the confidence felt in the success of former "undertakings, by those who had opportunities of observing them during the "two previous years, that not only have almost all the resident proprietors "continued their original projects, but many of them have obtained second "loans, and fresh applications have been made by others in their neigh-"bourhood.

Second Loans to some proprietors.

"Mr. Godley, Mr. Simpson, Mr. J. R. Payton, Mr. Peter Latouche have "obtained additional loans this year in the county of Leitrim.

New Loans during 1849.

"Lord Farnham, the Rev. C. Waring, the Rev. Mr. Betty, in Cavan; and "the total number of loans granted during the year are, in the county of "Leitrim, nine:—Mr. William Peyton, Mr. J. R. Peyton, Mr. John Parke, "Mr. Henry Brett, the Rev. George Beresford, Mr. George Vaugh, Mr. Guy "Lloyd, Mr. John Collum, Mr. Peter Latouche.

"In the county of Cavan, five, viz., Lieutenant-Colonel Clements, the Rev. "James Godley, Rev. Arthur Knox, Mr. Samuel Winter, Mr. Richard O'Reilly.

"In the county of Fermanagh, seven, viz., Rev. John Richardson, Mr. L. H. "Deering, Mr. J. Collum, Rev. Lord Adam Loftus, Rev. Richard St. George, "Mr. James Johnston, Rev. Henry Archdall.

Distribution of Works.

"In the county of Leitrim, 47 distinct works have been commenced, 28 in "Cavan, and 20 in Fermanagh and Roscommon, making altogether, with "those on the borders, 95 works within a radius of 30 miles. Such numerous "examples, within the limits of so small a district, have had the effect of "diffusing the knowledge of draining, which is only to be derived from "personal observation; and the fact recorded last year, that a great social "benefit has been derived from the loans in the change of habits induced "among many proprietors, who formerly took but little interest in farming, "and that among the most persevering and attentive agricultural improvers "are now to be found gentlemen formerly well known as devoting much of

New taste for agriculture introduced among resident gentlemen.

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Land Improvement.

"their time to field sports, who at first applied for loans on account of the "pressing need of employing the people, and have now been personally occu-"pied for two and three years in draining and farming, and continue to find "an agreeable interest as well as profit in the pursuit.

"From the same cause also, other gentlemen, formerly known for attention "to planting and the ornamental improvement of their estates, have latterly "been occupied with land improvement; and no professional farmer could "show better works of the kind than Lord Farnham and Mr. Godley, who "undertook them solely for the sake of giving employment.

Conduct of the labourers.

"With regard to the conduct of the labourers employed, it has been uni-"formly good; no instance of riot or drunkenness has occurred, and the system "of cash payments and task-work has been most satisfactory. Above 2,000 "labourers have been employed by the loans in the county of Leitrim, and the "wages earned by task-work amount frequently to 15*d.* a-day for able men, "and from 8*d.* to 1*s.* for others, according to ability; while the ordinary rate "of wages in the country is but 8*d.* a-day for daily labour on gentlemen's farms, "and that among the farmers rarely exceed 4*d.*, 5*d.*, and 6*d.*, with a little "food.

Wages, and numbers employed.

Tile-works.

"One of the most remarkable proofs of the attention now paid to the subject "of draining, is the recent establishment of drain-tile works, and in this district "where a few years ago tiles were little known, and when used were imported "from England, there are now no less than eight extensive drain-tile works, "within 20 miles of each other, viz., on the estate of Mr. Burrowes of Stradone, "in Cavan; Sir Arthur Brooke, Lord Erne, Lord Lanesboro', Lord Enniskillen, "in Fermanagh; Lord Cremorne, in Monaghan; Mr. Leslie, of Pettigo, in "Donegal; and Mr. Johnston, of Kinlough, in Leitrim. The establishment of "tile-works may be regarded as a great step in advance towards the improvement "of agriculture; the advantage of tiles as a material for drainage, cannot be too "highly estimated; indeed I consider it nearly impossible to carry on thorough "drainage to any great extent without tiles, as independent of the greater speed, "cleanliness, and facility of superintendence in tile-draining, the saving of "horse labour and carriage is to be borne in mind, one good cart-load of tiles "nearly sufficing for the drainage of a statute acre, while probably 25 cart-"loads of stones would be required to effect the same object.

Advantage of tiles.

Increased culture of green crops.

"In conclusion, it may be stated that a great improvement has taken place "in the system of agriculture practised by the small farmers during the last "three years. Turnips are to be seen near every house; and among the chief "benefits of the loans, I place the introduction of so many well-trained agri-"culturists and overseers from whom the people have received much instruc-"tion.

Overseers.

Different kind of works.

"In addition to thorough drainage it may be stated that various other im-"provements have been carried on successfully by means of the loans, such as "subsoiling by spade labour, reclaiming verges of cut out bog, making farm "roads, draining swamps, &c. Thorough drainage on the deeper system of "parallel drains, 4 and 4½ feet deep, introduced into this district three years "since, is now universally approved of; and it reduces the average cost of "draining clay lands to about 3*l.* 10*s.* per statute acre."

Deep drainage.

County of Mayo.

Major John Gardiner, Inspector of Drainage for part of the north of the county of Mayo, reports:—"Generally speaking, the greatest improvement is "observable, wherever the provisions of the Act have been judiciously applied, "and the extent of hitherto unavailable land brought under productive cultiva-"tion by its means, has been very considerable. Among many instances of the "increased value of lands, which have been drained, &c., under the Act, a part "of the estate of Colonel A. Knox Gore, near Ballina, may be mentioned. "Soft spongy marsh saturated with water, and hitherto incapable of affording "footing to even the lightest description of stock has, by the simple process of "deep draining, 4 feet deep and 60 feet apart, been rendered capable of pro-"ducing good cereal and green crops, and making an ample return for the "expenditure.

"Great improvements have also been effected on the same estate, and like-"wise on those of Mr. William Orme, of Owenmore, and Mr. Mathew Atkinson, "of Glen Castle, by the operations of subsoiling, and afterwards gravelling the "surface of shallow moory soils.

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"Many proprietors of land in this district have been deterred from draining, "and otherwise improving their wet and inferior lands, from the fact that large "tracts of comparatively first-rate quality, and not requiring any improvement "by draining, are lying waste, although offered at very low rents; it is to "be hoped, that a beneficial change will soon take place, but until such arises, "few proprietors will venture on the improvement of their inferior lands." *Land Improvement.*

Mr. Thomas Elwood, Inspector of Drainage for the south of the county of Mayo, and north of Galway, reports:—"Since the date of last Report, in April, "1849, the progress of the several works has, with few exceptions, been satisfac-"tory; the superintendents and overseers have become more regular and system-"atic in the manner of conducting the works, and attend more carefully to the "plans and specifications supplied for their information and guidance; and the "labourers, convinced that it is by task, and not by the day, they are em-"ployed, gradually settle down to their work, and quickly become expert "workmen. County of Mayo, and north of Galway.

"The barony of Burrishoole was one of the first in which the Act was "put into operation. Sir Richard A. O'Donnell, Bart., early commenced with "energy, and, has now, after two years exertion, nearly completed his im-"provements in the Newport District, but he has commenced with equal "vigour in the island of Achill. He has already thorough drained 437 acres, "cleared 559 acres, and constructed 52 miles of new fences. Barony of Burrishoole.

"In the barony of Carra, extensive operations still continue in progress on "the estates of the Earl of Lucan, which, as heretofore, are followed up by an "improved system of husbandry. Between the 26th April, and 26th October "last, a sum of 1,500*l.* was expended by Lord Lucan under this Act, exclusive "of wages paid to the ordinary farm servants, and which cannot have been "less than 500*l.* in addition. He has already thorough drained 187 acres, "cleared of rocks and large field-stones 1,704 acres, and built 28 miles of new "stone fences. Barony of Carra.

"In the barony of Clanmorris, works are actively in progress on the pro-"perties of Sir Robert Arbuthnot, Mr. James Browne, Mr. James S. Lambert, "and others. Barony of Clanmorris.

"On Sir Robert Arbuthnot's farm, is to be seen a field of 30 acres, formerly "a barren moory pasture, interspersed with spots of cut out bog. This tract "having been thorough drained in a most perfect manner by parallel drains "from 4 to 4½ feet deep and 40 feet apart, main and head drains, 5 feet deep, "the surface having been levelled and ploughed, a portion was formed into "heaps, and when dry, burned, the ashes were then spread and ploughed in. "Turnips were sown on 10 acres, which produced an excellent crop of well-"shaped Swedes and Aberdeens, yielding on an average 18 tons per statute "acre, the remainder was sown with barley. Previous to draining, this land "was not worth more than 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre, its present value is at least 15*s.* 6*d.* "per statute acre."

Some specimens of the turnips were exhibited at a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England last year, and created much interest.

"The works on Mr. James Browne's property, consist of improvements on "the farms of small occupying tenants, who at first were very unwilling to have "their lands operated on; but during my recent visits, I have been beset by the "tenants, each entreating that his, or her, holding may be next drained, the "superior appearance of the crops on the drained land, over those on the un-"drained, was apparent to all during the last season.

"As a proof of the anxiety of the tenants to have their allotments drained, I "shall here mention one example which occurred during the last year. One "man on the townland of Clare, upon being informed that his lands could not "be operated on without much trouble and delay, as not having been origi-"nally included amongst those for improvement, requested that the drains "should be laid out for him, and that he would execute the work himself. "He did so. I afterwards examined them at the landlord's request, and he "was paid for the work according to my valuation. Mr. Browne has con-"structed 18 miles of main drains, and thorough drained 247 acres.

"In the barony of Kilmaine, extensive works are in progress on the estates "of the Earl of Lucan, Lord Kilmaine, Mr. Patrick Kirwan, Mr. Thomas S. "Lindsay, of Hollymount, and many others. Barony of Kilmaine.

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Barony of Murrisk.

"In the barony of Murrisk, the only important improvements undertaken "are on the estates of the Marquis of Sligo, who is executing extensive opera- "tions in arterial drainage, and has already freed large tracts from floods and "back-water; and sufficient outfalls have been established for the future "thorough drainage of the neighbouring lands.

"During the spring and summer months of last year, the number of men "employed on the works varied from 800 to 1,000 daily; the lands relieved "from flooding in the early months, were for the most part cropped either with "oats, turnips, or potatoes; the spoil banks left on the sides of the main water "cuts, affording a ready supply of the necessary manure, which was eagerly "taken advantage of by the people, who used it both for the crops, and as top "dressing for meadows.

"The Marquess of Sligo has already opened 50 miles of main river courses "and their tributaries within his own estate.

Barony of Ross, County of Galway.

"In the barony of Ross, county of Galway, the Earls of Leitrim and Charle- "mont have given constant employment to 300 labourers, by opening main "river courses for a length of 32 miles, clearing 450 acres of rocks and surface- "stones, making new main drains and fences, and other useful works.

"In conclusion, I beg to state that the works already executed under the "Land Improvement Act in my district are very considerable, as will be "evident by reference to the following table:—

Total Number of Acres Thorough Drained.	Total Number of Acres Subsoiled and Clayed.	Miles of Open Main Drains.	Miles of Stone Fences Built.	Miles of Farm Roads completed.	Miles of useless Fences removed.	Total Number of Acres cleared of Stones.
2,003	879	165	160	16	25	3,109

"I have only further to remark, that the deep system of thorough draining "has been universally successful in this county; and although, at first, I had "much difficulty in persuading the majority of overseers of the advantage of "head drains, all now fully allow and appreciate them."

County of Sligo, and parts of Mayo.

Mr. William H. Holliday, Inspector of Drainage for the county of Sligo and parts of Mayo, reports:—"In my opinion, no measure hitherto passed by the "Legislature is so well adapted to produce valuable results suited to the peca- "liar condition of Ireland, as the Land Improvement Act.

"The country, very backward in agricultural knowledge, is still more igno- "rant of the manner in which works of permanent improvement should be "conducted. The course adopted in carrying out the Act, in a great measure "removes the difficulties, by giving the requisite superintending knowledge, by "furnishing the proprietors with suitable specifications, estimates, and plans for "the execution of the works, and then by leaving, as is equally important, "a perfect freedom to the borrowers in carrying out the detail of the works; "and further, by furnishing the necessary capital, the expending of which, by "proving the advantage of the works, creates confidence in outlays on land, "the want of which is certainly one of the greatest barriers to a better "condition of the people in this country. At the same time the life interests "in the land, not being taxed beyond the accruing income, offers no impediment "to the carrying out of the measure. As a general rule, the works have been "executed fairly and well, and in numerous instances with excellent judge- "ment.

"Among the examples of increase in the value of lands from expenditure "under the Act, may be given the following instances of the improvement of "lands previously of no value.

Barony of Tireragh.

"On Colonel Wingfield's farm of Newtown, part of his estate in the barony "of Tireragh, and county of Sligo, two lakes, occupying 30 acres of land, "covered with water at all times, and flooding a considerable area after heavy "rains; the beds of these lakes have been thorough drained and become dry "and firm; the land around, formerly flooded, is at present carrying excellent "crops of Swedish and yellow turnips, the former lake bottoms are now in "fallow, in preparation for future cropping. About 400 acres on this estate

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"have been so much improved by thorough drainage, that the produce of the "land, from being heretofore of inferior quality, now ranks as the best grain "taken to market, and the occupying tenant considers the improvement almost "sufficient to meet the present low prices of produce. Similar improvements "have been effected on the estate of Mr. Robert Jones, of Fortland.

Barony of Carberry.

"On Lord Palmerston's estate, in the barony of Carberry, extensive im-"provements by drainage and fencing have been effected, and in consequence, "the land has been let to a solvent tenant, yielding a fair remuneration for "the outlay.

"On Mr. William Wood's estates in this barony, a wet bottom of boggy "debris, yielding a scanty coarse sour herbage, subject to back-water in times "of flood, by main and thorough draining, followed by digging and levelling, "has last year yielded heavy crops of mangel-wurzel and turnips; and "from the permanent character of the improvements, the land will probably "yield a return of 30 per cent. on the outlay.

Barony of Leyney.

"On Mr. Robert Young's estate, in the barony of Leyney, an increase of "20 per cent has been realized this year on a former letting, in consequence of "draining some wet, clayey lands.

Barony of Tirerill.

"On Mr. Richard Brinkley's estate, in the barony of Tirerill, a valuable im-"provement has been effected by thorough draining and subsoiling. Formerly "the land produced sour herbage, owing to the retentive nature of the stiff "clay subsoil; it is now yielding an excellent crop of clover, which is con-"sidered so profitable by the owner, that he has been induced to apply for a "new loan to enable him to extend the improvements over other portions of "his estate which are similarly circumstanced.

Barony of Tyrawley, County of Mayo.

"On Mr. William Orme's estate, in the barony of Tyrawley, county of "Mayo, extremely sour bottom grazing land, fringing arable upland, and "taken with them, has been transformed, by thorough draining and subsequent "digging, into excellent turnip land, and formed part of the turnip land "which this year gained the prize at the Ballina Farming Society, the greater "portion of the crops being estimated at 25 tons of Swedes to the statute acre; "previously to draining, these lands were not worth 5*s.* per acre.

"It will be observed, that these improved values are not speculative, but "ascertained facts; and exclusive of their being profitable over the annual "charge to which they are liable in repayment of the loans, very great advan-"tage has been felt in every locality named, by the employment given while "carrying on the works. The industrial educational knowledge acquired "by the workmen is every way beneficial, the example to the neighbourhood "not less so; and what is also important, the expenditure in each of the cases "referred to, as in most others under the Act, draws forth a necessary "outlay from the occupier in the further farming operations for maturing "the improvements."

County of Roscommon, and portions of Mayo and Galway.

Mr. Richard Irwin, who has acted as principal Inspector of Drainage for the county of Roscommon, and parts of Mayo and Galway, reports:—"The im-"provements completed within the past year, consist chiefly of works of main "and thorough drainage, together with a considerable length of farm fences and "some farm roads. The results have, in every instance, been highly satisfactory "to the parties interested, among whom I found very little difference of "opinion, as every proprietor and agent with whom I conversed on the impor-"tant point of improved value, estimated the increase as being worth, under "ordinary circumstances, from 8 to 10 per cent. on the amount expended. "From the tenant-farmers whose lands have been improved, I have generally "received a still more favourable report; and I can further state, from my "own personal knowledge and observation, that in the, unfortunately, few cases "in which the permanent improvements were followed by suitable cultivation, "the entire cost has been repaid by the first or second crop.

"Of the great benefits resulting to the labourers from the employment "afforded them by the works, it would be difficult to convey an adequate idea; "but it may be confidently stated, that, with the exception of 10 per cent. "allowed for superintendence and incidental expenses, the whole of the money "advanced has, in accordance with the benevolent intentions of the Legislature, "been expended in employing, and thus preserving from destitution, many "thousands of the industrious poor.

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"The average amount of wages earned in the Land Improvement Works, "may be estimated at 7*s.* 6*d.* per week, being about double the ordinary wages "of the district. The labourers eagerly seek for employment, and gratefully "avail themselves of it when offered; they appear most anxious to give satis-"faction, and in every case in which they have had steady employment for a "few months, a decided improvement has been observed both in their mode of "working, and in their general habits.

"In offering a few observations on the details of works now completed, and "which were not noticed at the close of the year 1848, I shall commence with "those executed on the estates of Viscount Dillon, counties of Mayo and "Roscommon, Unions of Swinford and Castlerea, and which consist almost "entirely of main and thorough drainage, both of which have produced the "most satisfactory results. Of the lands improved by thorough drainage, "wet rushy pasture, and almost barren moor, of various depths, amounting to "some hundreds of acres, a great portion has been tilled, and produced "excellent crops of wheat, oats, and turnips; and the works of open main "drainage by relieving lands which had been previously almost valueless from "frequent floods and constant saturation, have added to the estate a great "extent of valuable pasture and meadow, besides securing an outfall for the "thorough drainage of some thousands of adjoining acres.

"Some of those improved lines of main drains discharge their waters "towards the river Lung, and some towards the Moy, the whole have been "executed in a permanent and substantial manner, and yet with due attention "to economy.

"On the estates of the Marquess of Westmeath, Lord Lorton, Lord De "Freyne, Mr. Guy Lloyd, the Honorable and Very Reverend Henry Pakenham, "Sir A. Crichton, Bart., Mr. D. H. Ferrall, Mr. Richard W. Bond, Mr. "Ambrose O'Kelly, Mr. John H. Walsh, Mr. Garrett O'Moore, Mr. Henry S. "Mahon, Mr. Nicholas Balfe, Mr. Denis O'Conner, Mr. Oliver D. Grace, and "others; various and extensive improvements have been completed under "able and judicious direction.

"Lord Westmeath's works, which are situated partly in the eastern, and "partly in the western extremity of the county of Roscommon, Unions of "Carrick-on-Shannon and Castlerea, consist in the former locality of the "drainage and fencing of more than six hundred acres of inferior land, "deserted by a pauper tenantry, in the second year of the famine.

"This large tract has been divided by permanent and substantial fences into "fields averaging 25 acres each; many thousand perches of useless fences "being at the same time carefully levelled, the whole was then cleared and "ploughed, and is now producing good crops of wheat, grass, and clover "The improvements in the western locality are chiefly works of main drainage, "which have already produced so good an effect, that large tracts which were "previously considered worthless, being flooded, and otherwise injured by "water, are now some of the best lands on the entire property.

"The works on the property of Dean Pakenham consist chiefly of thorough "drainage, which, although entirely executed within the last year, have pro-"duced evidences of improvement, which I cannot better illustrate than by "mentioning. On one townland, a farm of 70 acres, well known before it was "drained, as one of the wettest and most unsound in the county, is now "feeding with perfect safety a large flock of sheep; the other works consist of "some excellent main drains, and two very useful and well designed farm "roads.

"The extensive operations in thorough drainage on the estate of Mr. D. H. "Ferrall are equally satisfactory, and the improvement already visible, both "in the condition and the general appearance of the land, is obvious even to a "casual observer. Some valuable main drains have also been opened, including "one, which, by draining a turlough or temporary lake, has relieved from "floods 25 acres of prime land. The lands on which improvements have been "executed on this estate are situate partly in the Union of Boyle, and partly "in that of Castlerea.

"The important works of reclamation and improvement commenced in "1847, on the extensive property of Lord De Freyne, have within the past "year been brought to a close. As I have already transmitted details, in the

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"various progress reports made in this case, I shall now only state, that notwithstanding the present depression, several portions of the newly reclaimed lands are now occupied by small farmers, and producing good crops. I have also heard, and believe, that the greater portion, if not the whole of those lands, might have been let to solvent tenants, if the proprietor had not considered, that it would be a more judicious course to allow another year for the further consolidation of the more recently drained tracts of bog and moor, in order that they may be in a better state for tillage, before they are transferred to the possession of tenants.

Land. Improvement.

"An additional loan of 1,000*l.* has been recently granted to Lord De Freyne, chiefly for the improvement of a portion of his estates not referred to in former reports; this loan is now being expended in some well designed and highly useful works of main and thorough drainage, and farm fences."

County of Galway, Western and Southern Division.

Mr. David Hunter, Inspector of Drainage for the western and southern division of the county of Galway, reports:—"There can be no doubt, generally speaking, that the Act works extremely well in my district, and that the improvements which have already been effected in draining, clearing, and fencing, have proved themselves to have been of a most reproductive character. In all cases where the landlords are in easy circumstances, the lands so improved are producing threefold what they did, but there are instances where lands improved under the Act, are now lying waste, the proprietor not having the means of cultivating them himself, and not finding such tenants as would be safe to let into possession.

"I shall state a few cases, in which the improvements effected under the Act are telling in a most satisfactory manner:—

"The first is on the estate of Mr William H. Gregory, of Coole Park, in the barony of Kiltartan. In the townland of Castletown, there was a piece of land, containing about 120 statute acres, which was covered with stones and old useless walls, let at a rent of 15*s.* per acre. £400 has been expended under the Act on this farm, in clearing, subsoiling, and fencing; dividing it into fields, of from 15 to 20 acres. It is now completed, and last year some of the fields carried the heaviest crops of turnips and barley in the whole district, several solvent and desirable tenants would now be willing to rent it at 30*s.* per acre, which will give a return of 20 per cent. on the outlay. There is another instance on the same estate, of a remunerative return, for an expenditure of 65*l.* in draining on the townland of Carrowhaun East. Seventy acres of land were relieved from water, which rested on it for seven months in the year, sometimes to the depth of 15 feet; this land previous to draining was not worth 7*s.* 6*d.* per acre, and is now worth 25*s.*, realising a profit of 61*l.* per annum, by the expenditure of 65*l.*

"The next case is that of Mr. Christopher St. George, M.P., for the county of Galway. Two townlands called Caherpeak and Drumacoo, in the barony of Dunkellin, containing 636 statute acres, were two years since in the possession of tenants, at an average rent of 15*s.* per acre, which rent the proprietor was unable to collect; the tenants have all been removed, the greater portion sent to America by the proprietor, he then expended 1,600*l.* on it, under the Act, in clearing, subsoiling, draining, and fencing; the improvements are nearly completed, and the lands neatly divided into fields, of from 15 to 20 acres, are now producing heavy green and grain crops, and, as far as any land can be valued in this country under present circumstances, are certainly worth from 25*s.* to 30*s.* per acre. The whole of the money expended in this case has been paid to the labouring population in the district, thus affording the most timely relief.

"Another instance is worthy of notice. On the townland of Loughguirge, in the barony of Clare, the property of Mr. James O'Brien, 14 acres of land were thorough drained, at a cost of 3*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per acre, in the autumn of 1848. After which the land was prepared and sown with wheat, the return was 22 cwt. to the acre. From the previous wet state of the land, although it had always been in regular cultivation, 7 cwt. per acre was the most that Mr. O'Brien had ever known it to produce. Numerous additional examples might be quoted.

"I have the pleasure to state, that the whole of the labourers employed in

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"my district under the Act have worked by task, and have been regularly "paid their wages in the current coin of the realm."

In addition to those enumerated, various works of improvement have been executed in a very satisfactory manner on the estates of Sir Michael D. Bellew, Bart., Mr. O'Flaherty, M.P., Mr. Denis H. Kelly, Mr. George Vesey, Mr. John Cheevers, Mr. Denis Kirwan, Mr. Thomas Seymour, Mr. James S. Lambert, Mr. Thomas A. Joyce, Mr. D. Persse, Mr. James Martin, Mr. Peter Blake.

County of Galway, Eastern District.

Mr. Charles S. Cooper, Inspector of Drainage for the Eastern District of the County of Galway, reports:—"Although the number of proprietors in this "district, who have availed themselves of loans under the Land Improvement "Act, are few, nevertheless, much permanent good has been effected, and "considerable employment afforded to the population in the locality where "works have been executed; the number of persons who have had regular "employment amounted to upwards of 600 daily, and the number of estates "upon which they have been employed, to 14. The works executed are "principally main and thorough drainage, by which, and in connection with "the arterial drainage executed in this district, many thousands of acres have "been relieved from floods, and a large portion converted into tillage land "capable of yielding good crops.

"The works executed may be classified under three distinct heads:—

"1st. Arterial drainage.

"2nd. Thorough drainage executed by tenants on their own farms, the "money being advanced by the proprietor who procured the "loan, the tenants undertaking to pay their proportion of the "instalments, the works being under the superintendence of "experienced overseers.

"3rd. Main drainage, fencing, and clearing, &c.

"Mr. Philip Reade, is the only proprietor in this district who has carried "out the admirable plan of reclamation through his tenantry (and I have been "informed that those are the only tenants on his estate who have paid their "rents regularly).

"I have seldom seen land (a mountain waste) better reclaimed, the tenants "having fenced and divided their farms by stone walls, the materials being "procured from the drains and from subsoiling, the latter not having been "included in the original application.

"With reference to works of thorough drainage I may mention the names "of Sir Thomas N. Redington, K.C.B., and Mr Thomas Seymour, as the "persons in this district who have carried improvements to the greatest extent "and in the most efficient manner.

"I could also enumerate several others, who have, according to the extent "of their loans, executed similar works for the improvement of their own "property; but it must be observed, that the lands so improved are generally "either within their own demesnes, or on farms in their own occupation and "not in the possession of tenant farmers.

"The Marquess of Clanricarde is the only person who has executed very "extensive works of main drainage in this district, it is difficult to determine "the full amount of benefit derived by these operations, but I have every "reason to think, that the lands adjoining have, at least, been trebled in value. "Owing however to the present unfortunate state of the country, little ad-"vantage has as yet been taken of the facilities afforded for further improve-"ment. The number of persons employed daily by Lord Clanricarde on these "works amount to about 200, many of them small farmers, who, with their "families, have been mainly supported by their earnings.

"With reference generally to the benefits arising from Loans under the "provisions of this Act, I must observe that other operations for the improve-"ment of the lands drained have followed, such as subsoiling, levelling old and "useless fences, &c., and thereby additional employment has been afforded to "the peasantry.

"In conclusion, I beg again to call the attention of the Commissioners to "the plan carried out by Mr. Reade above referred to, as I feel assured, that if "generally adopted, it would be attended with the most beneficial results."

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Mr. John Mahon, Inspector of Drainage for the County of Clare, reports:— "The works executed under the Land Improvement Act in this district chiefly "consist of thorough draining for which this county is well suited, having, in "most places, sufficient outfall, and the greater portion stands much in need of "it, the materials for the conduits (stones) are also in abundance and easily "procured.

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County of Clare.

"As examples of successful works of improvement under the Act, I would "mention those of the Rev. Charles Fitzgerald, Mr. Thomas E. Davenport, "and Mr. David John Wilson; the two former, from the very fine crops of "turnips, carrots, and parsnips, grown on bog, which had previously been "covered with heath and altogether useless; and the latter, from the fine "crops of corn and vegetables grown on land on which it was before impossible "to stand. Many other proprietors might be named who have effected im-"portant improvements chiefly by draining grass lands which still remains in "pasture; but in such cases the results are not so striking, as where waste lands "are made in the first or second year to produce heavy remunerating crops.

"The principal proprietors who have obtained loans and executed drainage "works in this county in addition to those mentioned, are, in the Ennis Union, "Mr. Thomas Studdert, Rev. P. Quaid, Mr. Michael Butler, Sir Colman M. "O'Loughlin, Bart., Mr. Cornelius Creagh, Mr. M. Keane, Mr. E. Burton; "in the Union of Scariff, Mr. M. O'Connell, Mr. Charles W. Smith, Mr. "Marcus Patterson, Mr. James Molony; in the Union of Limerick, Sir D H. "Massey, Mr. H. Butler; in the Union of Kilrush, Rev T. Butler, Mr. Henry "S. Burton, Mr. Francis G. Moroney, Mr. George Studdert, Mr. A. O'Keefe; "in the Union of Ennistymon, Mr. S. B. Creagh, Mr. C. Creagh, Hon. Colonel "W. Stratford, Mr. Cornelius O'Brien, Mr. J. M'Namara.

"With reference to the amount of relief afforded by the working of this Act, "I would observe, that it appears 68 loans, amounting in the whole to 53,020*l.*, "have been made to 68 proprietors in this county, of which 20,960*l.* has been "advanced; but I regret to say, that only a small number of men, on an "average 587 daily, are at present employed on Land Improvement works, as "will appear from the following table:—

Unions of	Average Number of Men Employed Daily.
Ennis . . .	128
Scariff . . .	12
Limerick . .	99
Kilrush . . .	96
Ennistymon . .	252
	587

South and South-Western District.

We have lastly to refer to the southern and south-western district, which comprehends the counties of Limerick, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, and Kerry. In this district the sum of 108,998*l.* has been expended during the last year chiefly in thorough draining, and several profitable examples of successful improvements are mentioned, in the extracts made from the reports of several of the inspectors of drainage.

South and South-Western District, comprehending the Counties of Limerick, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, and Kerry.

In proportion to its extent, the county of Limerick has been the most active in the execution of Land Improvement works, the sum of 30,930*l.* having been issued during the year 1849. Cork stands next in order in proportion to extent of land capable of improvement, the sum of 28,508*l.* having been issued, followed by Kerry 24,420*l.*, Tipperary 16,340*l.*, and Waterford 8,880*l.*

Commencing with the county of Limerick we find from the report of Mr. William U. Townsend, Inspector for the Eastern District of this County, that "during the last year, there has been an evident improvement in the execution "all works in progress under the Land Improvement Act, as compared with "the year 1848, either the proprietors themselves or their agents exercise "a constant supervision of the works during their execution, the overseers

County of Limerick.

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"understand their duty and are efficient, while the labourers, who have "been employed by piece-work, have become steady and expert in the "execution of their tasks, earning fair wages, and are contented and happy; "indeed the present improved condition of the labourers forms a grati-"fying contrast to their condition, when first employed in the year 1847; at "that time it was almost impossible to induce them to work by the piece, "preferring the old idling system of daily labour with low wages, to the "comparative independence of receiving payment in proportion to their "exertion.

"During the past year many of the proprietors have expended the entire of "their loans, so that a fair opportunity now exists of expressing an opinion upon "the results of the improvements effected; and I can state that in every instance "the proprietors have been so much gratified with the advantages resulting "from the works, that many have made applications for fresh loans. Among "many examples which might be enumerated, I will mention one, that of Mr. "John Croker, of Ballinagarde, the improvements consisted in the draining "and levelling of about 25 acres of cut out bog, at the time of no agricultural "value, these operations cost about 4*l.* 4*s.* per acre, the first green crop repaid "more than the entire expenditure, and may now be classed among the valuable "lands of this county.

"Other proprietors have completed drainage-works with nearly equal "success, amongst whom I may enumerate the cases of the Earl of Clare, "Sir Hugh D. Massy, Sir Richard Bourke, Mr. Thomas P. Evans, Mr. Thomas "Lloyd, Mr. C. W. Smith, General Shuldham, Mr. W. P. Barker, Mr. A. B. "St. Leger, Mr. W. N. Lee, &c., from most of whom I have had very grati-"fying letters, expressing their satisfaction with the plans adopted and carried "out for the improvement of their lands."

County of Limerick.

Mr. John Cox, Inspector of Drainage for the other portions of the county of Limerick, reports:—"In describing the progress and effects of the several Land "Improvement works in my district, I have much pleasure in being able to "state that the entire proceedings under the Act, with rare exceptions, are "giving very general satisfaction, that the value of the drained or improved "land has been much augmented is now universally acknowledged, and an "improved system of management, hitherto but little practised in most parts "of this county, has in consequence arisen. The advantages derivable from "the expenditure of capital in the permanent improvement of the soil is now "duly appreciated, both by the occupying farmers and those proprietors who "have turned their attention to the subject. It is no less strange than grati-"fying to observe the impetus which the wise provisions of the Legislature "here referred to, have given to the theory and practice of agriculture, and "which is discernible not only in the improved condition of the land imme-"diately wrought on, but also in the improved class of implements necessarily "brought into use, whilst it has tended to establish, in the labouring classes, "habits of industry.

"With reference to the actual operations of the works, and the mode and "expense of executing them, I am enabled to state, first, that the works under "the Land Improvement Act are very extensive in my district, and consist of "every variety for which the Commissioners make loans.

"The mode of executing the works is beginning to be better understood as "they become more appreciated, and the expense may be said to be in a pro-"portional ratio to the skill or want of knowledge of the local superintendent "by whom they are conducted. Hence, I find in many cases that where 5*l.* "per acre was considered and actually found to be a moderate estimate at the "commencement of the drainage works, when both labourers, and too often "the overseers, were inexperienced and prejudiced, a sum nearer to 3*l.* is now "found to be sufficient.

"In my General Report of last year I alluded to the growing partiality for "deep, in preference to shallow drainage; and I am now glad to be able to "state that the former may be said to be the acknowledged rule, the latter "being the rare exception.

"The invaluable system of draining and subsoiling simultaneously is gaining "much favour, and I am sure will soon become extensively practised; several "acres have thus been improved on the estates of the Earl of Dunraven, Mr.

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"W. A. Rose, and Mr. W. Goold, within the last few months, and many "others are about to adopt the same system.

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"It may not be uninteresting to mention the names of some of the principal "proprietors who have obtained loans in my district, and have expended, or "are expending, the same in a satisfactory manner, viz, Lord Clare, Lord "Courtnay, Lord Monteagle, Lord Dunraven, Lord Muskerry, Lord Buckiug-"ham, Lord Cloncurry, Lord Southwell, Sir Vere de Vere, Bart., Sir David "Roche, Bart., the Misses Gascoigne, William Monsell, M.P., Wyndham "Goold, General Caulfield, Captain H. L. Jackson, Captain Dickson, E. J. "Cooper, P. W. Miles, Captain Thomas Bateson, Conyngham Ellis, Richard "Ellis, George M. Maunsell, Rev. William Waller, R. Bateson, George Fos-"bery, Charles C. Coote, William R. Saunders, &c. From these and many "more, I could adduce abundant proof of the satisfaction they experience from "the working of the Land Improvement Act, and the high value they set upon "the means thus afforded them, of at once improving their lands, encouraging "industrial employment, and the introduction of task or piece work, which is "now becoming nearly universal. On this head I beg to introduce an extract "from a letter received from Mr. Wyndham Goold some weeks since, who "has been giving a great deal of employment on his property:—

"'I can show a great amount of work well done. I hear no complaints; "'at first there was some opposition to task-work, but a little firmness put an "'end to it, and the moral effect on the men has been admirable, when they "'find that the work must be done, and must be well done; they exert them-"'selves and improve daily as labourers. If I had plenty of money at com-"'mand I still would borrow under the Act, for the sake of carrying on my "'works according to the system of inspection which has been adopted.'

"To particularize the numerous advantages attendant on, and growing out "of this most popular Act, would perhaps occupy too much time; I shall "therefore conclude with an expression of my belief, founded on much expe-"rience, that there has not been any measure passed by the present Adminis-"tration, so obviously, decidedly, and deservedly acceptable to the agricultural "population of this country as the Land Improvement Act."

County of Tipperary, and portion of King's County.

Mr. James J. Poe, Inspector of Drainage for the county of Tipperary and part of King's County, reports:—"During the last year I have made preli-"minary examinations in 15 different cases in which new loans have been "applied for, and inspected 65 on which works have been in progress during "the present year, though reducing considerably the estimates furnished by "some of the applicants, as well as recommending a smaller sum to be ad-"vanced for the improvement of the properties than has been applied for. I "did not find it necessary in any instance to suggest the withholding of "the loan.

"Generally speaking, the works have been well executed, chiefly under the "direction of the applicants; but in some of the larger loans the works have "been in charge of professional or semi-professional persons, who are respon-"sible to the proprietors for the proper execution of the works, and the correct "expenditure of the money.

"In this district the expenditure has been nearly divided between main and "thorough drainage, and the reclamation of moory grounds in connexion with "both. I have endeavoured, as far as possible, to direct the attention of the "applicants to the advantages of main drainage in the first instance, and also "to enlist the co-operation of the adjacent proprietors likely to derive benefit "from their contiguity to contemplated works; but in this respect my exertions "have been only partially successful; want of means has generally been the "excuse made by both the proprietor and occupier.

"The want of arterial drainage has long been felt in different parts of the "district, and large tracts of land are lying almost waste in consequence of the "obstructions arising very much from natural causes. Preliminary inspections "under the direction of the Commissioners have been made in some in-"stances; in others, the surveys and sections completed, estimates calculated, "assents of proprietors obtained, but the funds requisite to execute the works "are wanting.

"The small loans to proprietors in this district (Nenah) have been pro-"ductive of much benefit; they have generally been looked after by the appli-

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"cants themselves, and the works have been very well executed. In the "Newport district the works in progress on part of the estate of Mr. R. E. "Phillips deserve notice. He had been obliged to take up a large tract of "mountain land from his tenants, within the last two years, which he found in "a most neglected and unprofitable condition; the low grounds saturated with "water, and the upper part, if not equally wet, as unprofitable, being worn "out by over cropping, and the surface full of weeds.

"Having procured a loan of 450*l.* under the Act, he commenced by opening "a farm-road through the property, followed by drainage of the lower part, "and draining and clearing of the upper divisions. The result has been most "successful; three years ago the lands were comparatively valueless, last season "they produced excellent crops of oats and Swedish turnips; employment was "afforded to all persons remaining on the lands, as well as to many others "resident in the neighbourhood.

"The works on the estate of Mr. William Ryan, near Newport, are also "deserving of attention. His was one of the earliest cases reported on by me; "the lands were very flat, and suffered chiefly from imperfect main drainage, "as well as from the surface-water remaining on them too long: both have "been remedied in a very efficient manner, and in consequence the lands now "yield good crops of every kind.

"In the Thurles district, the improvements under the Act on the estate of "Mr. John Trant, are perhaps the most remarkable. They consist of the "reclamation of large portions of moor, commencing with deep main, and con-"cluding with thorough draining and claying, on lands which three years ago "were not worth 1*s.* per acre, and which were frequently covered with water; "very fine crops of corn and turnips were produced last year. The blue-clay "subsoil, raised from a depth of from 3 to 5 feet, and mixed with the surface, "was the only manure used.

"In the neighbourhood of Nenagh, the works on Ballynaclough, the property "of Mr. John Bayly, have been equally successful. In the Report of 1848, "reference was made to these improvements, which have been continued during "the year 1849 with the best results. The works on the lands of Coumbeg, "a mountain property belonging to Mr. R. U. Bayly, have also been very "successful.

"Adjoining the King's County, on a small property of Mr. Andrews, for "which a loan of 200*l.* had been obtained, the results have been very satisfac-"tory. His lands, which two years ago consisted of moor and swamp, are "now growing turnips and rape, and one of the best oat crops seen in the neigh-"bourhood was cut on a part which has been the resort of wild-fowl. Nor "have the advantages resulting from advances under the Act been confined to "drainage alone; subsoiling, aided by the subsequent application of lime, has "produced very luxuriant crops of corn on hilly and heathy land near Money-"gall, in the King's County, which had been previously of very little value.

"In the neighbourhood of Borrisokane, some of the proprietors who have "availed themselves of the advantages offered by this Act have been very large "gainers by the reclamation and cultivation of the moors, which heretofore "had been almost valueless, but which latterly have been brought within reach "of improvement by the arterial drainage of the district."

In addition to those mentioned by Mr. Poe who have executed works under the Land Improvement Act in a very satisfactory manner, we may add the following: Sir John C. Carden, Bart., Mr. John J. Willington, Mr. John Carden, Governors of the schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Colonel W. Palliser, Earl of Clare, Mr. John Bayly, Mr. Thomas G. Stoney, the Messrs. Kinahan, Mr. Caleb Going, Mr. W. A. Rose, &c.

County of Waterford.

Mr. Arthur U. Roberts, Inspector of Drainage, employed in the county of Waterford, reports:—"Since the passing of the Land Improvement Act there "have been 54 loans granted in this county; of these, the works in 13 cases "have been completed, in 30 cases they are in progress, in 7 the loans have been "lately made and have not yet commenced, and in 4 cases the loans granted "have been relinquished by the proprietors.

"The following is a Schedule showing the quantity of ground which has "been improved in this county by loans under this Act; it also shows how the "land has been improved, together with the sum expended.

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Land Thorough Drained.			Land Subsoiled.			Improved Land Cropped in 1849.			Improved Land in Pasture.			Land Subsoiled not Cropped in 1849.			Amount Expended.		
A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	£.	s.	d.
2,786	0	0	864	0	0	1,543	0	0	907	0	0	536	0	0	15,289	0	0

"In my report of March last I stated that of 1,500 acres thorough drained, "1,200 acres would be tilled this year. I now find that 1,543 acres of land "improved under this Act have, in 1849, been cropped. I estimate that 1,000 "acres of this land were never before tilled, and the remaining 543 acres pro-"duced but very scanty crops from their excessive wetness; these 1,543 acres "have this year produced potatoes, wheat, oats, turnips, and mangel-wurzel, "and from the reports which I have had from the overseers in charge of the "works the produce has in general been good, and where the farmers have "paid attention to the culture of these crops, they have been excellent. In the "year 1850 I expect that nearly the whole of the 2,786 acres of land which "have been thorough drained under this Act will be in full cultivation.

"In the year 1849, in this county we have had 907 acres producing better "pasture than they ever did before, and there are 536 acres of subsoiled land "which have not yet been tilled now preparing for a crop. The entire amount "expended, as near as I can calculate, up to the 1st of December, 1849, in this "county, has been 15,289*l.*; but for this sum much work has been done which "does not appear in the Schedule. Old fences have been levelled, new fences "have been built, some very substantial embankments have been made on the "river Blackwater, and some excellent main drains have been formed; a small "quantity of land has also been limed.

"I estimate the increased value of the land thorough drained at 8*s.* per acre. "The entire increased value of the land improved will therefore be 1,114*l.* 8*s.*, "or nearly 8*l.* per cent. on the gross outlay.

"On Mrs. C. I. Osborne's estates, in this county, 639 acres of land have been "thorough drained, and 368 acres have been subsoiled.

"On Lord Stuart De Decie's estate 400 acres have been thorough drained, "and 93 acres have been subsoiled. On a farm which Mr. Sherlock has taken "up from his tenants, and is now managing himself, 195 acres have been drained, "and of this land, which was never before cultivated, he has had this year 22 "acres under potatoes, 12 under turnips, and 14 under oats; the land under "potatoes produced 80 barrels per acre, that under oats produced an immense "crop, 14 barrels of 14 stone each to the statute acre.

"In conclusion, I beg leave to observe that the labourers, having become "trained, the work has everywhere been well executed according to the plans "and specifications; and the labourers have been enabled to earn fair wages, "say 11*d.* per day, the average number daily employed during the year 1849 "being 1,000."

County of Cork, Eastern Division.

Mr. Charles Wellaud, Inspector of Drainage, employed in the eastern division of the county of Cork, reports:—"The loans made to landed proprietors in "this division of the county of Cork have not been so numerous as might have "been expected from the spirit and enterprise of the majority of them. This "reluctance to avail themselves of the benefits of the Act (which benefits are "fully admitted by all parties who have any knowledge of its objects and pro-"visions) appears to arise from caution on the part of the landowners in regard "to the danger of encumbering their properties with any additional liabilities "during the present period of agricultural distress; and although they readily "admit the great benefits which have arisen from capital already expended, "still, from the difficulty of procuring a suitable class of tenants capable of "tilling the improved farms, on remunerative terms, or, indeed, on any terms, "they deem it advisable to contract, at least for the present, their Land Im-"provement works. In some few cases where loans under this Act have been "applied for and granted, and partly expended, the operations have for the "present been suspended, for the same reasons as have, in other cases, so paralyzed "the energies of parties, as to prevent them from applying for loans; at the "same time, every proprietor who has really put his shoulder to the work, and "executed them with accuracy and judgment, has received an ample return

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"for his expenditure, and in addition has given so much employment to the "labouring class, that the poor's rate has been sensibly diminished.

"In proof of the benefit which the county has derived from the operations "of the Act, I beg to quote a few passages from letters upon this subject which "I have received within the present month, from gentlemen of well-known "agricultural skill and enterprise, resident in this district, and who have already "expended considerable sums on Land Improvement works.

"In a letter received from Dr. Richard Barter, of St. Anne's Hill, Blarney, "he states:—'I cannot speak too highly of the benefit I have derived from "'the Land Improvement Act; and were it not for the depressed state of "'agriculture, increased local taxation, and diminished capital, this measure "'would regenerate the country. The task-work system of labour carried "'on generally under the Act has been a great means of stimulating the ener-"'gies of the labouring class, and has made them more self-dependent and "'industrious. As a means of diminishing poor's rate, I may mention that "'Cloghroe estate forms a principal portion of an electoral division, and that "'our poor's rate is now only 2*d.* in the pound, all owing to the extensive em-"'ployment I have been enabled to give by means of the loan of 1,500*l.* which "'has been made to me, 1,200*l.* of which has now been expended. The tenants "'on this estate are much pleased with the improvement on their farms. At "'first it was very difficult to induce them to consent to have their land drained; "'but now, that they see the effects, they are all pressing me to do more. "'Excellent crops of turnips have been grown on the drained land, and the "'crops of corn are at least double what they have been hitherto. On some "'of the fields drained, but not broken up, the herbage has become so sweet "'that the farmers say, "Formerly I could not get my cattle to feed on this "'field; now, I cannot keep them off it.'"

Mr. William C. Collis, of Castlecook, writes:—"The land drained has been "efficiently done. I have now 18 acres of Dales Hybrid turnip, calculated to "be 24 tons per acre, growing in a bog, the grass of which was not previously "worth more than 1*s.* per acre.

"As to the employment afforded to the labouring classes, the loan has "enabled me to employ many poor families who would have been in the "workhouse."

Mr. R. Biggs, of Garryhankard, writes:—"Before draining, the land "retained the surface water, which rendered it cold and unproductive, and the "crops indifferent, and rarely saved till very late in the season; the spring of "grass was late, none till June, and continued only for a few months; the "ground is now in such a state that horses can work, where previously a man "could hardly walk; the produce has been fully doubled, I might almost say "trebled, and the ground can be worked and prepared for the reception of a "crop in good season, instead of being late as heretofore."

Mr. Mountifort Longfield, of Castlemary, writes:—"I may say that almost "all the lands drained by me under the Act were worthless, and a great por-"tion of them had never before been tilled; I had this year a very fair crop of "potatoes, turnips, oats, and barley, in different parts of these lands, and the "employment afforded by the works has been of the greatest benefit to the "labouring classes."

County of Cork; Southern and Western Division.

Mr. Adam N. Meade, Inspector of Drainage for the Southern and Western Division of the County of Cork, reports:—"I have much satisfaction in being "able to state, that the different works have progressed very favourably during "the past year; there has been a decided improvement in their execution, the "proprietors themselves now take greater interest in the works, and have "become better acquainted with the proper mode of conducting them; I have "been also much pleased to observe the improvement in the labourers under "the system of task-work, their increased steadiness and expertness in working "enabling them to earn much higher wages than those usually given for day's-"work in this part of the country.

"The works which have been executed in my district, consist of thorough "draining, subsoiling, fencing, and road-making; the thorough drainage has "in most instances been well executed; I would here beg to remark, that "deep drainage, as far as my experience in this district goes, appears to answer "better than shallow, most of the drains are 4 feet deep, and 30 feet apart.

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"There has been a great breadth of subsoiling executed entirely by manual "labour, at an average cost of about 2*l.* 10*s.* per acre; this has given much "additional employment, and has produced a greater effect than if horses and "the subsoil plough had been employed. *Land Improvement.*

"I shall not attempt to enter into the detail of the extent of the land "drained, subsoiled, and otherwise improved in my district, but I may state "generally that excellent crops of turnips, oats, and in some cases wheat, have "been raised from lands, the greater portion of which, were of little value pre-"vious to their being drained.

"As a further proof of the efficient working of the Act in my district, I may "mention that several proprietors have been induced from their experience of "the benefits derived from the first, to apply for second loans. I may also "mention that it has come to my own knowledge, that the working farmers "on some estates, seeing the advantages arising from thorough drainage on "neighbouring properties, have requested their landlords to borrow money "under this Act, undertaking to pay the entire rent-charge. The principal "proprietors who have obtained loans, and who have executed their works in "the most efficient manner are,—the Earl of Shannon, Mr. Henry Bennett, "Mr. James Gillman, Mr. W. J. O'Neill Daunt, Mr. J. Redmond Barry, Mr. "William R. Meade, Mr. Daniel Conner, Mr. Cornelius O'Callaghan, Mr. "Anthony Cliffe, Mr. James H. S. Barry, Mr. John H. Wheatley, Mr. Richard "Barter, and several other proprietors who have obtained small loans.

"We would observe that Mr. Meade's district comprehends some of the "most distressed Unions of the southern counties, and among others, that of "Skibbereen; but even in this famished region, the Land Improvement Act "has worked most beneficially, both by the increase in the value of the land, "resulting from draining and subsoiling, and by enabling the local proprietors "to employ the people during a period of unparalleled distress, when even "the resident proprietors were unable to continue to employ their ordinary "farm labourers, and the tenant farmers ceased to do so altogether."

Mr. Samuel M. Hussey, Inspector of Drainage for the Middle District of the county of Cork, reports:—"Since my last report in March, 1849, I find that "the feeling of the landed proprietors is not so favourable to the expenditure "of much money under the Land Improvement Act, as it was at the com-"mencement; this is to be attributed, partly to the inability of the farmer to "take advantage of the improvements already effected, and partly that the "proprietor cannot at present diminish the poor's-rate taxation by giving "employment, owing to the large size of the electoral divisions; but it may be "expected, that as soon as they have been reduced in the manner now pro-"posed, an impetus will be given to the further working of the Land Improve-"ment Act, particularly in those cases where an electoral division does not "comprehend more than one or two estates. *County of Cork, Middle District.*

"In regard to the benefit which has been derived from the outlay of money "under the Act, I will give as an example the case of Sir George C. Colt-"hurst, Bart.. A loan was obtained for draining and subsoiling some wet "clayey land in his demesne, which, previous to its being improved, did not "afford a crop of 10 cwt. of hay per acre, and was totally unfit for turnips or "wheat. When drained and subsoiled, at a cost of 5*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* per statute acre, "a succession of crops of oats, turnips, and wheat was raised, which, including "the cost of manure for the turnip crop, repaid the entire expenditure; the "land was laid down in grass, and was increased in value, at least 10 per cent. "Other similar examples might be cited in proof of the benefit which always "follows subsoiling, and suitable tillage after the completion of the thorough "draining; but the truth of this position has been so generally admitted, that "it is unnecessary to dwell on it further.

"Very extensive drainage operations have been undertaken in the north-"west and middle districts of the county of Cork, the principal proprietors "being Sir George C. Colthurst, Bart., Mr. Nicholas P. Leader, Mr. Richard "O. Aldworth, Mr. George Grehan, Sir William W. Becher, Bart., Messrs. "D. and J. L. Cronin, Mr. Denis S. Lawlor, Viscount Lismore, Mr. Samuel P. "Townsend, Mr. Timothy Hennessy, &c."

Mr. Robert Bell, Inspector of Drainage for the County of Kerry, reports:— "The works executed under the Land Improvement Act, during the past year, *County of Kerry.*

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Land Improvement.

"have been chiefly confined to thorough draining, and fencing the lands "drained; the employment on the larger loans has not been so extensive during "the last 12 months in proportion to their amount, as on those where smaller "sums were allocated, as the proprietors who took large loans, and employed "a great number of hands at first, found that the expense of following up the "after cultivation of the improved lands was likely to deprive them of the "means of repaying the interest falling due on their instalments; hence there "has been a considerable decrease in the employment afforded in a few of the "larger loans, but in the smaller ones, from 1,000*l.* downwards, the Act with "few exceptions, is working admirably, and has laid the foundation for the "progressive improvement of the agriculture of the country, which is retarded "so long as a wet acre of improvable land remains undrained.

"On the estates of Mr. W. T. Crosbie, Mr. St. John T. Blacker, Mr. R. "Conway Hickson, Sir Edward Denny, Mr. Leeson, and others, it has been the "means of introducing agricultural stewards (principally Scotchmen), whose "practical acquaintance with improved farming, is of great utility at the "present moment, as from their example, advice, and assistance, to the occu-"piers of land, in the now transition state of the country, the best results are "likely to follow; indeed the farmers in many places, where they have means "and encouragement, are already draining on their own account, from seeing "the benefits arising from it, and have now a dislike to undrained land, and "wonder how they could have continued to till it in its wet state, and though "previously averse to any innovation, would now gladly pay the interest on the "money necessary to thorough drain their farms.

"The crops on the drained land last harvest were everywhere most "abundant, and a single instance has not come under my notice where the pro-"prietor or farmer has been disappointed in his expectations of the increased "produce per acre; but in most instances it has far exceeded the most sanguine "expectations, and has not unfrequently repaid, in the first year, the total "expenditure on the improvements; the turnip crops especially on the land "drained are everywhere good, and the value of green crops is becoming each "year more apparent to the farmers throughout Kerry. Reflecting on the "extent of land improved under the Act during the past year, the aggregate "number of labourers employed must have been considerable, and when it is "considered that in consequence of the depression of the times, other work was "rarely to be had, I have no doubt that were it not for the operations under "this Act, fully two-thirds of the men employed would have been driven to "the alternative of the workhouse, which is at all times odious to the indus-"trious man, however poor.

"The labourers have been almost universally employed by contract or task, "and their average rate of wages for the past year is about 9½*d.* per diem paid "in money, the general rate of wages in the country by day's-work is 8*d.* in "summer and 7*d.* in winter, and by the farmers is mostly paid in meal or other "provisions.

"The average increased value of the land drained is fully 8 per cent. on the "outlay, but in many cases where it has been followed up by subsoiling, the "increase more than doubles that amount. The advantages attending thorough "drained land are that it can be worked and cropped at suitable seasons, the "full effect of manuring is obtained, greater economy in labour can be observed, "and suitable rotations entered into, the produce arrives at maturity at an "earlier period, and thereby the industrious farmer is enabled to pay his rent "punctually, which he could not be expected to do on wet land in the present "state of things.

"From the numerous instances which might be given of the increased "benefits derived from thorough draining and fencing mountain land, I may "mention the case of Mr. Edward Hussey, whose works are now approaching "completion, as any one who has not passed over Connor Hill for the last two "years must be very much struck with the change in the lands of Kilmore; the "grass that has sprung up on the bleak mountain side since the draining, "fencing, and top-dressing (without breaking up) the surface, is quite asto-"nishing; and, strange to say, there is a lot of yearling heifers grazing there "now, which the proprietor has brought from his low land farms, on account "of the superior grass and shelter. This is a great change, as a short time since

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"this land was only able to maintain a few head of dry stock in the summer "months. In a year or two I expect Mr. Hussey will be able to have a dairy "of 80 to 100 cows on the same land which, before its improvement, would "scarcely rear half that number of goats.

"I will conclude by mentioning a few of the proprietors whose estates have "been already greatly improved by the expenditure upon them, viz., the Mar-"quess of Lansdowne, the Earl of Listowel, Sir Edward Denny, Bart., Mr. "William T. Crosbie, Mr. St. John T. Blacker, Mr. Robert C. Hickson, "Mr. Robert Leeson, Mr. Stephen E. Collis, the Rev. Edward F. Day, "Mr. George Gun, Mr. William Sandes, Mr. Edward Hussey, Mr. Thomas "Sandes, Rev. Arthur B. Rowan, Colonel B. Drummond, Mr. James F. "Bland, Mr. John Mahony, Mr. Thomas S. Dennis, Mr. Philip J. W. Miles, "Mr. Rickard O'Connell, &c."

Conclusion.

In summing up the general information contained in the foregoing Reports of our Inspectors, it appears that, wherever a sufficient outfall can be obtained at a moderate cost, the deep system of thorough draining, in which, as already stated, the minor drains vary from 4 to 4½ feet deep, and from 30 to 45 feet apart, has been generally adopted for works executed under the provisions of the Land Improvement Act; that the drainages completed under that system have been found very efficient, and that few proprietors wish to return to the shallow system.

There is likewise a general admission of the success which has attended the drainages effected under the Act, and that the direct improvement more than covers the annual rent-charge of 6½ per cent. for 22 years, required by the Act in repayment of the principal and interest of each loan. Where any doubt has been expressed on this head, it is confined to drainages effected on wet, low-lying clayey lands, which have been suffered to continue in pasture; but in every instance in which such lands, subsequent to draining, have been subsoiled by the *spade* to the depth of 18 inches, the fertility of the soil has been so much improved by the perfect drainage in every part, by pulverisation, and by admission of air, that, when fairly manured, the cereal and green crops raised during the first three years, and frequently during the first two years, have been sufficient to repay the entire expenditure; and, at the same time, coarse wet pasture, which previously yielded only sour aquatic grasses, has been transformed into a deep and dry soil, capable of continuing to produce tillage crops of superior quality; or, if laid down in pasture, of yielding excellent clover and other varieties of nourishing and succulent herbage.

It is remarkable that such striking results should have been obtained in almost every county in Ireland, during a period when extensive farmers and leaseholders, hitherto considered wealthy, and who are in the occupation of extensive tracts of naturally fertile lands, have either surrendered them in despair, or are in process of laying them down in permanent pasture, in the expectation, that sheep or cattle feeding, will be more remunerative than tillage.

No doubt we live in trying times, but the indolent man, and particularly the indolent agriculturist, must suffer before he bestirs himself; and as the suffering has already been ample, let us hope that the agriculturist will be enabled to overcome the difficulties by which he is surrounded, by the best and most salutary of all methods,—his own exertion. He complains of low prices and deficient produce; let him drain and subsoil by the spade, and the return will be doubled, and frequently quadrupled. He is deficient in capital; a loan under the Land Improvement Act will provide it. He alleges he is borne down by rates, particularly the poor's-rate; let him employ the people in draining and subsoiling his land, and his rate will be light.

In fact, the provisions of the Land Improvement Act meet nearly every requirement necessary for the agricultural improvement of the country. We hear on all sides, that it is impossible to support the present pauper population, but it should be borne in mind that the people have become paupers from failure of employment; and it is gratifying to know that where employment has been afforded them on useful works, their labour has been rendered productive; and that when employed by task, as is universally the case in the Land Improvement as well as the arterial drainage, these *quasi* mendicants have

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Land Improvement. become industrious, skilful, and thankful labourers; and it is to be observed that, including the attendant main drainage, every acre drained and subsoiled gives full employment to about 160 labourers for one day.

Public Buildings.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Government Buildings in and near Dublin.

The official residences, institutions, and public offices in charge of this Board, in and about Dublin, are generally in a good state of repair. Acting under your Lordships' directions, offices have been rented and fitted up during the past year for the Encumbered Estates Commissioners. The estimate for executing the necessary works for this object has been submitted to your Lordships.

The new Roman Catholic Chapel at the Royal Hibernian Military School has been completed. The subject of providing additional accommodation at this institution, so as to allow of the beds in the dormitories being separated by greater intervals, has been brought under the consideration of the governors; and we have during the past year incurred some expense in providing additional ventilation for these rooms. We understand your Lordships have approved of additional buildings being erected to increase the school-room accommodation. New arrangements are required for washing and bath rooms, for which we have made provision in this year's estimate.

The new convict prison (designated Mountjoy Prison) is so far completed as to allow of three wings being occupied, giving accommodation for 391 convicts, and the whole will, it is expected, be finished in a few weeks, and be capable of containing 502 convicts. By taking advantage of an airy basement to one of the wings, additional accommodation can be given for 28 convicts, at a small extra expenditure.

The contractors have finished the works of the Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Dundrum; and the different fittings for the washing, culinary, and other purposes have been put in. It is expected that the buildings will be ready for occupation in about two months from this date.

With your Lordships' sanction, additions have been commenced to the King's Inns buildings, to afford increased accommodation required for the office of the Registrar of Deeds, and every exertion will be used to complete them at the earliest period.

Queen's Colleges:—Act 8 and 9 Vic., ch. 66.

The three colleges of Cork, Belfast, and Galway were so far completed by the month of October as to allow of their being opened for the admission of students in that month. The works contracted for at each of them are now completed, with the exception of the entrance tower to Galway College. The fittings of the laboratories and separate class rooms have taken more time to complete them than could have been wished, but until the professors were on the spot to point out and superintend what was required to be done, the works could not be put in progress. It is satisfactory to be able to state that the works have been executed well, and in a substantial and creditable manner. The Board have been required, since the contracts were entered into and when the works were far advanced, to provide additional accommodation at Cork and Galway Colleges, to enable professors of anatomy to carry on their courses of instruction. The arrangements necessary for this purpose at Galway College are nearly completed. A special communication, representing the necessity for a further small grant for completing dissecting-rooms at Cork College, has been made to your Lordships.

Maynooth College:—8 and 9 Vict., ch. 5.

The new buildings contracted for are nearly completed, and will, we expect, be ready for occupation early in the ensuing summer. The existing college buildings have been repaired and improved, the expense being defrayed from the sum annually voted by Parliament for the purpose.

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Public Buildings.

Lunatic Asylums.

In our last Annual Report we laid before your Lordships a schedule of the different district lunatic asylums which we had received orders to erect from the Lord Lieutenant in Council, as well as those to which additions were to be made. Those asylums were—

Cork.	Kilkenny.
Sligo.	Mullingar.
Killarney.	Dublin.
Omagh.	Ballinasloe.

In all of those cases, except Mullingar (where they will be shortly commenced), the works are in progress, and in some of them are considerably advanced. The orders of the Lord Lieutenant in Council, by which we were instructed to erect these buildings, also conveyed directions for the purchase of a certain quantity of land for each. The following schedule shows the quantity taken and the cost. The purchases were made by inquisition, under the Lunatic Asylum Act.

Name.	Quantity, in Statute Acres.			Amount of Purchase-money.		
	A.	R.	P.	£.	s.	d.
Cork	57	1	30	10,075	16	9
Sligo	30	0	0	1,155	12	0
Killarney	30	0	32¼	1,590	1	3
Omagh	30	0	0	1,126	0	0
Kilkenny	25	0	0	1,809	6	1
Mullingar	30	0	11	1,690	5	0
Limerick	15	0	0	3,506	4	8
Ballinasloe	20	0	0	680	7	5
Belfast	12	3	19	4,017	14	2

Customs' Buildings.

The condition of a great number of the coast-guard stations and custom-houses round Ireland has been much improved by the various works which have been effected thereon, during the last year, by this Department, acting in concert with the Commissioners of Customs; the number of these buildings repaired being 38, and the cost 3,889*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*

Constabulary Buildings.

Your Lordships have decided (as communicated in Sir Charles Trevelyan's letter of 13th February, 1850,) that we should in future take charge of the execution of works of repairs and alterations to the constabulary buildings, on the plans and estimates for same being previously approved by your Lordships, instead of merely advising the Constabulary Department on the subject. No works under the new arrangement have as yet been called for.

ROADS.

Roads.

Our last Annual Report contained a statement in detail of the several roads, and the Acts by which they have been placed under the management of this Board.

The roads continue to be maintained in a most efficient state of repair, and at a moderate cost.

The annexed table shows the expenditure from the year 1842 to 1849, inclusive:—

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Roads.

Roads and Bridges, 6 *Geo. IV., cap.* 101.

STATEMENT showing the Cost of the Roads maintained under the Board for the Years 1842 to 1849.

County.	Length in Perches.	Rate per Perch per Annum. 1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	Average Cost per Perch per Annum.	Length in Miles.	Cost per Mile per Annum.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		£. s. d.
Clare . . .	27,827	1 4¾	2 0¾	2 0¾	1 11¼	1 6¾	1 11½	1 4	0 11	1 7·75	87	26 6 7
Cork . . .	37,365	0 10¾	0 10¾	0 11	0 10½	0 11½	1 3¾	0 11¼	0 10¾	0 11·59	116¾	15 6 8
Galway . .	47,145	0 6½	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	0 2	0 6¾	0 4½	0 4·75	147½	6 6 8
Kerry . . .	21,060	0 8½	0 7½	0 7½	0 9	0 8¾	0 10	0 10½	0 8½	0 8·76	65½	11 13 4
Leitrim . .	1,112	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 3	1 0½	0 6½	0 3	0 6½	0 7·25	3¾	9 13 4
Limerick . .	10,160	0 10½	0 10½	1 2½	1 3½	1 3½	1 6½	0 11¾	0 10½	1 1·50	31¾	18 0 0
Mayo . . .	43,929	0 7	0 7½	0 5½	0 5½	0 7½	0 5¾	0 6¾	0 6	0 6·50	137½	8 16 8
Roscommon .	4,140	1 0¾	1 2¾	1 6½	1 2¾	0 7	1 3½	1 2¾	1 0¾	1 1·75	13	18 6 8
Tipperary . .	13,180	0 10½	0 11	0 11½	1 0	1 2½	1 2½	1 2½	1 2½	1 0·75	41½	17 0 0

Grant Roads, 1 *and* 2 *Wm. IV., cap.* 33.

STATEMENT showing the Cost of the Roads maintained under the Board for the Years 1842 to 1849.

County.	Length in Perches.	Rate per Perch per Annum. 1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	Average Cost per Perch per Annum.	Length in Miles.	Cost per Mile per Annum.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		£. s. d.
Antrim . .	8,006	1 2½	1 3	1 11	1 9	2 4½	1 11	1 5½	1 3½	1 7·75	25	26 6 8
Clare . . .	21,111	0 4½	0 5½	1 3	1 1¾	1 0½	1 4½	1 0½	1 1	0 11·75	66	15 13 4
Cork . . .	2,908	0 10½	0 11	1 3	1 1	0 8¾	0 4¾	0 7½	0 10	0 10·06	9	13 6 8
Donegal . .	18,976	0 7	0 6	0 6½	0 8	0 6¼	0 8¼	0 6¼	0 7	0 6·98	59½	9 6 8
Dublin . .	1,917	. .	0 7	0 6½	0 7½	0 9½	. .	0 2¼	. .	. .	6	. .
Fermanagh .	3,514	0 8	0 6¾	0 6	0 7½	0 4	0 6½	0 7	0 6½	0 6·75	11	9 0 0
Galway . .	32,463	0 4	0 4	0 9½	0 5½	0 6½	0 5½	0 5	0 5¾	0 5·75	101½	7 13 4
Kerry . . .	48,358	0 7	0 8½	0 8	0 7¾	0 6½	0 8	0 6¾	0 7½	0 7·50	151	16 0 0
Limerick . .	2,500	0 10½	0 10½	0 11½	1 2	0 9	0 10	1 4½	0 11½	0 11·75	7½	15 13
Queen's County	3,200	. .	. .	. .	0 5½	0 5½	. .	0 6	. .	. .	10	. .
Tipperary . .	1,352	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 3½	. .	. .	4½	. .

The foregoing statement includes not only the cost of maintaining the surface of the road in perfect order, but also masonry of every description—bridges, gullets, retaining walls, &c.,—as well as the cost of superintendents and paymasters.

The grand jury of the county of Donegal applied at the last summer assizes to have the management of the roads heretofore maintained by this Board in that county transferred to them. Steps have been taken, in accordance with this application, to hand over these roads to the grand jury (under 15th section of the 2 and 3 Vict., c. 50), at spring assizes next.

Post Roads:—Act 6 *and* 7 *Will. IV., cap.* 116.

This class consists of the roads on which, between the periods of the spring and summer, or summer and spring assizes, either from not having been placed under contract by the counties, the failure of contractors, or sudden accidents, delay has been caused to the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails.

In these cases, on the application of the Postmaster-General, under the 61st section of the Act 6 and 7 Will. IV., cap. 116, the necessary repairs or restorations have been executed on 29 roads during the year.

In such cases it is the custom of the Board to execute the works under the superintendence of the County Surveyor, in strict conformity with the practice of the county, by which the expense is repaid at the next assizes.

Completion of Relief Roads, 12 *Vict., cap.* 51.

The Legislature, by the Act 12 Vict., cap. 51, provided means for the completion of the roads which had been left unfinished at the close of the relief operations in 1847. The funds were to be provided by re-issues to the counties, from the sums repaid by them at the successive assizes, the repayment of these second advances being secured by county presentments, in conformity with the provisions of the Act 2 and 3 Will. IV., cap. 32, and subsequent Acts, by which the ordinary loans of the Board are governed.

Under these powers, together with those of the 12 Vict., cap. 1, which authorized the counties to borrow money from private parties on the security

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Roads.

of their presentments, many of the relief roads have been completed. The sums re-advanced, with your Lordships' sanction, have amounted to 22,627*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, and the number of road works which have been presented for has been 179 in the following counties, viz.:—

Antrim,	Louth,
Cork City,	Meath,
Clare,	Queen's County,
King's County,	Sligo,
Limerick,	Westmeath,
Limerick City,	Wexford, and
Longford,	Wicklow.

DRAINAGE.

Drainage.

With Improvement of Navigation and Water-power, under the Acts 5 and 6 Vict., c. 89, 8 and 9 Vict., c. 69, 9 Vict., c. 4, and 10 and 11 Vict., c. 79.

We are happy to be enabled to report that, taking the extensive operations under these Acts as a whole, considerable progress was made during the last year, and a great amount of reproductive employment afforded in many parts of Ireland where, from destitution and the heavy pressure of relief rates for non-productive purposes, it was of paramount importance that measures combining so many advantages as those afforded by arterial drainage, should be vigorously prosecuted.

In the early part of the year, and almost to the middle of the working season in June, the funds at the Board's disposal were so limited that, except in a few districts, but little work was done; the greater portion of the Board's staff of working officers had been disbanded, and many of the injurious consequences arising from the suspension of water-works, detailed in our last Annual Report, resulted.

However, by your Lordships' Minute of 25th May, 1849, funds to the amount of between 270,000*l.* and 280,000*l.* were, under certain restrictions, placed at the Board's disposal for this service; and although in very many districts the loss of the earliest and best part of the working season suitable for such measures, and the concurrent loss of the services of the necessary officers in making preparations for work, could not be redeemed, yet viewed in the aggregate, and as little more than the work of half a season, the Board, aided by the strenuous, skilful, and now well-trained energies of their several officers in this Department, were enabled to afford an amount of employment and execute an amount of work but little short of the greatest in any previous year.

This will be seen, and a brief summary of the whole progress under this code of laws afforded, in the following comparative statement of the amount of expenditure, employment, *measured* excavation, and land drained, from the month of August, 1842, when the Royal Assent was given to the Drainage Act 5 and 6 Vict., c. 89, up to 31st December, 1849.

As to Expenditure.

	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total Expenditure for Preliminary Expenses, Works, Interest on Borrowed Money, and all other purposes	207 8 6	565 18 7	10,798 7 7	19,633 16 1	98,869 19 8	239,483 0 3	209,504 3 6	228,163 1 11	857,225 16 1

Deducting from the above total the sum of 23,373*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, being the amount of preliminary expenses in districts not commenced, and credits for plant and tools transferred to other services, the net total expended in districts in which works have been commenced, or final notices issued, is 833,852*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

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Drainage.

As to Employment.

	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	Total.
Numbers equivalent to the Labour of Men for one Day . .	. .	. .	70,491	145,856	901,766	3,436,593	2,231,965	3,148,056	9,935,727

The maximum number of Men per Diem, taking the average for a Month, was for the Year { 1847 . . 20,000; 1848 . . 17,000; 1849 . . 17,500 }

As to Quantity of Excavation.

	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	Total.
			Cub. Yds.	Cub. Yds.	Cub. Yds.	Cub. Yds.	Cub. Yds.	Cub. Yds.	Cub. Yds.
Quantity of Rock and Earth-work, exclusive of Sloping Banks and Works of Repair by Day Labour, &c., not admitting of measurement	. .	. .	222,333	408,241	3,075,153	8,088,571	3,848,716	5,664,513	21,307,527

Extent of Land Drained or Improved up to January 1, 1850.

	Statute Acres.
In districts completed or nearly completed	35,821
In districts in which the works are only partially executed, but whereby relief has been already given to extensive tracts of land, not including those partially relieved .	66,064
Total	101,885
Deduct quantity of land relieved up to January 1, 1849	80,687
Leaving quantity for year 1849	21,198

When preparing their last Annual Report (the Seventeenth) for Parliament, the Board, finding that the panic arising from the depreciation in the value of land and agricultural produce—the results of the late famine—the want of sufficient funds to prosecute the works—and various other causes over which the Board had in many instances no control—had produced misapprehensions and mistakes in many quarters as regards this branch of their duty and most important measure of improvement for Ireland, deemed it essential for the public service to recapitulate the whole of the proceedings under this code of laws and the policy which it appeared to them it was intended by Parliament and Her Majesty's Government should be carried into effect.

Upon that Report, with its facts and statements, the Board rely for a justification of their proceedings, and an explanation of the many embarrassing difficulties and the always delicate duties in arbitrating between directly conflicting interests, under the pressure of which they have administered these Acts in years of unexampled distress and famine. Upon this general subject, therefore, even though some of the misunderstandings still exist, and the proceedings of the Board are subject to cavil by parties who neglect or have not had opportunities of making themselves acquainted with the explanations afforded, it does not appear now necessary to enlarge further than the facts arising during the progress of the last year's operations, and enumerated in the several Engineers' Reports, may be found confirmatory or otherwise of the views and statements set forth in the last Annual Report.

But it may be right briefly to recapitulate the result of all our experience and operations in this Department:—

1st. That works of arterial drainage form the first and essential step towards the improvement of the agriculture, water-power, and natural navigations of many parts of Ireland; as without them vast tracts of some of the richest lands in the country must remain, as they have been for centuries, uncultivated wastes, and often fruitful sources of injury to the health and climate of the neighbouring country.

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2nd. That operations involving so many conflicting interests, and requiring general powers in every stage, can seldom be effected by private enterprise, or the exertions of individuals, however well disposed.

3rd. That a large proportion of the works undertaken since 1845, have been entered upon under all the disadvantages of the time, to a great extent as reproductive measures of relief by employment; and for this reason, and the injurious results of suspension during the working seasons for want of funds, have cost more than they otherwise would in ordinary circumstances.

4th. That nevertheless, unlike many measures of relief, these measures, with very few exceptions, if we refer to the increase of rental value, and almost without exception if we refer to the increase of productiveness, have afforded as far as completed, and we have every reason to believe will afford, the means for directly repaying their own cost: and,

5th. That the benefits are not to be estimated by the direct pecuniary return alone; for the collateral advantages obtained by creating a disciplined and skilled labour in the country, a well-organized system of task-work and payment in money-wages, with the preservation of the peace, the relief from taxation for non-productive purposes, and the improvement of the health of the country which have been experienced as results of the operations, would render them of great value in any country, but of particular importance and social interest in Ireland.

Progress of Works in 1849.

In the Minute of your Lordships already referred to, dated the 25th of May, 1849, allocating a sum of 269,957*l.* to this service for the year, it is stated that your Lordships had under consideration "the mode in which those funds may "be employed to the greatest public advantage in the present circumstances "of Ireland, both as regards the relief of destitution in the distressed parts of "the country, and also in furtherance of works of great benefit in their "respective neighbourhoods." And your Lordships further state that, "The "districts in which the greatest distress prevails, and which therefore require "that a preference should be given to them in the appropriation of any funds "at their Lordships' disposal, are as follow:—

"Mayo.	"The western baronies of
"Galway.	"Cork,
"Sligo.	"and portions of
"Roscommon.	"Cavan,
"Leitrim.	"Longford,
"Clare.	"Westmeath,
"Limerick.	"King's County, and
"Kerry.	"Tipperary."

To the works commenced or ready for commencement, your Lordships allocated, pursuant to an approximate estimate of this Board, sums not exceeding 162,322*l.*, and 70,430*l.* under certain restrictions; but as regarded the drainage measures in those parts of Ireland not included in distressed districts as above defined, your Lordships were pleased to state that—

"My Lords will be prepared to sanction loans from the public in the course "of this year, of equal amount to any sums which the parties interested in "these drainage works may lend, or which may be procured on loan from "private parties for the purpose of carrying them on."

And your Lordships concluded this subject by intimating your wish, that it "be distinctly understood that they do not hereby pledge themselves to any "further advances in any subsequent year for the further execution of these "works; and they desire that an intimation to this effect may be conveyed to "all parties applying for or receiving any loan for this class of works."

Immediate measures were taken, on the receipt of these instructions, to collect together again the engineers and other persons employed to manage the works; the plans were arranged; and during the month of June the works were vigorously recommenced in as many of the districts as the preparations

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could be matured for, especially in the so-defined distressed parts of Ireland, where, under the Minute referred to, no cause of delay originated in a want of funds. Even in those counties, however, the plans and detailed surveys could not be matured in sufficient time before the autumnal floods; and some few cases authorized by your Lordships were not commenced, whilst in some others, owing to the apathy or unwillingness of a majority of the proprietors to furnish their second assents, the works could not be proceeded with, although the funds were available.

But in those parts of the country designated as non-distressed, and especially in districts bordering on the distressed, and which in point of fact the experience of the year has shown to be in nearly as bad a condition as regarded furnishing of funds, the delay and difficulty in procuring from any source private funds to give these districts the benefit of that part of your Lordships' Minute last quoted were so great, that the whole season was lost as regarded many districts, and with highly detrimental results; whilst in others, private funds which were advanced came at too late a period to be of much utility. To this general statement there were some few exceptions; where, under very great difficulties, spirited exertions were made by individuals (as in the Burren, Ballyteigue, and other districts), in some cases, we believe, borrowing the money on their own personal responsibility to lend it to this Board, rather than suffer the injurious consequences which a total suspension of the works would entail. Still these were exceptional cases; and we have generally experienced that the very same causes which rendered a general Drainage Act necessary, namely, the want of co-operation between a great number of parties *unequally interested in*, and many of whom are, from want of knowledge, confidence, or pecuniary means, *apathetic* about *a common object*, however ultimately beneficial on the whole, serve to mar the operation of any general rule like that under consideration; and reconcile men who, in cases more directly affecting their individual interests, would be energetic and industrious, to console themselves for any personal remissness by censuring the Public Board, whose great duty is not to provide funds, but to administer the laws and execute the works.

The foregoing is perhaps a natural consequence which would be found to arise under similar circumstances in any country; and the Board only now refer to it so fully as the result of their experience, to show that if the general utility and necessity of arterial drainage be as fully admitted as they appear to impartial observers to deserve, it might be desirable to devise measures whereby private loans, when advanced, should be made generally available with any public monies that may be lent for works in all such districts as your Lordships shall approve.

During the last few months, probably in consequence of the high price of the public funds and general state of the money market, private loans for drainage measures have been much more freely offered than heretofore, but frequently by parties having no direct interest in the drainage of any particular district, and who simply look to it as a profitable investment for capital, and consequently offer their loans for districts in certain counties which for different reasons they are disposed to consider preferable; thus, however, rendering more difficult, the Boards satisfactorily carrying out any general rule, such as that under consideration, with equitable advantage to all the district measures in operation. In one case, that of Lough Erne, in which the preliminary proceedings are not yet complete, the Board have lately received an offer of a loan of 20,000*l.* from one of the proprietors (Lord Erne), but which, from the non-completion of the preliminaries, they cannot yet accept.

See Appendix H, No. 1.

From the foregoing statement, with reference to the funds at the Board's disposal, it will, as might be anticipated, be found in the usual detailed schedule of works in progress, and extracts from the reports of the district engineers contained in the Appendix, that the greatest portion of the progress during last year was in the works of districts in the distressed counties enumerated, whilst in many districts in other parts of Ireland no works were executed, and generally in the non-distressed districts, owing to the late period at which funds did from time to time become available, and the uncertainty as to their amount, the progress has been but small.

This is perhaps the more to be regretted as, independently of the injury and increased expense caused by suspension of the unfinished works, the owners and farmers of land in those portions of the country not completely prostrated by

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destitution, though unable perhaps to afford or procure funds for the progress of the works, are more ready to make an effort to cultivate, reclaim, or make use of the drained lands than those in the distressed counties, and consequently would by such means not only tend to prevent the spread of destitution, but regarding it as a mere money question, would so much the sooner bring the lands drained into a state capable of repaying the expense of the works from their improved value. *Drainage.*

In the distressed counties the works were carried on vigorously except in six districts, where the works were suspended for want of second assents to which we shall hereafter refer; and were not commenced in two new districts, for which funds were available, in consequence of the necessity for carefully revising the plans and designs before acting on those made in the summary way prescribed by the Act 9 Vict., cap. 4. In the non-distressed parts of the country the works were suspended for the whole year, or nearly so, in twelve districts for want of funds, and in eight districts for want of second assents.

The progress made in the works generally will be found detailed in the copious extracts given in the Appendix from the Annual Reports of the Engineers, and amongst them will be found abundant evidence of the injuries to adjacent lands and properties, and to the unfinished works themselves arising from the suspension of the works, whether from want of funds, second assents, or any other cause, as in the case of the Castlebernard district, reported on by Mr. Fraser (see Appendix, page 164); the Ballinhassig and Youghal, County Cork, by Mr. King, and many others, to some of which we shall have occasion again to refer; whilst the benefits of an opposite course where sufficient funds have been provided, and the Board have been enabled steadily to proceed with the works without interruption, are shown in the Reports of Mr. Ottley with reference to Glenarriff, in the county of Antrim; Mr. Klasen, as to the Ballinahown, in the county of Westmeath; Derryholmes, King's County, and other districts; and Mr. Latimer, as to that of the Burren, in the county of Carlow. Appendix H, No. 2.

Superadded to these injuries from suspension of works is the increase of the debt on the district arising from the increase of interest on borrowed monies which is periodically added to the principal monies expended, and becomes chargeable as principal upon the district. This interest is charged, for Government loans, at the rate of 4 per cent., and for private loans at 5 per cent.

Though in all measures undertaken by either public or private bodies or individuals, this item should enter into calculation in counting the cost; perhaps in no other Public Works does it come so directly into account. It appears to this Board quite right that it should do so, and that no other equally just and practicable course could be devised consistent with the prescribed system of obtaining funds. Nor under any ordinary circumstances and regular provision of funds would any serious evil result from it; but this view of the case is not always understood or appreciated by others; and, at all events, it renders it absolutely necessary in order to avoid any undue increase of debt, that every cause which militates against the completion of works, and making the final award should be removed; and it is for this reason that the Board, in their Annual Reports, have so often called attention to any causes of delay which it appeared to them might with justice be remedied by legislation.

Amongst these perhaps the next in importance or injurious effect to the want of funds is the want of the second assents of proprietors to enable the Board to complete the works commenced for relief under the summary proceedings of the Act 9 Vict., c. 4, and its amendments. To this subject the Board have very fully referred in their two last Annual Reports, and in addition to the following extracts from the reports of their engineers and others contained in the Appendix, it may now be only necessary to repeat that *the objects of the law are distinctly defeated* by that want of co-operation which, let it arise from what cause or combination of untoward circumstances it may, retards or prevents the furnishing of the second assents, and consequently adds to the debt on the district and the active injury to the works; whilst, as so fully explained in our last Annual Report, page 35, we feel bound, in order to avoid a plain act of injustice, to postpone the making of a final award.

The want of co-operation is frequently traceable to the properties of non-resident proprietors, or those of minors and others in the custody of the Court

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of Chancery, in both of which classes of cases there is almost necessarily an inertness in the management, or so much trouble in procuring the necessary compliance with the forms of law, that the completion of these forms is but too frequently neglected. To make the final award in the incomplete state of the works, either by charging the whole expenditure on the whole district, when only a portion has derived the full benefit, or only on the part of the district benefited by works constructed on a scale to suit the whole district, would, as we explained in our last Report, be not only unjust to such of the proprietors as have given their second assents, but to the inheritance, mortgagees, annuitants, or other incumbrancers on the whole lands of the district over whose claims the drainage charge has indeed a priority, but a priority which was clearly given on the equitable principle of benefit conferred by completed works, and the charge fairly apportioned on each property according to the real increase in the value conferred on it.

In one case, that of the Kilcock District, County Meath, where the works were more nearly complete than in the others which have been suspended, we did proceed to make an award; but upon holding the necessary meeting such strong objections were urged to imposing the charge for unfinished works, and upon our explanation of the cause arising from the neglect of parties to assent, and the injustice they thereby did to themselves and property, coupled with the freely admitted benefit derived when the works were complete, the sense of the meeting operated on those whose omission or refusal to give second assents had heretofore stopped the works, and they solicited to be allowed to correct their error by furnishing their assents, upon our consenting to postpone the making final of the award until the works were completed. This we felt bound to do, and the works are now being satisfactorily finished.

In several other districts where funds were available, the works after having been delayed for a year or more, notwithstanding frequent explanations and applications from this Board, have been resumed, a sufficient number of parties having at length given their second assents, and enabled the works to proceed, but with the added expense caused by increase of interest and injury to the works, for all the consequences of which it is nevertheless too much the habit to hold this Board responsible; although the ultimate result in these cases proves that it was not decided opposition to the measure so much as procrastination, or that want of co-operation which might naturally be expected to exist amongst a number of persons unequally interested, as before explained, in a common object, the accomplishment of which would involve expense at a time of great depression in pecuniary matters.

In the following extract from the annual report of one of our engineers, a strong instance is afforded of the various motives by which this want of co-operation is promoted, in reference to a district in which the works were suspended for want of assents, although the funds were available.

"Another great source of delay in the prosecution of the works, arises from "the difficulty of obtaining the assents of the proprietors a second time, ere the "improvements can be proceeded with beyond a certain expenditure, viz., 3*l.* "per acre on the lands to be drained,—works commenced under the 'Pro-"'visions for Summary Proceedings' (Act 9 Vic., c. 4), being liable to this "restriction. An instance of the working of this restrictive clause is presented "in the following:—The expenditure on the drainage district having approached "the 3*l.* per acre, a Supplemental Report was published early last summer, "under the instructions of the Board, setting forth the amount then expended, "the sum required for completing the works, &c. It was issued to the pro-"prietors, with a request that they would furnish their second assents with as "little delay as practicable, in order to proceed with the works, the Govern-"ment having supplied funds for the purpose.

"The first assents were given under the impression that the improvements "would cost somewhat over 5*l.* per acre, as stated in the original Report. A "detailed survey having been subsequently made, and all the circumstances of "the district more accurately ascertained, it was found that although the original "estimate would be exceeded, yet from the increased quantity of land to be "benefited, the improvements could be effected under 5*l.* per acre. These, with "other facts, were placed before the proprietors, in the Supplemental Report "mentioned, and it was consequently expected the second assents would be "even more readily given than the first. The contrary, however, was the case;

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"a majority not having been obtained with much trouble until the latter end of "September, 1849, when the season for working advantageously was over.

"Some of the proprietors were under the impression, that unless the second "assents were given the expenditure incurred could not be recovered, and that "they would have the benefit of the improvements, as far as they extended, "for nothing. One of these gentlemen had raised two valuable crops off "the lands drained, which previously were little better than a swamp, and "totally incapable of cultivation. Others urged, that the lands already im-"proved, whatever the expenditure might have been, could not, if the second "assents were withheld, be legally charged with more than 3*l.* per acre. A "third party, whose lands lay in the upper part of the district, declined to "assent, on the grounds that they could drain their lands at less expense them-"selves than in connexion with the rest of the district; and no doubt they "could, now that an outlet is given them by the main duct or channel which "has been opened up to near the properties, and towards the expense of opening "which it is clear they should contribute. Many other parties urged no "objections, but nevertheless withheld their assents.

"Of course these delays are primarily injurious to the proprietors and par-"ties interested themselves; but they are also prejudicial to the character of "the works, and in every sense it would be desirable to have the causes of them "removed, if possible."

In many important districts the works last year were wholly suspended from the want of second assents, and we fear that a similar cause will, during the present season produce a like result, and seeing the mischief consequent upon the unfinished state of the works, we have thus fully adverted to it both for the purposes of explanation and as an evil requiring the application of some suitable remedy.

County Bridges.

Another cause of delay and consequent expense to the districts is, the omission or unwillingness of grand juries in many cases to present for repaying the cost of altering or rebuilding the public bridges, which were found insufficient in waterway to suit the drainage of the country. To this subject also we have fully adverted in our last Report, and we have only now to state that the same cause continues to operate injuriously, and, as we conceive, unjustly, in postponing the completion of awards.

As an example of what slight causes may thus retard us for a year or more, Mr. Barry, district engineer in the county of Mayo, states, in his Annual Report,—

"The county bridges for the district of Broadlough, Mullawn, Cuilmore, "Camcloon, Tawnawoggaun, and Curraunboy, were brought before the grand "jury at the last spring assizes; but the presentments were not made, as the "secretary of the grand jury stated he did not receive a copy of the original "declaration, which had been transmitted to him through the post, though all "the other formalities, such as posting, publishing, &c., were proved. Last "summer assizes they were again brought before the grand jury, but the judge "decided not to have them placed on the county, simply because a copy of "each declaration had not been posted on the church door, although the grand "jury had never appointed any distinct places for posting notices in the county "Mayo."

The Board submit that it is contrary to the whole principle of the Acts, that any one of the parties or bodies liable to repay the cost of the works should be thus enabled either to postpone payment, or, as was intimated by a judge on the occasion of a traverse in another case, to be the judges in their own cause; and it appears to be more especially unjust as regards a public work, "the County Bridge," which, from its insufficiency of waterway, is, in fact, constituted a nuisance belonging to the public of the county, and retained not only to the injury of private property, but to the manifest injury of the county itself, in lessening the area or value of taxable lands, and in injuring the healthfulness of the country and its climate, as regarded the ripening of crops, a result which unquestionably arises from the accumulations of fogs and damp from sheets of water and large tracts of marsh or undrained lands.

We submit that the counties should pay for these works as the proprietors pay for those peculiar to drainage; millers for those peculiar to water power,

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and the public for those peculiar to navigation, namely, under the conditions of the final award which should alike affect all parties liable, and not allow one party to shift the liability to another; and under such an arrangement it might be settled that in any necessary cases the repayment might be made by annual instalments by the county, in the same way as in the cases of navigation.

Cost of the Works.

In our several Annual Reports full and explicit statements of the cost of the works have been given, and in the two last, the 16th and 17th, the causes of excess of expenditure over original estimates are so fully explained, that we do not feel we can add anything thereto. Notwithstanding these excesses, it was, however, stated, in the Board's last Annual Report, p. 38, that "they have a "confident hope that if the works commenced can be finished without further "delay, it will be found that, notwithstanding the embarrassing circumstances "under which they were conducted, and the many causes of increased expendi-"ture which existed, and over which the Board had no control, no public "works of the same class have been ever brought in these countries, to a suc-"cessful conclusion at so moderate a rate of expenditure."

This is quite capable of proof from the information annually furnished by us to Parliament, and the totals of which are brought forward into this Report.

Notwithstanding that the greatest proportion of the works were conducted as measures of relief for destitution during the famine,—that they are situate in various localities remote from each other,—that they were suspended for want of funds in the summer or working season of 1847 and 1848, whilst the first half of last year was lost for the same reason,—notwithstanding the delay caused by want of second assents, the delay of grand juries in presenting for county bridges, and the high rate of interest paid for borrowed money, the results are as follows:—

1st. As regards the work done.

It will be seen from the tabular statement, page 37, that the total expenditure for all purposes in districts in which the final notice has been issued, from 1842 to the 31st December last, was 833,852*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, whilst the total quantity of measured rock and earthwork, exclusive "of sloping banks, and works of "repair by day labour," &c., not admitting of measurement, amounted to 21,307,527 cubic yards. Now, this total of expenditure, in addition to the actual cost of the measured rock and earthwork, includes—

Interest on borrowed monies at from 4 to 5 per cent.

Temporary works, pumping, unwatering, and minor drains not measured.

All the masonry of public bridges, weirs, mill-sites, &c.

The cost of all plant, engines, dredgers, tools, timber, iron, gunpowder, and other materials.

Purchase of mills, lands, and other property required for the works, with compensation for damages.

All the preliminary surveys and engineering not only for districts commenced, but for all others in which the final notice has been issued.

The superintendence, staff, salaries, and allowances, travelling expenses, stationary, rent of offices, and other incidents.

The law expenses, advertisements, and stamp duty, the cost of revised valuations and expenses incidental to the making of the final award.

Yet, inclusive of all these items, the cost only amounts to 9*d.* per cubic yard, a price as low as that which is paid on the average to the contractors on railway and other public works executed by the contract system for *simple earthwork alone*, under favourable circumstances, exclusive of rockwork, masonry, and all the other serious items of expenditure above enumerated. In fact the prices paid for earthwork executed by task in this service varies from 1½*d.* to 4*d.*, and in difficult circumstances to 8*d.* per cubic yard, and those for rock from 8*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*, and in a few instances of difficulty to 2*s.* 6*d.* per cubic yard.

2nd. Looking upon the measure as one merely of relief by employment, irrespective of the good done, the cost of that employment may be viewed as follows:—

It will be seen from the same tabular statement, page 37, that dividing the

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total expenditure (833,852*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*) by the total equivalent number of persons employed for one day 9,935,727, the result given is 1*s.* 8*d.* per person,—each probably representing a family,—as the cost at which that number has been supported, while as an equivalent the districts, instead of having fed them in idleness, now possess extensive works, whose direct effect must be the production of increased wealth, and therefore increased means of supporting them, or in ordinary times of enabling them to support themselves by labour individually productive,—thus under all adverse circumstances fully carrying out the views of those who sought to have the country benefited by reproductive employment. Nor while the average profit to the labourers has been sufficient, can the cost to the proprietors be considered otherwise than favourable, when it is borne in mind that the expenditure includes in addition to the wages of labour, artizans, and the salaries and allowances of engineers and their whole working staff, the interest on borrowed monies, cost of plant, materials, preliminary surveys, damages, purchase of property, and other incidental expenses before referred to, whilst the number of persons employed does not include the superior officers and superintendents.

The rate of wages actually paid to labourers, when employed by the day, is 1*s.*; labourers working by task generally earn from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* per day, according to their skill and bodily condition; artizans, according to their classes, are paid from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per day, and the various other classes of officers from 4*s.* to 30*s.* per day, besides allowances.

3rd. As regards engineering and supervision.

For the last two years the accounts of salaries and allowances for the engineers and working staff have been kept more separate than previously from other incidental charges; and it appears that the total cost for the two years was 35,886*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*, whilst the total expenditure in that time was 414,294*l.* 4*s.*, being consequently equal to 8½ per cent. This item of expenditure includes all the cost of surveying, engineering, making designs, drawing and valuing lands, and general superintendence, besides the agency and supervision in the most minute detail of the works of the districts. It includes all persons, in fact, not returned in the labour lists, in which are only included the working overseers and gaugers, whose employment is in fact labour, and ceases or commences with that of the labourers themselves. This favourable result has taken place under the very unfavourable circumstances of suspended works in 1848, and part of 1849, before referred to. We entertain no doubt that in working our system under ordinary circumstances, and with sufficient funds provided to enable the works to be prosecuted at the most suitable seasons, a still more favourable result would arise.

To the foregoing, as the average results of the whole arrangement, the Board refer with confidence in proof of the economy and advantages of the system adopted. Cases of course exist, and may be seen by reference to the tabulated statements and accounts annually furnished, where, as might be expected, the results are less favourable than the average; but the peculiarities of every such case admit of explanation, and in addition to the general causes stated in the annual Reports, the Board are always prepared to enter upon such explanation when brought in a suitable form under consideration.

Many have urged that these extensive operations should be executed by the general contract system (as adopted on railways, &c.) Without here entering on the discussion of the inapplicability of such a system, to one of the important objects of these measures,—relief by employment,—or referring to the impossibility of doing so, unless funds for the whole measure in each case were definitely provided before the works were commenced, the Board regard the foregoing results as proofs of the superior fitness of the present system for such a class of operations.

As has been frequently explained, this system is in fact one of contract or task, but without the intervention of any middle class between the employer and the employed, to draw from works of agricultural improvement those profits which the head, middle, and sub-contractor derive under the general contract system, and for the sake of which profits alone these several classes of contractors would enter upon such undertakings. In the Board's system the labourer and artisan directly receive the full fruits of their labour—every work which it is possible to let by task, and the provision, carriage, working, setting, or fixing of all materials is so let,—with marked social benefits to

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those employed, and with little more staff for supervision on the whole, than would be requisite to watch and enforce the faithful carrying out of the more general contract system. The serious risks incidental to waterworks militate against the adoption of the general contract system, particularly in this service; and we believe the growing opinions of other public bodies, as well in England as in this country, confirm that which the Board have formed from considerable experience, namely, that when the works are executed by their own officers, the loss sustained is simply the actual amount of damage caused by any accident which actually happens, whereas under the contract system, any contractor who really understood his business, would take care to make provision in his contract price against all such losses, and would consequently be paid, though none occurred.

These, with many other reasons arising from the Board's experience of the general contract system in these countries, lead the Board to the conviction of the propriety of the course adopted by them generally *in this service*; whilst they feel that, upon reflection, persons acquainted with the subject will still more concur with them in opinion, when it is borne in mind that agricultural improvements, especially in Ireland, cannot bear any expense beyond that actually necessary to be incurred in their production.

Isolated and separate parts of some of the greater works,—such as the erection of bridges of peculiar construction, or a separate work of masonry, not dependent upon other portions of the work, or the execution of which would absorb too much of the time of the directing engineer,—may, in the ordinary progress of such works, be executed by contract where suitable contractors can be found to undertake them; but hitherto, though having given frequent consideration to the subject, the opportunities where such a course could be advantageously adopted, have been very few, and the anticipated delay, expense, or litigation consequent upon such a mixture of systems, with the uncertainty as to funds, have precluded its adoption.

It is also to be borne in mind, that under the general contract, as well as the task system, there must be added to the cost of each work,—as, for instance, a county bridge,—the interest on borrowed moneys, the proportionate share of the cost of general supervision, and other incidental expenses; whilst under no system, could the parties be exempt from any expenses consequent upon the purchase of property, compensation for damages, or from those arising from suspension of works, and either from deficiency of funds or want of second assents, the parties would be made subject to litigation, as well as direct increased expense, in consequence of the loss sustained by the contractors in their profits.

General Results of the Works and Employment.

In the tabular statement, page 37, already referred, to the extent of land drained, and the amount of employment afforded, are set forth. It has been already explained, under what circumstances and at what cost these results have been so far obtained, and our conviction has been fully expressed, that independent of the advantages resulting from employment, these reproductive works, almost without exception, afford in the direct increase of value the means of repaying the cost.

But we find that such general results, or any general statements regarding them seem to be little understood, or to leave but little impression on the minds of those who read them. Measures of this kind require *to be seen* to be fully appreciated, whilst, perhaps, the illustration of the beneficial effects in particular cases by extracts from the Report of the Engineers, will more clearly describe the results than any statement we could offer.

See Appendix H, No. 2.

Mr. Barry, district engineer in Mayo, in his Annual Report, (see Appendix, page 152), details the actual results obtained by survey in some of the districts under his charge, from which we extract the following:—

"Looking to the barony of Burrishoole, between Westport and Newport, "where last year were to be seen the most luxuriant crops, and where the "uplands were gradually left waste, and the lowlands alone tilled, even there "only about one-half of the lowlands have been sown, the other half lying "waste as pasturage."

* * * * *

"From the annexed tabular statement, it will be seen, the results are, that on "the districts of Broadlough and Shandrum, two years' produce would pay

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" the cost of the works, and that on the Curraunboy district, the result is even " more favorable, as a little more than one year's produce is there sufficient; it " is also to be remembered that these districts have reaped these benefits for " the last three seasons, and from being incomplete as to county presentments, " &c., are likely to do so the next, without having to pay even one instalment, " and that if all the lands had been tilled, double the profit would have arisen.

" Last is the Owenabrockagh district, which has been only wholly finished " this season, the value of the standing crop was 650*l.* 3*s.*, there being only 98 " acres under tillage, and 286 acres in pasture. The cost of the works have " been 2,665*l.* 3*s.* 7½*d.*, which shows even that when a little more than one-" fourth of the lands are tilled, 4¼ years' produce would pay the expenditure " incurred. These are facts: various influential parties saw the lands last " summer, and such luxuriant vales they acknowledge scarcely ever having " before visited."

Speaking of the previous state, and the result of the extensive works in the Shrule district, on the borders of Mayo and Galway, he says:—

" In the year 1833, the water stood 18 inches above the soffet of Shrule " Bridge, or 25 feet above the bottom of the cut now made by us through " Kinlough Hill, which heaped up water for miles back to the very verge of " the Catchment.

" The arches of the old bridge were choked for three months, and boats " plied in the streets of Shrule; this happened often before and afterwards, but " 1841 was the last time it occurred."

The cut to which reference is made is 36 feet deep, through a hill of limestone rock, and on the occasion of the " almost unparalleled fall of rain in " November last," the waters only rose 6 feet above the bottom of this cut, thus effectually relieving the whole district above it.

With respect to another district in that neighbourhood, namely, Kilmaine, the works of which were the means of saving the lives of great numbers of persons in the famine, he states:—

" There have been 900 acres of land relieved up to the 31st ultimo, which " in former years were wholly under water, there being no river channel for " its escape, and which by reference to the section, will be found to have risen " from 5 to 10 feet above them; this winter's flood went off, at a level sufficient " for their most perfect thorough drainage."

Mr. Ottley, district engineer for the extensive district of Lough Neagh, states:—

" In my Report for 1848, I stated that the low lands along the Bann were, " with small exceptions, free from flood that winter.

" I am now glad to repeat that such is the case at present, but, with this " addition, that the relief afforded now, is much more extended and com-" plete.

" It cannot be said that we have had less rain in 1849, than in ordinary " years, for the contrary is notorious, and the rain guage kept at Toome testifies " to 15¼ *inches of rain* having fallen there within the last five months.

" The same causes then which have kept the flood waters down to the level " at which they now stand, must naturally operate in making those waters " subside earlier and more rapidly than has been usually the case.

" An opportunity will be thus afforded of entering upon the several portions " of shoal yet to be removed, much sooner this coming season, than was prac-" ticable in past years, and pushing them on to completion, rapidly and econo-" mically, *provided sufficient funds be available for the purpose.*

" On the whole, I think it must be readily seen and admitted, that each " season's operations give additional evidence of the great usefulness of this " extensive measure, and, as the work proceeds, that fresh proofs are afforded " of the sufficiency of the general designs for securing those benefits and " improvements anticipated to arise from their completion.

" The proprietors and tenants in the line of works have continued to afford " every facility to the progress of our operations."

Mr. T. J. Mulvany, speaking of the Rinn district, county Leitrim, states—

" The lands in the Streamstown division, the works of which were executed " in 1848, are now wonderfully improved, and have been perfectly safe from " the highest floods of the last two winters.

" A revised survey and valuation of the injured lands in this district has just

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Drainage.

"been completed by Mr. Fitzgerald, one of the valuators of the Board, and it "is gratifying to find that the amount of benefit to be derived from the measure "is considerably *greater* than what was estimated by me in the Preliminary "Report, while there is every reason to conclude that the cost per acre of the "drainage will be less than the estimate."

And of the Eslin district, in the same county, he states—

"The results of the works, so far as they have been carried out in this "district, are most marked and satisfactory. The floods are carried off through "the new channels, generally at a level of 3 to 4 feet below the *low* banks, "and even the extraordinary floods of October last, and of this month were "6 inches, or a foot below the *former level of summer water*. Mr. Fitzgerald "has made a revised survey and valuation of the injured lands in this district, "and as in the case of the Rinn, the result is more favorable than I estimated "in the Preliminary Report.

"The water in Cloonturk lake has been lowered 7 feet 6 inches; the highest "flood level is 6 inches below the former summer water, so that a good deal "of land has been made. The lake is dry, with the exception of a small pool "except in flood time."

Mr. Klasen, district engineer in the King's County and County Westmeath, states of the Ballynahown district, the works, of which were commenced on the 25th June last.

"The effects of the drainage on the lands are pleasingly striking, and "although only commenced late last year, have not failed to prove of great "benefit, which are fully acknowledged by the occupiers themselves, inas-"much as the whole crop of hay usually either washed away, or left to rot, "along the lands marked flooded, have for the last year been entirely saved, "and ever since herds of cattle have been grazing on these lands, which for-"merly presented for the most part of the year the appearance of a consi-"derable lake where flocks of wild geese took the place now occupied by "fattening sheep.

"Several of the landlords and occupiers along the district have also availed "themselves of the first opportunity, and are thorough draining such portions "of their lands as are of a cold and tenacious nature, and as are considered by "them would be greatly improved and benefited by this operation.

"Apart from what has been stated above, the outlay consequent on such "works has proved of the greatest benefit to the hunger-worn labourers of this "truly distressed district, who hailed the commencement of the works, as the "salvation of themselves and families, and they have not been wanting either "in exertions or willingness, to do the bidding of their superiors, or complete "their tasks to the letter, and thereby have shown themselves worthy of the "hire for which they contracted."

In speaking of the Curragha district, counties of Meath and Dublin, he states, "In no district that I have ever seen, are the beneficial effects of drain-"age more striking; great numbers of cattle of various descriptions are now "obtaining healthy food from off about 300 acres of land, which formed before "a complete marsh, inaccessible almost during the driest season to either men "or beasts, and which would now (5th January, 1850) be covered with at least "18 inches of water all over; bullrushes, flaggers, and other aquatic plants "having been deprived of their accustomed nourishment, have given way to the "best description of grass, and particularly in that most injured tract of land "above Curragha bridge, which has now the appearance that a large meadow "in the beginning of May would present."

And of the Garr district, County Kildare, "Since an opportunity was afforded "by the deep sinking of the streams in this district, a great quantity of land "has been further improved by thorough drainage."

Mr. Latimer, district engineer, County Carlow, states of the Burren district, the works of which were chiefly promoted by funds lent by the proprietors and private parties, that "The whole of the meadow crops between Carlow and "Ullard, on the River Burren, a distance of 15 miles, were saved this year "without flooding, a circumstance heretofore unprecedented; and the quantity "of land relieved from floods by the present works has been ascertained to be "1,400 statute acres. It is to be hoped that nothing may interfere to check the "progress of the works, particularly on the Upper Burren, where the new "river enters on a vast tract of low lands towards Garryhill.

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"During the mouth of December, a very heavy fall of rain on the 7th and "8th caused one of the highest floods, I am credibly informed, that occurred "for many years; and I consider it satisfactory to be able to state that, where-"ever the works were sufficiently advanced, the channel was sufficient to dis-"charge the floods, and that no injury occurred except a few slips in places where "the old river had been crossed by the new course, and the soil of a bad sandy "nature."

Mr. Coneys, district engineer, County Limerick, states as the results of the works not yet completed in the Comogue district, that "The quantity of land "now relieved from floods is 748 acres, the greater portion of which, before "this year, was totally under water during the winter months, and frequently "covered over by the autumn floods, destroying the hay crop to a consider-"able amount; but now, even in the incomplete state of the work, I am enabled "to report to you that the land above alluded to was perfectly dry during the "very extraordinary flood of the 7th of December last (the greatest that the "oldest person in this locality recollects having seen), which leaves no doubt "that the work will fully answer the purpose originally intended."

Mr. Martin Farrell, district engineer, in part of Galway, states of the Turloughmore district, that "The works of the district were commenced in June, "1846, and crops of oats and potatoes were last year taken off of land in "the great Turlough, which had previously been covered with 20 feet deep of "water from six to nine months of the year."

The beneficial effects of the system of task-work and employment in this service are generally admitted, and are referred to by most of the engineers in their Reports. The leading features are the skill acquired in a comparatively short time in the use of improved tools, and modes of working previously unknown to the people; the increased wages earned at fixed prices, in proportion as the labourers become skilled; the tendency in the present state of the country for the labourers to emigrate on the cessation of the works, with any skill they have acquired and any money they have been enabled to save; the relief to the poor-rates of the district and the improved peace of the country, where the works have been continuously conducted, and the, perhaps, alarming result in some of the distressed parts of the country, where the works have been suspended, that a sufficient number of able-bodied men cannot now be got to execute the works with that vigour and rapidity, which, on the provision of funds, would be requisite to make amends for time lost, though when the works were commenced the population was in excess of the demand for labour. This last may be instanced in the case of the Turloughmore district, County Galway, where, in 1847 and summer of 1848, from 2000 to 3000 men per diem, were easily procured and profitably employed, whilst last year, though sufficient funds were available, not more than 800 men could at any time be procured.

Mr. Barry in his Report, see Appendix, page , fully details the effects of the employment on the people, and he adds in detailing the works of the Kilmaine district, "During the late suspension of the works, the more skilled "class of labourer emigrated, or went away seeking work; Islandmore "Cut had therefore to be recommenced with comparatively raw hands; "a great disadvantage, considering that the bottom lift of close rock was in "question."

Mr. Ottley speaks of the result of the Lough Neagh Works on the labour market, and administration of the Poor Law as follows:—

"The task system has continued to work well upon this district, and the "labourers and tradesmen employed have conducted themselves in every "respect satisfactorily."

"For the months of August and September there was some difficulty in "getting men, from their being occupied with harvest work both at home, in "Scotland, and in England."

"But, indeed, it may be inferred that there has not been more demand for "labour at any period on this district than the works were able to supply, from "the fact that the poor-houses are not full, and that there is not a single case "of out-door relief in any of the four Unions abutting on the Lower Bann, "viz., Coleraine, Ballymoney, Ballymena, and Magherafelt."

In the very poor and populous district traversed by the Shannon and Erne Junction Canal, Mr. Mulvany states:—

"The number of labourers and tradesmen employed has been equivalent to

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Drainage.

"an average number of 1,646 men per diem for the whole year; and when at "full work in the months of June and July, there were upwards of 4,000 men "daily employed."

And we have no doubt that the continuous employment afforded by this work for the last three years has been mainly instrumental in saving that district from many of the horrors produced in equally populous and poor districts in the west of Ireland.

Mr. Smith, district engineer, County Wexford, states as to the Ballyteigue district:—

"The system of 'task-work,' referred to more fully in my last Annual Report, "is still in operation in this district, and its many advantages are continuously "apparent. The rates of pay earned by the labourers have ranged from 1*s.* 2*d.* "to 1*s.* 8*d.*, giving an average of about 1*s.* 5*d.* per day; and I have much satis-"faction in being able to state that the workmen have, during the past year, "maintained their former high character for orderly habits and general good "conduct."

In the Burren District, County Carlow, Mr. Latimer states the beneficial results of the drainage employment as follows:—

"The amount of labour given during the year was very great, the average "number of men employed daily throughout the entire year being 322, and "during the active working months 490. All of these men were able-bodied "labourers, and many of them are now skilled in a sort of labour heretofore "but little known in this part of the country,—a circumstance that must "eventually tend to improve the condition of the labourers as well as conferring "a benefit on the employer who hereafter adopts the same task system which "has been used in these works."

"I may also add that, but for the timely employment afforded and the "anxious exertions of the proprietors and the gentry of the country to provide "the means of employing the people in this work, the majority of the able-"bodied labourers would have been forced to have sought for employment in "some other country, or have become the inmates of the Union workhouse."

In calculating the benefits resultant from the measures, and comparing them with the cost of their production, it is necessary to remark that many parts of districts, and in some cases whole districts, receive all the advantages of the drainage of the lands and the means of growing crops for two, three, or more years, according to circumstances, before the first instalment becomes payable under the final award. The causes of the delay have been fully explained before; but these advantages are, in many particular instances, where the lands were in the hands of enterprising men of capital or industry known to be so great that the crops raised have, in the interval referred to, payed a profit exceeding the whole cost of the drainage of the lands producing them; and the Board know that similar results might be much more extensively obtained were it not that the general distress of the country and the desertion even of lands long cultivated have depressed industry and deterred men from expenditure even for the most plainly useful purposes.

Awards and Repayment.

The great and conclusive test of the drainage operations in each district is afforded by the final award, in which the total expenditure is directly compared with the beneficial results produced. It might, perhaps, be justly argued that this was too severe a test to subject measures undertaken and pressed in so many cases primarily for the purposes of relief, and their cost increased by the various causes of delay which we have so fully described, whilst the temporary depreciation in the value of land resulting from the late famine and its concomitants serves still further to increase the severity of the test; yet the Board fully expect that with few, if any, exceptions, wherever they have the power and means to complete the works to their own satisfaction, the measure will fairly stand that test; and with the return of even a moderate degree of agricultural prosperity they calculate in every instance upon the increased value of the lands when brought fairly into operation, affording of itself the means of liquidating the debt.

During the last year the awards were made, meetings to hear and consider objections held, and the awards finally settled in 12 districts, the results in each of which are set forth in the following table:—

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ABSTRACT of AWARDS made FINAL up to December 31, 1849.

No. of District or Final Notice.	Districts.	Counties.	Area of Catchment or Rain-basin.	Area of Flooded or Injured Lands which have been Drained.	Increase in the Annual Letting Value of these Lands caused by Drainage.	Annuity, or Amount of Instalment payable Half-yearly, including Principal and Interest, to Repay Cost.	Total. Expenditure Charged to Counties for Public Works.	Total. Expenditure Charged on Lands.	Total. Cost per Acre of the Drainage.	Total. Total Repayments on Account up to Dec. 31, 1849.
	1849		Stat. Acres.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	Blackwater Mar. 16	Meath and Kildare.	50,000	3,827 2 18	1,034 7 9	382 4 1	1,839 15 9	10,276 0 9	2 13 8	3,445 16 6
4	Oranhill . April 4	Galway .	Unknown, being in cavernous limestone.	974 0 16	315 10 1	139 17 7	190 18 2	3,681 0 0	3 15 7	373 1 0
64	Ballycowan June 16	Kildare .	..	215 2 29	58 17 3	23 12 2	87 9 10	641 13 4	2 19 6	114 0 5
83	Gortean . ,,	,,	7,170	1,440 0 12	438 6 2	124 12 1	139 10 4	3,386 14 7	2 7 0	683 19 3
87	Hermitage ,,	,,	..	150 1 38	26 13 11	10 1 3	13 5 10	273 10 3	1 16 5	13 5 10
57	Kilmurry July 30	Meath . .	2,000	369 1 22	143 10 1	32 9 8	55 14 9	882 18 6	2 7 9	261 4 6
26	Loughna Saggart . Sept. 6	Meath and Westmeath	2,500	193 1 38	59 11 4	26 19 6	9 6 0	674 8 6	3 9 9	250 0 4
13	Red Bog . ,,	Meath . .	..	241 2 8	75 8 5	33 0 9	66 19 11	898 0 0	3 14 4	167 11 0
107	Carbury Mill Stream Oct. 19	Kildare .	..	196 0 20	44 10 9	22 3 5	34 18 3	602 12 7	3 1 6	57 11 1
139	Wilkinstown ,,	Meath . .	10,600	700 2 37	217 16 8	57 17 6	190 17 7	1,573 2 5	2 4 10	314 19 0
67	Carrigans Oct. 26	Donegal .	3,330	634 2 18	217 3 8	85 17 6	141 5 3	2,334 2 7	3 13 6	324 16 8
6	Kilmannock ,,	Wexford .	8,532	509 1 2	702 0 1	347 12 10	. .	9,836 13 7	19 6 6	268 9 1
12		Totals .	..	9,453 0 28	3,333 16 2	1,286 8 4	2,769 19 8	35,060 17 1	. .	6,274 15 8

To this table we have added a column, showing the repayments in each case up to the 31st December, 1849; and, considering that the awards were made in that year, the result, on the whole, cannot, under the circumstances of the country, be deemed otherwise than favourable. In addition to the total amount of these repayments, there has been received up to this date (30th March, 1850) a further payment on account of these districts, amounting to 193*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*; making the total of 6,468*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*

In this amount is included the repayment by the counties for county bridges, and in several instances the repayment by proprietors of the gross sum due on their properties; or, in other words, the redemption of the annuity fixed by the award thereon. Some cases of default have arisen in which we are taking the necessary legal means to recover the instalments due pursuant to the Act, and the arrangement made by your Lordships, which transferred the collection of them with other debts to the Paymaster of Civil Services, except in cases of default, where the powers of the Acts of Parliament are necessarily to be enforced through this Board.

In addition to the repayments for the above-mentioned districts, sums amounting in the aggregate to 2,859*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* were received up to 31st December, 1849, from grand juries for county bridges in several other districts.

In the above list of districts the two first and the two last cases were executed under the ordinary proceedings of the Drainage Acts, whilst all the others were conducted under the provisions for summary proceedings; the works of all, however, being conducive to the objects of relief, by employment, having been in operation during the existence of distress.

The circumstances regarding the two first districts were fully detailed in the last Annual Report; and the above tabular statement substantially conveys full information as to the others. In the case of the small district of Red Bog, where numerous poor people had for years located themselves, and became by possession proprietors, it is satisfactory to report that the advantages afforded by the drainage have been made fully available by their energy in reclaiming and cultivating the lands, and that the payment of the first instalment was made in a very satisfactory manner, whilst exertions were promised, and we believe are being made by many of them, to redeem the annuity chargeable on the small plots of land in which they hold separate possession. In many of the other districts the lands have been profitably cultivated and used, but especially so in that of Carrigans, near Londonderry, in the county of Donegal, where, before the payment of any instalment, many parties, by the cultivation of the lands drained, derived advantages fully commensurate with their share of the drainage charge.

Mr. Manning, the district engineer, who was charged with the completion of the works in this and the Wilkinstown district, which were commenced by

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Drainage.

Mr. Roberts, states in his Annual Report:—"These districts, the first situated "in the county of Meath, and the latter in the county of Donegal, were com-"pleted at the end of the year 1848, and very full details, as to the execution "of the works, are embodied in the Annual Report of that year.

"During the present year the awards in both those cases have been made "final, and the districts placed under the management of trustees.

"It is most gratifying to me to be able to state, that so far from any objec-"tions been made to the cost and efficiency of the works, the meetings held "by the Commmissioners to hear any objections which might be made to "the draft awards only furnished opportunities to the proprietors who attended "them, of bearing their testimony (which they did in express terms) to the "efficient manner in which the Commissioners had carried out the works, and "the successful results obtained from their execution.

"However gratifying the general testimony to the efficiency of the works "may be (coming as it does from the parties principally interested), it cannot "be so satisfactory as a review of the actual state of the facts as they appear in "the final awards.

"In the Wilkinstown district (which was carried on under the summary "provisions of the Acts) it was proposed to relieve 373 acres of land at a total "expense of 1,295*l.*; the annual increase in value being estimated at 130*l.*, "giving a return of 10 per cent. on the total cost of the works.

"The actual result obtained was, that 700 acres, 2 roods, 37 perches of land "were relieved at an expense of 1,764*l.*; the actual increase in value (as cer-"tified by the Commissioners' valuator) was 217*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, being 12¼ per cent. "on the total cost of the works or nearly 14 per cent. on the portion of the "expenditure chargeable to the proprietors."

"The Carrigans district being under the ordinary provisions of the Acts, a "detailed survey and valuation were made previous to the commencement of "the works; so that no difference existed between the extent of the lands "estimated to be drained, and what was actually accomplished."

In the case of the Kilmannock district which consisted of the embankment of slob or mud lands from the sea in Waterford Harbour, the expense from the peculiar nature, risks, and accidents of the works was, as may be seen from the above statement, considerable, amounting on the average to 19*l.* 6*s.* per statute acre, or 30*l.* 18*s.* per Irish acre. Yet that the actual benefits already derived fully justify the anticipations entertained by the Board, and exceed those at which it has been rated in the award may be judged of from the fact stated in our last Annual Report, p. 260, that portions of the lands were let at a rent and fine equivalent to a rent of 5*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per Irish acre, or 3*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* per statute acre, whilst to this we have to add that one of the proprietors has, as we understand, taken the portion belonging to another at a rent of 3*l.* 10*s.* per statute acre, equal to 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per Irish acre, with a power to purchase it at any time at that rate by paying 20 years purchase.

These facts afford strong proof of the value of the undertaking, when it is borne in mind that such rents have been actually paid (and we are informed the tenants expressed themselves satisfied) at a time when the low price of agricultural produce was in the minds of many sufficient cause to throw lands waste.

But in order to illustrate the working of this code of laws in this case of great difficulty and expense, and the advantages to the proprietors of the system of repayment by terminable annuity, let it be observed that the proprietor who receives 5*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per Irish acre, or 3*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* per statute acre for this land, on which previous to the payment of the first instalment he had not expended one shilling, has only the sum of 1*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* per statute acre to pay per annum for 23 years, to defray the cost of the works, thus not only obtaining the improved rent without any cost to himself, or demand on his other resources, but with a positive profit besides of 1*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* per acre, out of which he has only to pay the landlord's portion of the poor-rates.

It is quite true that the lands generally drained are not so rich as those of Kilmannock, nor would the profit above the annuity be in many cases so considerable by the mere letting of the lands to tenants, but neither are the expenses so great, and we conceive that if the annual increase in the value exceed the amount of the instalment of the terminable annuity, the advantages of the system are equally apparent, being in fact the *obtaining of a new property or income* without the *investment or sinking of any capital.*

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Draft awards have been prepared in 10 districts, and the necessary proceedings for finally settling them are being taken; the results exhibited by them are generally similar to those above described. But in some districts the completion of the works, and consequently of the awards is delayed by the want of second assents; and in many districts the completion of the awards is still retarded by the want of grand jury presentments. *Drainage.*

PIERS AND HARBOURS.

Piers and Harbours.

(9 Vic., c. 3, and 10 & 11 Vic., c. 75.)

We continue to receive applications for the erection of piers under the Acts above named. Memorials from the following localities are under consideration:—

Murrisk, in Clew Bay, County Mayo.
Glenarm, Coast of Antrim.
Crookhaven, Coast of Cork.
Dunmanus, „ „
Dunbeacon, „ „

The table, in the Appendix of the works undertaken, will exhibit the circumstances of each. See Appendix I.

We have the satisfaction to state that, notwithstanding the extreme severity of the winter, no damage of any moment has been sustained by the works which were completed, nor by those under execution, which are progressing, with scarcely an exception, very satisfactorily towards completion.

Kingstown Harbour.

The works of the traders' wharf, to which our attention continues to be chiefly directed, have so far progressed that we expect to have a considerable portion of it available towards the close of the ensuing summer for the accommodation and shelter so much required by the trade. The works of the pier heads have been severely tested during the past winter, but not the least damage has occurred. An accumulation of stones has taken place near the east pier head, being driven round from the glacis slope of the pier, and preparations are being made to have them removed, with the assistance of divers.

The annual return of vessels that have anchored in this harbour throughout the past year, affords ample testimony to its vast and increasing importance as a harbour of refuge.

Although the accommodation for the increased and increasing number of steamers, especially those engaged in the conveyance of the mails and passengers, is still deficient in extent, yet the facilities afforded for embarking and landing passengers are equal to those given in most other ports.

Her Majesty the Queen landed and embarked in August last at this harbour, and we have the satisfaction of knowing, by a communication from his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, that the arrangements made by us on the occasion, as well as those for Her Majesty's reception at the Phœnix Park and the Castle, met with Her Majesty's approval.

A Return of the Number of Vessels and Amount of Tonnage that have Anchored in Kingston Harbour during the Year 1849; Her Majesty's Steam Packets, Liverpool and Chester Railway daily Passenger Steamers, excepted.

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
To and from the port of Dublin, waiting wind and tide, sailing vessels . .	886	105,127
Ditto do. do. steamers . . .	83	25,819
From English, Irish, Scotch, and foreign ports to Irish ports . . .	256	18,263
From English, Scotch, and foreign ports to English and Scotch ports . .	220	22,096
From Irish ports to English, Scotch, and foreign ports	162	10,550
From English and Scotch ports to foreign ports	90	16,374
Vessels for orders	13	1,781
Vessels to Kingstown	367	27,919
Men-of-war and revenue cruisers	23	. .
Total	2,100	227,929

February 4, 1850. (Signed) William Hutchison, *Harbour Master.*

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Piers and Harbours.

Harbours of Howth, Dunmore East, and Donaghadee.

We have had such repairs executed at these harbours as we conceived necessary for their maintenance; and we are happy to say that a very moderate expenditure has sufficed for this purpose. Although the Post-office packets are withdrawn from Donaghadee, it, as well as Howth and Dunmore, is of important value to the coasting trade and fisheries.

Limerick Floating Dock.

On the approval of your Lordships of the loan of 50,000*l.* for this work, advertisements calling for tenders by contract were inserted in the English and Irish newspapers, but only three tenders were received, of which the lowest was accepted, and a contract was made and signed on the 6th November, 1847.

It soon became apparent throughout the ensuing spring and summer that the contractor did not possess either the skill or capital essential to the satisfactory completion of such an undertaking; and after repeated remonstrances as to the delay and unsatisfactory mode in which he was proceeding, he offered, on the 9th September, 1848, an unconditional surrender of the contract, which was accepted, and a valuation was made of his outlay in preparation and work executed, which amounted to 2,696*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* only.

On the 7th October, 1848, a statement of the whole proceedings was laid before your Lordships, requesting your sanction to the works being executed under the Board's officers, and which was approved by your Lordships' letter dated the 24th October, 1848.

Arrangements were then immediately commenced for a vigorous prosecution of the work, but very serious difficulties were experienced by combination among the tradesmen, as well as the turbulent conduct of some of the labourers; so much so, that it became necessary to suspend the works for some time; and it was not until the 14th June, ult., that the terms and regulations proposed by the Board were acquiesced in, and proper order established among the people employed.

Our efforts have hitherto been mainly directed to the erection of the river wall, which may be said to be the key of the whole, for until this is raised to its height, or nearly so, and the tidal waters excluded, the interior works cannot be pushed forward, except at an undue sacrifice.

This wall is no less than 1,200 feet in length; and as the foundation rests throughout upon piles, and could only be laid during moderate weather and low spring tides, it will be at once seen that this portion of the work must necessarily be tedious. The piling, however, is now complete for the whole length, the footings laid for more than half, and about one-third of the superstructure executed. We expect to be in a position to commence the dock entrance and the interior works early in the ensuing season; and to enable us to do this with effect, we have a large stock of most superior material prepared and stacked upon the ground. This has been procured from three sources,—the quarry near the works, a quarry on the Shannon property near Gillogue, and from several quarriers and stone dressers in the vicinity, who have delivered a considerable quantity, dressed agreeably to the specification, at a fixed price per cubic foot.

Inland Navigation.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

The Tyrone,
The Maig,
The Boyne.

The Tyrone and the Maig navigations have, during the past year, undergone such repairs as were requisite to maintain them in an efficient working state. The works executed at the Boyne have been of a more extensive nature than usual; it having been found necessary to effect a general amendment of the banks and trackways, and rebuild one of the bridges over the canal. Three of the lock-houses have also been repaired. The trade on this navigation is likely to be affected by the opening of the branch railway from Drogheda to Navan.

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FISHERIES.

Fisheries.

At the time of furnishing our last Annual Report (17th) we found, in the public mind, such a teudency to recur to remedies and doctrines previously tried and found inefficient, that we deemed it a duty incumbent upon us to recal, in that Report, attention to what appeared to us to be first principles upon which alone a sound basis can be laid for the healthy promotion of this important branch of industry.

We entered so fully into the subject in that Report, and quoted so largely from the annually recorded opinions and experieuce of this Board, that we feel it unnecessary here to do more than refer to the Board in question; for the leading priuciples enuuciated therein, and which, we believe, will be found coincident with the results arrived at by most Committees and Commissioners of Fishery Inquiry in Great Britaiu and Ireland.

We submit that uo course is more calculated to prevent the employment of private enterprise and speculation than an unsettled state of or frequent changes in the law, whether general or local, by legislation or by law.

As stated in the Report referred to, we rely more upon the extension of railways and steam uavigation, with cheap rates of carriage and quick trausit, accompanied by the prudent and gradual establishmeut of curing stations by private enterprise, and the general improvement in agriculture and other sources of trade in the country, for the increase and profitable working of the fisheries, than upon any more direct means that can be applied to the purpose.

Some of the advantages to the fishery trade, resultant from the extension of railways, are already apparent in the supply of fresh fish to Dublin from Dingle, one of the most remote parts of the south-western coast. So important were these advantages that it appears the success obtained by the Royal Irish Fishing Company, who set the example and commeuced the arrangemeuts for carriage to Dublin, led to a fleet of boats from the east coast proceeding thither to test the value of the fishery, and speculate or share in its profits. So anomalous, however, is the state of feeling in fishing communities on such subjects, that we were memorialled to interfere by bye-law to restrain that very spirit of enterprise and liberty of action on the shores of the Atlantic, which so clearly and directly resulted from the extension of improved modes of conveyance, and which, in the end, would prove so advantageous to the locality itself if vigorously carried out.

In the Appendix, page 190, we annex the Annual Report of the Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries associated with this Board, uuder the provisions of the Act 11 and 12 Vict., cap. 92. The principal facts and matters of iuterest of the last years proceedings are detailed in this Report, and to it we refer for informatiou on these subjects. See Appendix J.

As regards the Sea Fisheries.

The decrease in the number of boats and meu employed in the fisheries, as detailed in the Inspecting Commissioners Report, will be observed with regret; but was a result, as far as the west coast is concerned, which appeared inevitable from the famine and distress of the last four or five years.

In reference to the salmon and inland fisheries, whilst the late Act 11 and 12 Vict., cap. 92, is founded on the sound principle of electing local Boards of Conservators to administer the funds and watch over the interests of their own localities, it is to be regretted that the funds collected in the first year have proved so small and inadequate, amounting for liceuces only to 2,982*l.* 15*s.* for all Ireland, as detailed more fully in the Report of the Inspecting Commissioners. Such a sum would scarcely be more than adequate for the proper protection and management of one of the larger districts out of the 17 into which Ireland was divided under the Act. We, however, expect much better results during the present year. The law cannot be said to be tested until its whole machinery is brought into operation.

The Boards of Conservators were not, under the law, elected until July last, after the first year's licence-duty had been collected; and, no doubt, these Boards will exercise the powers entrusted to them, which we did not possess last year, to collect from every party fishing, the amount which the law provides he should contribute, towards the improvement and increase of the fisheries of the district in which he exercises the right of fishing.

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Fisheries.

The duties of this Board, as Commissioners of Fisheries, are now confined, as regards this branch of the fisheries, to the occasional adjustment of disputed matters and adjudication upon subjects which we alone are by law empowered to settle, and the occasional making of bye-laws. We feel strongly that the more the Boards of Conservators rely upon themselves, and work the resources placed at their disposal, the greater will be their success; whilst we shall be always ready to assist them with our advice and support when necessary.

Certain of the duties to which we refer, in which the responsibility of adjustment and adjudication is solely vested in this Board, upon application or complaint being made for the purpose, involve the necessity, in cases chiefly of an engineering or professional nature, of incurring expenses for which no provision is made in the Acts; and although these expenses are very frequently very small in amount, and, in most cases, recoverable from offenders, yet we feel debarred from acting on many occasions from want of some fund out of which to defray the cost in the first instance, whilst it is exceedingly difficult to get private parties to make any advance for the purpose until the duty is performed, and thus frequently offenders may escape, or useful provisions of the law not be enforced.

Purchase of Lands for Railways.

PURCHASE OF LANDS FOR RAILWAYS.

Amongst the duties entrusted to this Board by Parliament, we were required by the provisions of the Midland Great Western Railway Act (12 and 13 Vict., chap. 62), passed during the last Session, to examine, finally determine, and approve of the valuations for the purchase of property for this railway from Mullingar to Galway.

We are led to believe that the principle upon which our inferference was required in this case was the necessity of guarding suitably the expenditure of a portion of the large amount of public funds advanced, partly on the security of county rates for the construction of this railway, and also for the avoidance of delay in proceeding with the works.

Though the provisions of the Act relating to these valuations and purchases are different in many respects from those on which the Board have been accustomed to act in the Shannon and General Drainage Acts for similar purposes, yet at the earliest stage of our communications with the Railway Company we deemed it right to call attention to the necessity of acting practically, so far as the Railway Act permitted, on the same principles and general arrangements which had in those cases worked satisfactorily; and, we believe, it is now freely admitted that this arrangement has had many advantages not only to the Railway Company and the public (whose funds are advanced), and the baronies to become responsible for the payment of the interest, but especially for the parties whose property is taken.

Although the Railway Act does not prescribe the course to be taken in the valuation to be approved and settled by us, we deemed it our duty to have every interest and claim for compensation in each lot separately valued, every possible information invited, sought for, and obtained (as far as it could be by local inquiries without legal powers of investigation), as to the length of tenure, title, &c., of each party interested; and we required that the total award for each lot should be made up of the aggregate of the amount thus fixed for each party interested in it, dealing with all, but particularly the occupying tenant, whose tenure being terminable or uncertain would sustain the greatest loss on a fair and liberal principle which a forced sale would justify, and uninfluenced by the present low prices of agricultural produce.

On these principles we considered, revised, and amended where necessary, every separate item for the purchase of property from Mullingar to Athlone, and have now just completed the same from Ballinasloe to Galway. This latter portion of the line has been somewhat delayed by the necessity we felt of having a revision made of the present annual value of the lands, the principle upon which we acted not being fully understood by the valuator of the Company in the first instance.

We are disposed to believe from the care with which the whole matter has been conducted by the Railway Company and their officers, and the searching revision to which we have subjected the valuations and awards, there will be

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Purchase of Lands for Railways.

but little ground for dissatisfaction, especially where the parties concerned have acted on the invitation given to them to furnish full and true statements of their interests.

It may be satisfactory to state that whilst every exertion has been made to act liberally and justly to all parties thus forced to sell their properties, the result of acting on the fixed principles which we have established for our guidance in the public services entrusted to us, has been that the total sum we have approved as payment for the whole line between Mullingar and Athlone amounts to 494*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* per mile, and from Ballinasloe to Galway to 334*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* per mile, both sums being greatly under the average paid for similar purposes under the systems of purchase usually adopted.

The mode prescribed and adopted under the Acts to which we have referred was that of holding an open court of inquiry into title and value, and after draft awards were made holding a second court to hear objections thereto, and finally determine and settle the awards we would, in performing the duty required of us in the case of the Galway Railway, have been desirous of pursuing the same course had it been justified by the Railway Act, feeling confident that the open investigation would not only have given greater satisfaction, but also prove in the end most expeditious and inexpensive mode of proceeding for all parties.

In the present case, after the very full consideration given to the fixing of the amounts for each separate interest in consequence of the want of some such public investigation, it becomes necessary for the Railway Company's solicitor to go into a long *ex parte*, and it may be tedious and expensive investigation of the title of parties before the monies can be paid; and after such investigation, if any changes or errors be proved in the information we have acted upon, a reappointment of the amounts for each award by the proper officers of the Company will become necessary; all which could have been avoided by the course we have referred to with manifestly a greater amount of public protection to the several parties interested.

We have the honour to be, my Lords,

Your Lordships' most obedient humble Servants,

HARRY D. JONES.
RICHARD GRIFFITH.
J. RADCLIFF.
WM. T. MULVANY.
THOS. A. LARCOM.

E. HORNSBY, *Secretary.*

Office of Public Works,
Dublin, 30th March, 1850.

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APPENDIX.

LOANS AND GRANTS.

ACCOUNTS.

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ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS in IRELAND, showing the Totals of Sums entrusted to their Management for Collection or Disbursement for one Year ended 31st December 1849.

Balances in Account Page		Heads of Account.	Balances on the 31st December 1848	Repayments on account of Loans in 1849	Received.	Balances overdrawn on the 31st December 1848	Totals	Payments to the Consolidated Fund Through the Paymaster of Civil Services	Payments into the Exchequer on Account of Loans.	Disbursements on Account of Public Works or Services.	Balances on the 31st December 1849.	Totals
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		LOAN ACCOUNTS.										
A & B 1		Abstract of Total Issues and Repayments under Acts 1 & 2 Wm IV. c. 33 and 6 & 7 Vic. c. 44, &c. classified	..	.	..	..	..	—	.	..	—	.
A.	7	Loans, Exchequer Bills, 1 and 2 Wm IV. c. 33	3 12 2	.	27 637 2 3	..	27,640 12 5	—	27,000 0 0	..	40 12 5	27,040 12 5
B 1	13	Loans, Consolidated Fund Act, 6 and 7 Vic. c. 44	..	41 113 18 0	.	.	41,113 18 0	41,113 18 0	—	..	—	41,113 18 0
B. 2	33	Ditto, 6 Geo. 1 and 2 Vic. c. 21 and 1 Relief Works	..	23,872 17 0		.	23,872 17 0	23,872 17 0	—	..	..	23,872 17 0
C.	*	Loans, Exchequer Bills and Consolidated Fund Act, 2 and 3 Vic. c. 61 Shannon Navigation	..	29,764 2 9		—	29,764 2 9	29,764 2 9	—	..	..	29,764 2 9
D.	34	Loans, Consolidated Fund Act, 10 and 11 Vic. c. 87, for the employment of the labouring poor	..	131,657 17 0	..	..	131,657 17 0	131,657 17 0	—	..	..	131,657 17 0
F.	36	Loans, Consolidated Fund Act, 57 Geo. III. c. 84, by late Loan Commissioners	—	6,750 0 0	..	.	6,750 0 0	5,768 0 0	—	..	..	6,750 0 0
		SERVICE ACCOUNTS.										
1		River Drainage, viz:—				..						
	38	1. Works Accounts, Fixed Projects										
		2. ditto Preliminary Inquiries	10,686 13 0	..	202,698 3 2	7,417 14 10	337,732 13 0	..	..	237,732 13 0	Per Contra.	237,732 13 0
		3. ditto Private Drainage										
		4. Liability Repayments under Award, &c.										
2	62	Piers, Harbours, and Fisheries	8,148 12 5	..	18,631 16 10	4,667 3 10	27,481 12 1	.	..	27,481 12 1	Per Contra.	27,481 12 1
3	68	Land Improvement Preliminaries	243 5 6	..	5,293 16 5	..	5,523 16 11	..	..	5,937 16 0	586 17 2	6,523 16 11
4	*	Shannon Navigation										
		1st Works Accounts	14,816 11 4	..	25,488 2 11	.	40,280 14 3	..	.	33,926 17 9	6,073 16 5	40,280 14 3
		2nd Rents and Tolls										
5		Parliamentary Votes and Grants, viz.—										
	72	1. Salaries, &c. of officers, &c.										
	73	2. Public Buildings, Harbours, Navigations, &c.										
	74	3. Insolvent Court										
	74	4. Methelan										
	74	5. Kingstown Harbour										
	75	6. Convict Depôts and Contabulary Barracks	8,752 1 2	.	174,933 17 0	..	183,685 18 2	..	..	182,200 6 11	1,485 11 3	183,685 18 2
	76	7. Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum										
	76	8. General Prison for Convicts										
	76	9. Maynooth College Grant										
	76	10. Queen's College Grant										
	76	11. Expenses of Queen's Visit										
	76	12. Navigation in connexion with Drainage										
6		Maintenance of Roads, &c. viz.—										
	80	1. Repairs of Grant Roads	775 3 0	..	16,402 15 0	.	29,175 18 0	—	..	17,111 18 0	3,055 19 4	20,175 18 0
	84	2. Repairs of Post Roads										
	85	3. Repairs of Roads and Bridges										
7	88	Employment of Labouring Poor	10,483 7 8	..	16,258 3 6	.	26,765 10 10	..	.	13,669 3 11	7,034 3 11	20 703 10 10
8		Miscellaneous Services, viz.—										
	90	1 Boyne Navigation										
	90	2. Maintenance of certain Roads										
	92	3. Portumna Bridge										
	93	4 Limerick Floating Docks										
	94	5 Loan Receiver Accounts	24,458 13 3	—	86,676 15 8	..	111,135 8 11	.	.	103,176 18 0	7,962 10 3	111,135 8 11
	94	6. Agricultural Inquiry										
	95	7 District Lunatic Asylums										
	100	8 Court Houses										
	100	9. Fish Curing										
	102	10. Sundry Accounts										
		Total	93,516 18 2	233,058 15 0	570,341 13 0	12,324 18 0	907,038 6 10	232,058 15 0	27,000 0 0	610 730 17 3	28,248 13 10	887,046 0 10

* Accounts with Shannon Report.

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 1st May 1849.

G. ADAMS, *Accountant.*

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APPENDIX A. and B. I.—ABSTRACTS of LOANS made by the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS under the Provisions of Act 1 and 2 Will. IV. cap 33, and subsequent Acts, classified under Counties, and other general Heads, and showing the total Issues and Repayments to the 31st December 1849.

COUNTY, &c.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	Amount of Exchequer Bills Issued.			Issued under 6 and 7 Vict. c. 44.			REPAYMENTS. Principal.			REPAYMENTS. Interest.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Antrim County	For making and improving Roads, Court-houses, &c.	64,450	0	0	54,543	6	2	96,984	16	1	11,270	14	2
Armagh County	Ditto	..			2,507	10	9	591	12	0	156	8	9
Carlow	Ditto	5,650	0	0	..			5,650	0	0	592	5	6
Carrickfergus County, of the Town of.	Ditto	1,450	0	0	2,993	10	0	3,193	16	2	538	6	6
Cavan County	Ditto	29,500	0	0	6,426	8	0	32,241	3	7	5,454	9	6
Clare County	Ditto	17,250	0	0	..			16,824	15	4	1,773	3	6
Cork County	Ditto	3,200	0	0	..			3,200	0	0	155	19	3
Cork County, of City	Ditto	..			1,500	0	0	146	16	3	40	13	9
Donegal County	Ditto	14,150	0	0	2,500	0	0	15,900	18	0	1,672	3	11
Down County	Ditto	5,950	0	0	..			5,950	0	0	288	16	4
Dublin County, of the City	Ditto	..			1,211	6	8	969	9	0	23	8	8
Dublin County	Ditto	2,450	0	0	2,588	11	1	4,508	14	6	492	19	11
Fermanagh County	Ditto	4,950	0	0	..			4,950	0	0	871	1	7
Galway County	Ditto	23,850	0	0	5,937	0	4	28,109	15	4	1,217	3	5
Galway Town	Ditto	600	0	0	..			597	11	6	107	14	11
Kerry County	Ditto	57,950	0	0	18,144	9	6	67,782	12	3	8,086	15	6
Kildare County	Ditto	4,850	0	0	1,752	10	0	5,337	0	0	1,177	0	10
Kilkenny County	Ditto	29,350	0	0	..			29,350	0	0	3,238	9	4
King's County	Ditto	1,550	0	0	2,104	18	1	1,550	0	0	320	17	10
Leitrim County	Ditto	7,650	0	0	..			7,650	0	0	1,233	2	4
Limerick City	Ditto	1,150	0	0	1,250	0	0	1,641	3	3	354	14	7
Limerick County	Ditto	2,700	0	0	254	0	0	2,700	0	0	355	18	9
Londonderry County	Ditto	1,250	0	0	..			1,250	0	0	304	10	9
Longford County	Ditto	..			3,522	11	4	1,289	14	6	215	10	6
Louth County	Ditto	6,250	0	0	2,640	0	0	6,642	19	4	1,012	3	7
Mayo County	Ditto	9,150	0	0	3,288	0	0	9,891	4	4	1,040	18	0
Queen's County	Ditto	3,700	0	0	3,053	8	0	6,427	0	7	360	16	4
Roscommon County	Ditto	18,350	0	0	1,434	0	0	19,784	0	0	1,316	11	9
Sligo County	Ditto	2,100	0	0	3,011	0	0	3,936	8	7	631	16	8
Tipperary County	Ditto	7,250	0	0	1,980	3	11	9,230	3	11	685	13	3
Tyrone County	Ditto	2,300	0	0	..			2,300	0	0	370	4	3
Waterford County	Ditto	1,850	0	0	398	14	0	2,248	14	0	122	10	0
Waterford City	Ditto	1,550	0	0	..			1,550	0	0	75	7	5
Westmeath County	Ditto	150	0	0	..			..			..		
Wexford County	Ditto	35,550	0	0	1,058	0	0	36,529	8	5	4,432	4	10
Wicklow County	Ditto	..			2,067	13	5	483	9	7	66	7	4
Roads and Bridges	Ditto	40,700	0	0	3,000	0	0	25,656	12	11	11,628	11	5
Sundry Harbours, Docks, &c.	In aid of construction, &c.	143,850	0	0	18,550	0	0	38,008	13	5	60,870	8	1
Inland Navigation	Improving Works, &c.	34,750	0	0	20,000	0	0	7,920	8	7	10,006	2	7
Public Buildings	Erection and completion of Works, &c.	128,250	0	0	5,050	0	0	88,234	4	7	44,771	9	5
Railways	In aid of construction, &c.	157,200	0	0	..			99,595	17	4	56,367	5	10
Miscelleneous	In aid of sundry Works	14,250	0	0	300	0	0	13,450	0	0	2,328	13	6
Piers and Harbours	Act 9 Vic. c. 3, and 10 and 11 Vic. c. 75.	..			16,080	10	0	..			1,089	6	0
River Drainage	Act 5 and 6 Vic. c. 89, &c.	..			560,720	16	9	6,199	19	7	26,023	2	3
Exchequer Bills, issued and afterwards relodged		3,700	0	0	..			3,700	0	0	345	9	7
Balance of 15,134*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* issued under summary proceedings not yet replaced from Land Improvement Funds.		..			3,257	7	11	..			..		
	Total	890,650	0	0	753,275	15	11	720,159	2	11	263,487	12	5
		1,643,925 15 11											

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
1st May 1850.

G. ADAMS, *Accountant.*

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A STATEMENT of LOANS made by the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS in IRELAND, pursuant to the 1849, the Repayments within the Year and the

No. of Loan.	NAME OF PARTY.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	BALANCE Outstanding 1st January 1849. Principal. £.	s.	d.	Interest. £.	s.	d.
3	Ardglass Harbour Commissioners	Completing Works of the Harbour	6,650	0	0	4,844	18	4
5	Limerick Navigation Company	To improve Works	5,650	0	0	..		
14	Galway Town	Continuing Claddagh Quay Walls	2	8	6	0	6	8
15	Limerick Bridge Commissioners	Completing Wellesley Bridge and Docks	19,277	6	5	..		
18	Athlunkard Bridge Commissioners	Completing the Works of the Bridge, &c.	9,850	0	0	2,483	3	1
20	Galway Dock Commissioners	Constructing a Floating Dock	12,638	10	7	510	5	4
28	Newry Navigation Company	Improving Works	5,878	3	9	10	19	0
30	Dublin and Blessington Road Trustees	For Improvements	1,137	10	0	92	17	9
31	Dublin and Kingstown Railway Co.	In aid of making Railway	31,881	5	9	8	1	1
101	Ditto	Extension to 40-foot Road	37,200	0	0	..		
61	Limerick Corporation	Rebuilding Thomond Bridge	5,062	0	0	444	6	10
32	Drogheda Harbour Commissioners	For Improvements	4,431	16	0	..		
116	Ditto	Further Improvements	3,000	0	0	..		
57	Boyne Navigation Company	For Improvements	543	5	7	..		
113	Ditto	Further Improvements	560	0	0	..		
66	Ecclesiastical Commissioners	For purpose of Act 4 & 5 Wm. IV. c. 90.	40,000	0	0	1,266	17	0
70	Limerick Navigation Company	Improving Quays, &c.	4,404	3	4	..		
80	Limerick Bridge Commissioners	Purchasing Quayage and continuing New Quays.	40,000	0	0	..		
108	Ditto.	Further Extension of Quays	5,000	0	0	..		
126	Galway Dock Commissioners	Second Loan in further aid of Works.	3,920	0	0	1,304	4	7
157	Ditto	Completing Works of the Harbour	3,000	0	0	1,012	10	4
143	Coleraine and Antrim Road Trustees		590	0	2	156	2	10
212	Ulster Canal Company	Completion of Works	10,000	0	0	4,039	11	8
255	Newry Navigation Company	For extension of Canal	10,000	0	0	749	9	5
109	Robert Bowie	For embankment on Shannon	800	0	0	421	10	4
142	Rev. T. Mathew	Roman Catholic Chapel at Cork	866	6	0	352	11	11
214	Rev. Michael Scannell	Finishing Aghada Chapel	14	5	9	0	14	1
237	Rev. T. O. Shaughnessy	Completion of R. C. Chapel at Ennis	521	0	7	7	18	6
271	Antrim County	Footpath on Road, Larne to Ballycastle	69	0	10	1	6	3
272	Ditto	Road, Broughshane to Cushendall	187	11	3	3	11	7
175	Cavan County	New Road, Cavan to Longford	167	14	6	3	15	11
190	Ditto	Road, Ballina to Killeshandra	21	0	9	0	9	0
193	Ditto	Road, Cavan to Cootehill	417	11	4	9	9	0
204	Ditto	Road, Killeshandra to Carrick-on-Shannon	173	8	3	3	18	2
207	Ditto	Road, Carrickmacross to Bailieborough	40	5	3	0	18	1
220	Ditto	Road, Cavan to Granard	269	4	10	6	1	7
235	Ditto	Road, Ballyconnell to Sligo and Enniskillen	546	16	3	16	2	11
236	Ditto	Road, Ballyhaise to Newbliss.	157	6	1	3	10	11
223	Clare County	Road, Kilfenood to Ennis.	400	0	0	122	10	5
155	Dublin County	Road, by Glencullen to Ennis.	0	3	5	..		
205	Ditto	Road, Grange to Murphy's Town	273	11	10	1	13	10
40	Fermanagh County	Road, Fivemiletown to Clones	..			0	4	2
208	Galway County	Road, Bama to Cloniff, in continuation	47	2	0	1	11	8
213	Kerry County	Road, Kanturk to Tralee	72	9	9	13	11	1
227	Ditto	Road, Tralee to Listowel.	1,059	15	5	18	11	9
248	Ditto	Road, Killarney to Castlemaine	1,083	4	2	18	19	9
251	Ditto	Road, Kenmare to Castletown	436	5	7	7	12	11
260	Ditto	Road, Killarney to Castlemaine Harbour	295	3	6	5	3	6
269	Ditto	Road, Tralee to Ballybunnion	467	4	10	8	3	9
276	Ditto	Road, Castlemaine to Dingle	209	16	11	3	13	8
229	Louth County	Road, Ardee to Carrickmacross	1,052	19	11	23	16	0
184	Mayo County	Road, Belmullet to Ballina	10	11	2	2	10	2
185	Ditto	Road, Ballaghadereen and Swineford.	65	7	4	15	11	10
242	Ditto	Road, Killala to Crossmolina	108	3	6	1	10	2
244	Ditto	Road, Westport to Gluisk.	447	6	3	6	4	11
181	Sligo County	Road, Tubbercurry to Ballina	574	2	10	12	8	6
228	Wexford County	Road, Wexford to Carlow	51	14	4	0	19	1
241	Ditto	Bridge and New Road, Gorey to Courtown Harbour.	267	5	3	4	18	0
Nil.	Moyferta Barony		128	12	11	3	0	1
		Total	271,979	2	8	17,518	7	11

The ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS for LOANS,

	Dr.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1st January 1849	To Balance of last Account as rendered	..			3	16	2
31st December 1849	Principal Account, Repayments, as per foregoing statement	18,563	9	3			
,, ,,	Interest Account, Payments, as per ditto	8,473	13	0			
					27,037	2	3
					27,040	18	5

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Provisions of the Act 1 and 2 Will. IV. cap. 33, for one Year; showing the Balance of each Loan on 1st January Balance outstanding on 31st December 1849.

Interest accrued within the Year.	TOTAL.	REPAYMENTS. Principal.	REPAYMENTS. Interest.	BALANCE Outstanding 31st December 1849. Principal.	BALANCE Outstanding 31st December 1849. Interest.	TOTAL.	No. of Loan.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
266 0 0	11,260 18 4	..	..	6,650 0 0	4,610 18 4	11,260 18 4	3
224 6 5	5,874 6 5	250 0 0	188 4 6	5,400 0 0	36 1 11	5,436 1 11	5
0 2 5	2 17 7	..	..	2 8 6	0 9 1	2 17 7	14
771 1 7	20,048 8 0	..	382 7 5	19,277 8 5	388 14 2	19,666 0 7	15
394 0 0	12,727 3 1	..	250 0 0	9,850 0 0	2,627 3 1	12,477 3 1	18
505 11 3	13,654 7 2	..	510 5 4	12,638 10 7	505 11 3	13,144 1 10	20
235 2 5	6,124 5 2	..	27 1 1	5,878 3 9	219 0 4	6,097 4 1	28
45 10 5	1,275 18 2	..	..	1,137 10 0	138 8 2	1,275 18 2	30
901 13 8	32,791 0 6	11,477 8 1	245 12 7	20,404 2 8	664 2 2	21,068 4 10	31
1,488 0 0	38,688 0 0	..	277 4 4	37,200 0 0	1,210 15 8	38,410 15 8	101
172 3 1	5,678 9 11	1,038 4 6	591 13 0	4,023 15 6	24 13 11	4,048 9 5	61
174 9 11	4,606 5 11	975 10 1	174 9 11	3,456 5 11	..	3,456 5 11	32
150 0 0	3,150 0 0	..	150 0 0	3,000 0 0	..	3,000 0 0	116
20 12 2	563 17 9	111 17 11	20 12 2	431 7 8	..	431 7 8	57
27 9 11	587 9 11	40 0 0	27 9 11	520 0 0	..	520 0 0	113
1,600 0 0	42,866 17 0	..	1,600 0 0	40,000 0 0	1,266 17 0	41,266 17 0	66
175 5 2	4,579 8 6	135 8 4	143 14 5	4,268 15 0	28 10 9	4,297 5 9	70
1,600 0 0	41,600 0 0	..	793 8 6	40,000 0 0	806 11 6	40,806 11 6	80
250 0 0	5,250 0 0	..	123 19 6	5,000 0 0	126 0 6	5,126 0 6	103
156 16 0	5,381 0 7	..	1,804 4 7	3,920 0 0	156 13 0	4,076 16 0	126
120 0 0	4,132 10 4	..	185 10 1	3,000 0 0	947 0 3	3,947 0 3	157
25 16 6	771 19 6	257 18 7	177 4 9	332 1 7	4 14 7	336 16 2	143
500 0 0	14,529 11 8	..	..	10,000 0 0	4,529 11 8	14,529 11 8	212
500 0 0	11,249 9 5	..	772 18 11	10,000 0 0	476 10 6	10,476 10 6	255
40 0 0	1,261 10 4	..	..	800 0 0	461 10 4	1,261 10 4	109
43 6 0	1,262 3 11	..	..	866 6 0	395 17 11	1,262 3 11	142
0 14 0	15 13 10	..	..	14 5 9	1 8 1	15 13 10	214
24 6 5	553 5 6	42 18 9	13 1 3	478 1 10	19 3 8	497 5 6	237
2 10 4	72 17 5	34 7 1	3 2 11	34 13 9	0 13 8	35 7 5	271
3 2 0	196 4 10	176 1 1	8 3 11	11 10 2	0 4 8	11 14 10	272
1 13 2	173 3 7	167 14 6	5 9 1	..	..	..	175
0 4 2	21 14 5	21 0 9	0 13 8	..	..	..	190
8 13 2	435 13 6	387 2 5	17 8 1	30 8 11	0 14 1	31 3 0	193
2 19 0	180 5 5	173 8 3	6 17 2	..	..	..	204
0 10 1	41 13 5	40 5 3	1 8 2	..	..	..	207
8 12 1	283 18 8	154 11 6	11 19 10	114 13 4	2 13 10	117 7 2	220
15 16 9	578 15 11	367 15 7	27 15 10	179 0 8	4 3 10	183 4 6	235
5 10 8	166 7 8	73 17 4	7 2 8	83 8 9	1 18 11	85 7 8	236
19 18 10	542 9 3	3 11 3	136 8 9	396 8 9	6 0 6	402 9 3	223
..	0 3 5	0 3 5	..	..	..	..	155
13 10 11	288 16 7	45 10 11	14 9 1	228 0 11	0 15 8	228 13 7	205
..	0 4 2	..	0 4 2	..	..	..	40
2 7 0	51 0 8	..	..	47 2 0	3 18 8	51 0 8	208
1 1 8	87 2 6	72 9 9	14 12 9	..	..	..	213
40 11 9	1,118 18 11	471 2 4	48 5 8	588 13 1	10 17 10	599 10 11	227
45 3 2	1,147 7 1	342 18 3	50 9 3	740 5 11	13 13 8	753 19 7	248
18 10 8	462 9 2	124 16 9	20 8 7	311 8 10	5 15 0	317 3 10	251
6 16 7	307 3 7	295 3 6	12 0 1	..	..	..	260
20 8 2	495 16 9	113 2 2	22 0 11	354 2 8	6 11 0	360 13 8	269
4 19 9	218 10 4	209 16 11	8 13 5	..	..	..	273
41 18 10	1,118 14 9	350 1 0	49 19 0	702 18 11	15 15 10	718 14 9	229
0 11 0	13 12 4	..	..	10 11 2	3 1 2	13 12 4	184
3 3 0	84 4 2	..	..	85 7 4	13 16 10	84 4 2	185
5 8 0	115 1 8	..	..	108 3 6	6 18 2	115 1 8	242
22 7 0	475 18 2	..	..	447 6 3	28 11 11	475 18 2	244
22 19 1	609 10 5	190 11 5	27 0 3	383 11 5	8 7 4	391 18 9	181
0 10 2	53 3 7	51 14 4	1 9 3	..	..	..	228
3 16 5	275 19 8	267 5 3	8 14 5	..	..	..	241
3 14 7	135 7 7	99 17 0	6 5 10	28 15 11	0 8 10	29 4 9	Nil.
10,741 17 4	300,239 7 11	18,563 9 3	8,473 13 0	253,415 13 5	19,786 12 3	273,202 5 8	

under 1 and 2 Will. IV. cap. 33, and other Acts, for one Year ended 31st December 1849.

			£. s. d.
31st December 1849	*Cr.* By Her Majesty's Exchequer, in Amount transferred by the Commissioners of Public Works		27,000 0 0
,, ,,	By Balance in Bank to next Account		40 18 5
		£	27,040 18 5

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
1st May 1850.

G. ADAMS, *Accountant.*

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A STATEMENT of Loans made by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland pursuant to the Consolidated Fund, the Repayments within the Year.

No. of Loan.	NAME OF PARTY.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	Over-payments.	BALANCE Outstanding, 1st January 1848. Principal.	Interest.	Amount Issued within the Year.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
246	Antrim County	Road, Randalstown to Toome	..	462 13 8	8 16 4	..
247	Ditto	Road, Ballymeana to Ballycastle	..	151 0 6	2 17 6	..
270	Ditto	Road, Ballycastle to Ballymeana	..	76 15 10	1 9 4	..
273	Ditto	Road, Glenarm to Cushendall	..	1,259 2 5	23 19 5	..
283	Ditto	Road, Larne to Ballynure	..	153 1 6	2 18 3	..
284	Ditto	Road, Ballycastle to Coleraine and Ballymoney.	..	365 15 2	6 19 5	..
290	Ditto	Road, Ballycastle to Armoy	..	829 10 6	15 16 1	..
297	Ditto	Road, Ballycastle to Bushmills and Portrush.	..	6,013 1 8	114 8 6	..
312	Ditto	Road, Portglenore to Randalstown	..	2,278 13 5	43 7 11	..
313	Ditto	Road, Ballycastle to Cushendall	..	199 13 4	3 16 2	..
326	Ditto	Court-house at Ballymena	..	1,353 17 10	25 15 8	..
327	Ditto	Road, Cullybackey to Ballymena	..	1,510 3 8	28 15 0	..
328	Ditto	Road, Cushendall to Ballycastle	41 4 9	..	..	280 0 0
329	Ditto	Road, Carrickfergus to Ballyclare	..	171 5 11	3 5 2	..
886	Ditto	Road, Newtown Crommelin to Glenbush.	..	794 9 0	15 2 5	..
887	Ditto	Road, Cullybackey to Kilrea by Kesharkin.	..	2,943 4 5	51 0 9	1,105 9 0
999	Ditto	Road, Ballycastle to Bushmills by Ballinlay.	..	1,770 4 11	33 15 7	..
1000	Ditto	Road, Bushmills to Giant's Causeway	..	469 14 2	8 19 0	..
1074	Ditto	Road, Billychurch to Lisnagunnogue	..	774 19 0	10 13 3	205 0 0
1073	Ditto	Road, Portetewart to Bushmills	..	256 2 1	4 17 6	..
1075	Ditto	Road, Ballycastle to Ballymena	..	114 1 7	2 3 5	167 0 0
1076	Ditto	Road, Billychurch to Lisnagunnogue Church.	..	266 10 4	4 14 0	94 0 0
1174	Ditto	Road, Ballycastle to Ballymenna by Glenbusk.	..	..	..	516 19 8
1175	Ditto	Road, Ballycastle to Bushmills by Clonchor.	..	..	..	500 0 0
1236	Ditto	New Court-house at Belfast	..	..	..	4,000 0 0
948	Armagh County	Road, Stewartstown to Antrim	..	169 0 6	3 10 10	..
949	Ditto	Road, Lurgan to Lisburn	..	224 15 9	4 14 4	..
950	Ditto	Road, Tandaragee to Portadown	..	179 6 10	3 15 1	..
951	Ditto	Road, Lurgan to Antrim	..	233 18 4	4 18 1	..
953	Ditto	Road, Lurgan to Stewartstown	..	134 13 5	2 16 7	..
981	Ditto	Road, Ballynary to Clancore	..	242 13 8	4 17 2	..
982	Ditto	Road, Richhill to Dougannon	..	117 7 4	2 5 6	..
1044	Ditto	Road, Portadown to Charlemont	..	828 7 5	6 6 0	..
310	Carrickfergus Town.	Road, Carrickfergus to Ballynure	..	1,558 0 11	32 2 6	..
235	Cavan County	Road, Ballyconnell to Sligo	..	450 0 0	10 8 5	..
261	Ditto	Bridge over the Erne at Sallaghan	..	106 1 0	2 7 11	..
274	Ditto	Road, Ballyconnell to Ballinamore	..	367 14 1	8 6 5	..
275	Ditto	Road, Enniskillen to Drumshambo	..	734 7 8	17 1 10	..
325	Ditto	Road, Ballyconnell to Drumkeeran and Sligo.	..	1,120 9 5	24 0 0	803 0 0
1077	Ditto	Road, Ballieborough to Kingscourt	..	443 12 10	7 19 11	..
1155	Cork County, of the city.	Widening Lower Glanmire Road	..	..	..	1,500 0 0
225	Donegal County	Road, Letterkenny to Ramelton	..	7 9 10	1 0 2	..
705	Ditto	Road, Falcara Cross Road to Guidore	..	653 0 5	12 8 8	200 0 0
997	Dublin Finance Committee.	Road, Dublin to Kingstown and Bray	8 2 4	..	..	250 0 0
262	Dublin County	Cutting down and building a retaining wall at Kingstown.	..	21 14 1	0 2 9	..
293	Ditto	Road, Kingstown to Glencullen	..	50 7 2	0 6 10	..
316	Ditto	Road, Dublin to Blackrock	..	75 4 1	4 8 2	..
1078	Ditto	Rebuilding Old Bawn Bridge	..	..	..	500 0 0
300	Galway County	Road, Outerarde to Clifden	..	139 4 1	4 0 4	..
301	Ditto	Road, Galway to Meenish	..	162 18 1	4 14 3	..
302	Ditto	Road, Galway to Greatman's Bay	..	162 19 0	4 15 3	100 0 0
305	Ditto	Court-house and Bridewell at Portumna.	..	362 8 9	10 9 3	..
323	Ditto	Road, Outerarde and Clifden to the sea.	..	77 0 10	2 11 11	..
324	Ditto	Road, Clifden and Outerarde to Carna.	..	170 17 0	5 15 3	..
330	Ditto	Road, Outerarde to Kylesalia	..	657 9 10	18 19 10	..

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Provisions of the Act 6 & 7 Vic. cap. 44, showing the Balance of each Loan on the 1st January 1849, the Issues out of the and the Balance outstanding on 31st December 1849.

Interest Accrued within the Year.	TOTAL.	REPAYMENTS.		BALANCE Outstanding, 31st December 1849.		No: of Loan.	
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
7 2 4	478 12 4	462 13 8	15 18 8	..	..	246	
2 0 0	155 18 0	151 0 6	4 17 6	..	..	247	
2 1 6	80 6 8	64 2 9	3 5 9	12 13 1	0 5 1	270	
39 11 0	1,322 12 10	841 10 7	55 7 9	417 11 10	8 2 8	273	
5 13 3	161 13 0	71 14 10	7 0 0	81 6 8	1 11 6	283	
13 16 9	386 11 4	160 18 7	16 16 5	204 16 7	3 19 9	284	
32 17 9	878 4 4	312 4 6	38 15 6	517 6 0	9 18 4	290	
248 5 7	6,375 15 9	1,907 10 10	283 19 2	4,105 10 10	78 14 11	297	
97 17 8	2,419 19 0	622 8 7	108 10 5	1,656 4 10	32 15 2	312	
5 17 3	209 6 9	148 16 2	8 13 10	50 17 2	0 19 7	313	
57 2 6	1,436 16 0	385 13 2	64 6 10	968 4 8	18 11 4	326	
67 16 3	1,606 14 11	282 15 5	73 0 7	1,227 8 3	28 10 8	327	
2 5 8	241 0 11	99 7 6	..	139 7 9	2 5 8	328	
2 5 5	176 16 6	171 5 11	5 10 7	..	..	329	
36 6 1	845 17 6	126 7 9	88 12 3	668 1 3	12 16 3	886	
157 7 6	4,257 1 8	704 16 2	143 4 4	3,343 17 3	65 3 11	887	
81 19 4	1,885 19 10	243 10 9	86 9 3	1,526 14 2	29 5 8	999	
21 14 7	500 7 9	65 11 5	22 18 7	404 2 9	7 15 0	1000	
42 8 5	1,033 0 8	135 15 1	36 17 11	844 3 11	16 3 9	1074	
11 18 10	272 18 5	32 6 7	12 10 5	223 15 6	4 5 11	1073	
11 18 2	295 3 2	39 15 10	9 9 2	241 5 9	4 12 5	1075	
16 2 7	381 6 11	48 12 1	14 16 11	311 18 3	5 19 8	1076	
10 12 6	527 12 2	..	..	516 19 8	10 12 6	1174	Loan sanctioned in 1849.
10 5 6	510 5 6	..	..	500 0 0	10 5 6	1175	Ditto.
61 7 5	4,061 7 5	..	..	4,000 0 0	61 7 5	1236	Ditto.
7 19 10	180 11 2	16 6 1	8 6 1	152 14 5	3 4 7	948	
10 12 6	240 2 7	21 17 4	11 1 2	202 88 5	4 5 8	949	
8 9 5	191 11 4	17 8 11	8 16 1	161 17 11	3 8 5	950	
10 19 6	249 15 11	24 14 7	11 9 5	209 3 9	4 8 2	951	
6 7 0	143 17 0	13 5 0	6 12 6	121 8 5	2 11 1	953	
11 7 9	258 18 7	25 18 2	11 13 4	216 15 6	4 11 7	981	
5 10 7	125 3 5	11 16 2	5 11 4	105 11 2	2 4 9	982	
38 17 3	873 10 8	82 18 3	29 8 11	745 9 2	15 14 4	1044	
68 17 9	1,654 1 2	303 7 1	75 9 11	1,249 13 10	25 10 4	310	
22 10 0	482 13 5	..	22 2 7	450 0 0	10 10 10	235	
3 1 1	111 10 0	106 1 0	5 9 0	..	..	261	
15 14 3	391 14 9	86 0 8	17 8 6	281 13 5	6 12 2	274	
30 2 5	781 11 11	208 1 1	34 17 10	526 6 7	12 6 5	275	
65 19 7	2,013 9 0	306 3 2	58 19 10	1,617 6 3	30 19 9	325	
20 17 1	472 9 10	41 6 4	19 8 8	402 6 6	9 8 4	1077	
68 13 6	1,568 13 6	146 16 3	40 13 9	1,353 3 9	27 19 9	1155	
0 7 0	8 17 0	..	..	7 9 10	1 7 2	225	
29 5 5	894 14 6	111 8 3	33 3 3	741 12 2	8 10 10	705	
7 19 10	249 17 6	..	..	241 17 8	7 19 10	997	
1 1 9	22 18 7	21 14 1	1 4 6	..	..	262	
2 10 0	53 4 0	50 7 2	2 16 10	..	..	293	
2 9 11	82 2 2	75 4 1	6 18 1	..	..	316	
9 8 9	509 8 9	198 4 4	1 15 8	301 15 8	7 13 1	1078	
6 19 0	150 3 5	..	..	139 4 1	10 19 4	300	
8 3 0	175 10 4	..	..	162 13 1	12 17 3	301	
11 14 3	279 8 6	..	..	262 19 0	16 9 6	302	
9 5 8	382 3 8	338 4 11	19 7 1	24 3 10	0 7 10	305	
3 17 0	83 9 9	..	..	77 0 10	6 8 11	323	
8 11 0	185 3 3	..	..	170 17 0	14 6 3	324	
32 17 0	709 6 8	..	..	657 9 10	51 16 10	330	

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A Statement of Loans made by the

No. of Loan.	NAME OF PARTY.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	Over-payments.	BALANCE Outstanding, 1st January 1849. Principal.	Interest.	Amount Issued within the Year.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
370	Galway County .	Road, Ballycar to Creggs and Ashleague.	..	234 16 9	7 18 6	..
249	Kerry County .	Road, Kilfrehane to Tiledrenagh .	..	26 6 5	3 12 6	..
250	Ditto . .	Road, Kenmare to Macroom . .	..	27 9 5	8 15 7	..
260	Ditto . .	Road, Killarney to Castlemaine . .	..	850 0 0	14 18 1	..
268	Ditto . .	Road, Cahirciveen to St. Iman's Bay.	.	1,120 18 3	19 13 1	..
269	Ditto . .	Road, Tralee to Ballybunnion . .	..	50 0 0	0 13 7	..
276	Ditto . .	Road, Castlemaine to Dingle . .	..	750 0 0	13 3 0	..
277	Ditto . .	Road, Tralee to Millstreet . . .	..	245 3 2	29 6 10	..
281	Ditto . .	Construction of Quay at Cahirciveen	..	68 5 6	3 8 2	..
286	Ditto . .	Sessions-house at Dingle . . .	..	73 18 4	4 17 8	..
289	Ditto . .	Road, Listowel to Abbeyfeale . .	..	67 3 11	1 3 6	..
292	Ditto . .	Road, Kenmare to Castletown . .	..	2,004 8 11	35 2 9	..
306	Ditto . .	Road, Cahirciveen to the Quay near that Town.	..	166 8 8	2 18 3	..
311	Ditto . .	Road, Killarney to Bantry . . .	..	2,224 0 10	38 19 11	..
315	Ditto . .	Wooden Bridge over River Feale .	..	300 13 3	5 5 7	..
331	Ditto . .	Wooden Bridge over Sound at Cahirciveen.	..	393 19 0	6 18 2	..
1001	Kildare County .	Road, Johnstown Bridge to Nass by Glencullen.	..	240 0 0	4 1 3	30 0 0
1045	Ditto . .	Road, Edenderry to Trim . . .	..	450 0 0	7 7 7	167 10 0
1046	Ditto . .	Road, from Carberry to Longford .	..	..	..	378 0 0
1253	King's County .	Completing unfinished Relief Works	..	..	..	2,104 18 1
320	Limerick City .	Building a Court-house	..	1,250 0 0	97 15 11	..
1261	Limerick County	Improvements on Road, Limerick to Killmallock.	..	..	..	9 0 0
1262	Ditto . .	Improvements of Road, Kilfinnan to Tipperary.	..	..	..	70 0 0
1263	Ditto . .	For finishing 747 perches of Road from Kilfinnan to Tipperary.	..	..	..	70 0 0
1265	Ditto . .	For finishing the High Bridge of Bosnetstown.	..	..	..	50 0 0
1267	Ditto . .	Finishing Road, Pallasgreen to Kilcommon	..	..	..	30 0 0
1270	Ditto . .	Finishing Road from Limerick to Charleville.	..	..	..	25 0 0
309	Longford County	Bridge over the Shannon at Tarmonbarry.	..	787 12 2	57 19 2	..
1225	Ditto . .	Construction of Roads, Barony of Ardagh.	..	..	..	261 0 10
1226	Ditto . .	Construction of Roads, Barony of Moydow.	..	..	..	116 19 0
1227	Ditto . .	Construction of Roads, Barony of Abbeyshrule.	..	..	..	126 5 0
1228	Ditto . .	Construction of Roads, Barony of Granard.	..	..	..	562 2 6
1229	Ditto . .	Construction of Roads, Barony of Longford.	..	..	..	427 5 0
1230	Ditto . .	Construction of Roads, Barony of Rathcline.	..	..	..	468 19 0
847	Louth County .	Alterations, &c. of Court-house, Dundalk.	..	496 10 9	11 4 8	..
1159	Ditto . .	Completing Road, Dundalk to Carrickmacross.	..	..	..	400 0 0
1160	Ditto . .	Completing Road, Ardee to Drumcondra.	..	..	..	300 0 0
1161	Ditto . .	Completing Road, Dundalk to Drumcondra.	..	..	..	300 0 0
1235	Ditto . .	Improvements of Road, Dundalk to Kingscourt.	..	..	..	440 0 0
242	Mayo County .	Road, Killala to Crossmolina . .	..	200 0 0	10 0 7	..
243	Ditto . .	Road, Glenamoy to Portacloy . .	..	208 14 3	2 18 6	..
257	Ditto . .	Road, Daughall to Cleggan . . .	..	155 0 0	10 15 11	..
258	Ditto . .	Bridge over the Owenmore at Bangor	..	390 14 11	5 9 3	..
288	Ditto . .	Road, Glenamoy to Bangor . . .	..	420 14 0	5 17 8	..
307	Ditto . .	Road, Castlebar to Newport . .	..	739 9 11	7 5 0	..
285	Queen's County.	Road, Abbeyleix to Durrow . . .	..	19 14 0	1 5 10	3 0 0
308	Ditto . .	Road, Mountmellick to Abbeyleix .	..	52 10 10	1 0 6	..
318	Ditto . .	Road, Roscrea to Urlingford . .	..	45 17 5	0 17 9	..

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Commissioners of Public Works, &c.—*continued.*

Interest Accrued within the Year.	TOTAL.	REPAYMENTS.		BALANCE Outstanding, 31st December 1849.		No. of Loan.	
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
10 19 9	253 14 11	99 1 5	17 17 4	135 15 4	1 0 10	370	
0 8 4	30 7 3	25 16 11	4 0 8	0 9 6	0 0 2	249	
0 8 11	31 13 11	26 5 4	4 3 9	1 4 1	0 0 9	250	
42 0 5	906 18 6	26 4 8	41 13 9	823 15 4	15 4 9	260	
49 10 5	1,190 1 9	250 15 4	53 1 8	870 2 11	16 1 10	268	
2 10 0	53 7 7	..	2 9 1	50 0 0	0 18 6	269	
37 7 9	800 10 9	5 10 7	36 15 7	744 9 5	13 15 2	276	
5 17 3	280 7 3	245 3 2	35 4 1	..	..	277	
0 9 0	72 2 8	68 5 6	3 17 2	..	..	281	
2 8 2	81 4 2	70 8 0	7 4 4	3 10 4	0 1 6	286	
1 16 2	70 3 7	67 3 11	2 19 8	..	..	289	
87 6 0	2,126 12 8	546 5 0	100 1 4	1,457 18 11	22 7 5	292	
7 15 5	177 2 4	21 0 4	9 4 8	145 3 4	1 9 0	306	
102 16 7	2,385 17 4	360 0 2	113 4 6	1,864 0 8	28 12 0	311	
8 19 7	314 18 5	252 17 7	13 10 5	47 15 8	0 14 9	315	
17 18 3	418 15 5	85 7 5	20 1 7	308 11 7	4 14 10	331	
13 7 2	287 8 5	..	..	270 0 0	17 8 5	1001	
26 11 11	651 9 6	..	..	617 10 0	33 19 6	1045	
13 4 6	391 4 6	..	..	378 0 0	13 4 5	1046	
7 10 10	2,112 8 11	..	..	2,104 18 1	7 10 10	1253	Loan sanctioned in 1849.
53 5 9	1,401 1 8	491 3 3	136 16 9	758 16 9	14 4 11	320	
0 0 10	9 0 10	..	..	9 0 0	0 0 10	1261	Loan sanctioned in 1849.
0 2 4	70 2 4	..	..	70 0 0	0 2 4	1262	Ditto.
0 2 4	70 2 4	..	..	70 0 0	0 2 4	1263	Ditto.
0 1 8	50 1 8	..	..	50 0 0	0 1 8	1265	Ditto.
0 2 2	30 2 2	..	..	30 0 0	0 2 2	1267	Ditto.
0 2 9	25 2 9	..	..	25 0 0	0 2 9	1270	Ditto.
28 15 2	874 6 6	517 6 8	81 3 4	270 5 6	5 11 0	309	
4 7 10	265 8 8	..	..	261 0 10	4 7 10	1225	Loan sanctioned in 1849.
1 19 2	118 18 2	..	..	116 19 0	1 19 2	1226	Ditto.
2 5 3	128 10 3	..	..	126 5 0	2 5 3	1227	Ditto.
7 6 1	569 8 7	..	..	562 2 6	7 6 1	1228	Ditto.
7 6 11	434 11 11	..	..	427 5 0	7 6 11	1229	Ditto.
7 8 10	476 7 10	..	..	468 19 0	7 8 10	1230	Ditto.
16 4 9	524 0 2	277 9 0	22 11 0	219 1 9	4 18 5	847	
5 2 4	405 2 4	35 0 0	..	365 0 0	6 2 4	1159	Loan sanctioned in 1849.
4 7 10	304 7 10	40 0 0	..	260 0 0	4 7 10	1160	Ditto.
4 7 10	304 7 10	40 0 0	..	260 0 0	4 7 10	1161	Ditto.
4 13 11	444 13 11	..	..	440 0 0	4 13 11	1235	Ditto.
10 0 0	220 0 7	..	..	200 0 0	20 0 7	242	
10 9 0	222 1 3	..	..	208 14 3	13 7 5	243	
7 15 0	173 10 11	..	..	155 0 0	18 10 11	257	
18 14 2	414 13 4	55 17 7	19 2 5	334 17 4	5 1 0	258	
17 18 5	444 10 1	73 15 7	11 11 9	346 18 5	12 4 4	288	
34 19 8	781 14 7	89 12 6	32 2 9	659 17 5	10 1 11	307	
1 2 2	25 2 0	..	..	22 14 0	2 8 0	285	
1 6 3	54 17 7	52 10 10	2 6 9	..	..	308	
0 14 3	47 9 5	42 4 0	1 9 0	3 13 5	0 3 0	318	

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A Statement of Loans made by the

No. of Loan.	NAME OF PARTY.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	Over-payments.	BALANCE outstanding, 1st January 1849. Principal.	Interest.	Amount Issued within the Year.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
319	Queen's County.	Road, Mountrath to Kilkenney .	..	13 3 6	0 5 0	..
1248	Ditto . .	Improvements on Road, Strand Bridge to Tollerton.	..	..	..	90 0 0
1249	Ditto . .	Improvements on Road, Ardentacle to Killashan.	..	..	..	50 0 0
1250	Ditto . .	Improvements on Road, from Rossenna to Douglas Bridge.	..	..	..	30 0 0
1251	Ditto . .	Improvements on Road, Ardentacle and Pat Browne's house.	..	..	..	130 0 0
295	Sligo County .	Road, Boyle to Ballina	..	128 4 6	2 15 5	..
1243	Ditto . .	Road, Sligo to Ballyshannon . .	..	..	..	80 0 0
1244	Ditto . .	Road, Sligo to the Pool	..	..	..	60 0 0
1245	Ditto . .	Improvements on Road, Lissadell to Mullaghanane.	..	..	..	75 0 0
1246	Ditto . .	Completing Sewerage of Town of Sligo.	..	..	..	576 0 0
474	Tipperary County	Road, Borrisoleigh to Anglesey Road	..	50 8 3	0 2 11	..
1156	Westmeath Co..	Completing Road, Mullingar to Rochfort Bridge.	..	..	..	100 0 0
1221	Ditto . .	Completing Road, Tyrrell's Pass to Ballymore.	..	..	..	50 0 0
254	Wexford County.	Road, Ferns and Camolin to Courtown Harbour.	..	60 13 9	1 2 5	..
303	Ditto . . .	Road, Wexford to Gorey . . .	..	179 13 3	3 6 1	..
1254	Ditto . .	Completing Road from Newross to Wexford.	..	..	..	75 0 0
294	Wicklow County	Road, Kilbride to County bounds, Talbotstown.	..	256 1 6	5 8 8	..
943	Ditto . .	Road, Blessington to Nass . . .	..	246 0 3	4 17 11	..
1154	Ditto . .	Improvements of Road, Blessington to Wicklow.	..	..	..	50 0 0
1163	Ditto . .	Road, Kilshaley to Lady Hutchinson's New Road.	..	..	..	200 0 0
1164	Ditto . .	Road, Kilsha bounds to Kiltegan .	..	..	..	75 0 0
1165	Ditto . .	Road, Donard to Snugborough Bridge	..	..	..	100 0 0
1166	Ditto . .	Road, Donard to Glen of Imaal .	..	..	..	43 0 0
1167	Ditto . .	Road, Carnew and Bullingate Bridge	..	..	..	50 0 0
1168	Ditto . .	Road, Rathdrum to Tinahely . .	..	..	..	50 0 0
1169	Ditto . .	Road, Kiltegan to Wicklow . . .	..	..	..	250 0 0
1240	Ditto . .	Repairing Road, Kilshabeg to Lady Hutchinson's New Road.	..	..	..	100 0 0
1241	Ditto . .	Road, Crossford to Rathshannore .	..	..	..	50 0 0
1242	Ditto . .	Road, Wicklow to Roundwood . .	..	..	..	300 0 0
255	Newry Navigation Company.	Extension of Canal	..	20,000 0 0	1,779 9 1	..
322	Portrush Harbour Directors.	Protection of Pier and Harbour . .	..	4,481 6 6	108 13 0	..
402	Trustees of Limerick Roads.	For Improvements	..	1,900 0 0	47 17 10	..
882	Limerick Bridge Commissioners.	Construction of Floating Docks . .	..	6,000 0 0	118 12 7	7,550 0 0
1151	Irish Waste Land Society.	Thorough Drainage of sundry Townlands	..	..	..	60 0 0
1152	Ditto . .	Thorough Drainage of Gleneask estate.	..	..	..	140 0 0
1153	Ditto . .	Thorough Drainage of Kylesalia, &c.	..	..	..	100 0 0
291	Rev. J. J. O'Sullivan.	Completion of R. C. Chapel, Killarney	..	602 11 1	9 10 0	..
336	Rev. P. Fleming	Completion of Malahide Chapel . .	..	500 0 0	10 13 7	..
343	Earl of Courtown	Road, Wexford to Dublin, through his Lordship's estate.	..	800 0 0	2 14 4	..
367	Rev. T. Barry .	Enlargement of R C. Chapel at Bantry.	..	600 0 0	69 6 6	..
506	Rev. Owen O'Reilly.	Aiding erection of R. C. Chapel, Virginia.	..	528 17 0	1 16 3	..
644	Rev. Jas. Doheny	Galleries to R. C. Chapel, Dunmanway.	..	550 0 0	51 0 1	..
881	Rev. Joseph Sheahan.	Completion of R. C. Chapel in united Parishes of Kilmachahea and Kilfaugheraby.	..	500 0 0	12 12 1	..

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Commissioners of Public Works, &c.—*continued.*

Interest Accrued within the Year.	TOTAL.	REPAYMENTS. Principal.	REPAYMENTS. Interest.	BALANCE Outstanding, 31st December 1849. Principal.	BALANCE Outstanding, 31st December 1849. Interest.	No. of Loan.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
0 3 6	13 12 2	13 3 6	0 8 8	..	..	319	
0 2 9	90 2 9	..	..	90 0 0	0 2 9	1248	Loan sanctioned in 1849.
0 1 6	50 1 6	..	..	50 0 0	0 1 6	1249	Ditto.
0 0 11	30 0 11	..	..	30 0 0	0 0 11	1250	Ditto.
0 3 11	130 3 11	..	..	130 0 0	0 8 11	1251	Ditto.
1 4 2	132 4 1	128 4 6	3 19 7	..	..	295	
0 14 8	80 14 8	..	..	80 0 0	0 14 6	1243	Loan sanctioned in 1649.
0 11 0	60 11 0	..	..	60 0 0	0 11 0	1244	Ditto.
0 13 9	75 13 9	..	..	75 0 0	0 13 9	1245	Ditto.
4 16 9	560 16 9	..	..	576 0 0	4 16 9	1246	Ditto.
0 12 3	51 8 5	50 6 3	0 15 2	..	..	474	
1 7 10	101 7 10	..	..	100 0 0	1 7 10	1156	Loan sanctioned in 1649.
0 7 3	50 7 3	..	..	50 0 0	0 7 3	1,221	Ditto.
1 7 4	63 3 6	57 2 2	2 8 2	3 11 7	0 1 7	254	
4 19 1	167 18 5	179 13 3	8 5 2	..	..	303	
0 2 3	75 2 3	..	..	75 0 0	0 2 3	1254	Loan sanctioned in 1849.
11 6 8	272 16 10	50 9 9	12 9 7	205 11 9	4 5 9	294	
11 11 1	262 9 3	25 12 7	11 17 5	220 7 8	4 11 7	943	
0 14 0	50 14 0	15 19 4	..	34 0 8	0 14 0	1154	
3 5 8	203 5 8	28 2 6	..	171 17 6	3 5 6	1163	
0 19 8	75 19 8	6 5 0	..	68 15 0	0 19 6	1164	
1 12 8	101 12 8	8 15 0	..	91 5 0	1 12 8	1165	
0 8 5	43 6 5	2 13 9	..	40 6 3	0 8 5	1166	
0 14 4	50 14 4	10 6 3	..	39 13 9	0 14 4	1167	
0 13 3	50 13 3	13 10 0	..	36 10 0	0 13 3	1166	
1 6 8	251 6 8	24 3 9	..	225 16 3	1 6 8	1169	
1 1 1	101 1 1	..	..	100 0 0	1 1 1	1240	Loan sanctioned in 1849.
0 12 3	50 12 3	..	..	50 0 0	0 12 3	1241	Ditto.
1 9 10	301 9 10	..	..	300 0 0	1 9 10	1242	Ditto.
1,000 0 0	22,779 9 1	..	..	20,000 0 0	2,779 9 1	255	
216 1 5	4,806 0 11	250 17 10	229 2 2	4,230 8 8	95 12 3	322	
95 0 0	2,042 17 10	..	95 0 0	1,900 0 0	47 17 10	402	
459 11 2	14,126 3 9	..	161 10 0	13,550 0 0	396 13 9	882	
1 15 3	61 15 3	..	..	60 0 0	1 15 3	1151	
4 2 2	144 2 2	..	..	140 0 0	4 2 2	1152	
2 18 8	102 18 8	..	..	100 0 0	2 18 8	1153	
8 14 11	620 16 0	602 11 1	18 4 11	..	..	291	
23 4 7	533 16 2	37 13 6	32 6 6	462 6 6	1 11 8	336	
32 0 0	834 14 4	..	..	800 0 0	34 14 4	343	
30 0 0	699 6 6	..	30 0 0	600 0 0	69 6 6	367	
26 9 0	557 2 8	..	..	528 17 0	28 5 3	506	
27 10 0	628 10 1	..	..	550 0 0	78 10 1	644	
25 0 0	537 12 1	..	..	500 0 0	37 12 1	861	

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A Statement of Loans made by the

No. of Loan.	NAME OF PARTY.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	Over-payments.	BALANCE Outstanding, 1st January 1849. Principal.	Interest.	Amount Issued within the Year.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
883	Rev. J. Mcavett.	Finishing R. C. Chapel at Culduff .	..	239 15 11	4 3 6	..
888	Right Rev. E. Maginn.	Completion of R. C. Chapel at Cockhill.	..	414 17 3	8 9 5	..
959	Rev. J. Crawford	Erection of Presbyterian Church, Londonderry.	..	500 0 0	6 6 0	..
1053	Annalong Pier .	In aid of Construction	..	600 0 0	..	..
1055, 1171	Ballycotton Pier	Ditto	..	1,000 0 0	..	700 0 0
1060	Bullinakill Pier.	Ditto	..	300 0 0	..	150 0 0
1066	Bellmullet Canal	Ditto	..	1,500 0 0	..	..
1067	Bunowen Pier .	Ditto	..	1,000 0 0	..	..
1069	Ballyness Pier .	Ditto	..	160 0 0	..	..
1173	Ballynagaul Pier	Ditto	..	..	..	450 0 0
1049	Courtown Pier .	Ditto	..	2,000 0 0	..	..
1054	Carlingford Pier.	Ditto	..	466 13 4	..	..
1064	Claddagh Pier .	Ditto	..	1,333 6 8	..	..
1070	Clogher Head Harbour.	Ditto	..	225 0 0	..	..
1056	Graystones Pier	Ditto	..	200 0 0	..	..
1061	Errislannon Pier	Ditto	..	..	..	165 0 0
1057	Kilkierran Pier .	Ditto	..	250 0 0	..	500 0 0
1050	Mountcharles Pier	Ditto	..	1,088 0 0	..	..
1051	Newport Pier .	Ditto	..	400 0 0	..	..
1068	Newcastle Pier .	Ditto	..	1,500 0 0	..	..
1072	Portnablahy Pier	Ditto	..	400 0 0	..	..
1063	Rossroe Pier .	Ditto	..	200 0 0	..	..
1052	Slade Pier . .	Ditto	..	600 0 0	..	..
1172	Tarrea Pier . .	Ditto	..	..	..	300 0 0
1072	Ventry Pier . .	Ditto	..	..	..	592 10 0
1030, 1086, 1199	Commissioners of Public Works.	Drainage, &c.:— Annagh District	..	1,350 0 0	25 15 3	..
1034, 1115, Special	Ditto . .	Alick District.	..	1,900 0 0	26 5 4	300 0 0
1100	Ditto .	Ardee District	..	1,200 0 0	19 4 0	..
299, 1099, 1157	Ditto . .	Blackwater District	..	11,600 0 0	277 13 1	49 13 3
314, 1101, Special	Ditto . .	Borrisokane District	..	4,650 0 0	90 10 2	500 0 0
907, 1125, 1133	Ditto . .	Ballycowan District	..	696 0 0	12 6 4	33 3 2
912, 1127, 1201, Special	Ditto . .	Broadlough District	..	1,065 0 0	19 15 1	110 0 0
967	Ditto . .	Brickey District	..	1,000 0 0	20 3 3	..
971, 1131, 1203, Special	Ditto . .	Boley District	..	1,595 0 0	27 7 2	50 0 0
1005, 1139, 1187, Special	Ditto . .	Borris in Ossory District . .	..	5,500 0 0	78 6 0	3,800 0 0
1011, 1142, 1170	Ditto . .	Boyne District	..	12,500 0 0	194 4 11	5,350 0 0
1016, 1143, 1192	Ditto . .	Ballinamore and Ballyconnell Districts	..	26,000 0 0	381 16 2	13,000 0 0
1018, 1080	Ditto . .	Ballybay District.	..	360 0 0	6 16 10	..
1020, 1144, 1194	Ditto . .	Brusna Ferbane District . . .	..	9,000 0 0	148 5 6	11,000 0 0
1025, 1112, 1183	Ditto . .	Ballinhassig District	..	4,050 0 0	79 15 9	..

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Commissioners of Public Works, &c.—*continued.*

Interest Accrued within the Year.	TOTAL.	REPAYMENTS.		BALANCE Outstanding, 31st December 1849.		No. of Loan.
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
9 12 8	253 12 1	57 15 11	6 7 7	182 0 0	7 8 7	883
19 16 10	443 3 6	30 18 11	17 1 1	383 18 4	11 5 2	888
25 0 0	531 6 0	..	25 0 0	500 0 0	6 6 0	959
30 0 0	630 0 0	..	30 0 0	600 0 0	..	1053
74 5 3	1,774 5 3	..	74 5 3	1,700 0 0	..	1055 1171
20 3 11	470 3 11	..	20 3 11	450 0 0	..	1060
75 0 0	1,575 0 0	..	75 0 0	1,500 0 0	..	1066
50 0 0	1,050 0 0	..	50 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1067
8 0 0	168 0 0	..	8 0 0	160 0 0	..	1069
0 12 4	450 12 4	..	0 12 4	450 0 0	..	1173
100 0 0	2,100 0 0	..	100 0 0	2,000 0 0	..	1049
28 7 0	490 0 4	..	28 7 0	466 13 4	..	1054
66 13 0	1,399 19 8	..	66 13 0	1,333 6 8	..	1064
11 5 0	236 5 0	..	11 5 0	225 0 0	..	1070
10 0 0	210 0 0	..	10 0 0	200 0 0	..	1056
0 4 6	165 4 6	..	0 4 6	165 0 0	..	1061
13 3 9	763 3 9	..	13 3 9	750 0 0	..	1057
54 8 0	1,142 8 0	..	54 8 0	1,088 0 0	..	1050
20 0 0	420 0 0	..	20 0 0	400 0 0	..	1051
75 0 0	1,575 0 0	..	75 0 0	1,500 0 0	..	1068
20 0 0	420 0 0	..	20 0 0	400 0 0	..	1072
10 0 0	210 0 0	..	10 0 0	200 0 0	..	1063
30 0 0	630 0 0	..	30 0 0	600 0 0	..	1052
11 9 1	311 9 1	..	11 9 1	300 0 0	..	1172
0 8 3	592 18 3	..	0 8 3	592 10 0	..	1062
54 0 0	1,429 15 3	..	52 10 10	1,350 0 0	27 4 5	1030 1086 1199
84 5 0	2,310 10 4	..	66 3 1	2,200 0 0	44 7 3	1034 1115 Special
48 0 0	1,257 4 0	..	43 0 1	1,200 0 0	24 3 11	1100
420 13 2	12,347 19 6	3,060 4 10	663 4 9	8,589 8 5	35 1 6	299 1099 1157
217 5 0	5,457 15 2	..	195 1 10	5,150 0 0	112 13 4	314 1161 Special
25 12 5	767 1 11	105 3 2	31 14 9	624 0 0	6 4 0	907 1125 1133
44 15 3	1,239 10 4	..	41 4 11	1,175 0 0	28 5 5	912 1127 1201
40 0 0	1,060 3 3	..	40 0 0	1,000 0 0	20 3 3	Special 967
65 3 6	1,737 10 8	..	59 7 8	1,645 0 0	33 3 5	971 1131 1203
267 4 3	9,645 10 3	..	193 5 5	9,300 0 0	152 4 10	Special 1005 1139 1187
569 7 7	18,613 12 6	..	446 19 8	17,850 0 0	316 12 10	Special 1011 1142 1170
1,164 14 3	40,546 10 5	..	897 10 8	39,000 0 0	648 19 9	1016 1143 1192
14 7 11	381 4 9	..	13 19 7	360 0 0	7 5 2	1018 1080
518 16 8	20,667 2 2	..	350 18 11	20,000 0 0	316 3 8	1020 1144 1194
162 0 0	4,291 15 9	..	160 2 5	4,050 0 0	81 13 4	1025 1112 1183

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A Statement of Loans made by the

No. of Loan.	NAME OF PARTY.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	Over-payments.	BALANCE Outstanding, 1st January 1849. Principal.			Interest.			Amount Issued within the Year.		
		Drainage, &c.:—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1037, 1149, 1162, 1274	Commissioners of Public Works	Ballyteigue District	..	8,000	0	0	136	2	2	2,424	0	0
1109, 1188, Special	Ditto	Ballycasey District	..	1,300	0	0	20	16	0	1,100	0	0
1113	Ditto	Ballinderry District	..	700	0	0	6	13	6	400	0	0
1156	Ditto	Burren District	..	..			..			1,059	2	0
1212	Ditto	Balla District	..	..			..			2,000	0	0
1214	Ditto	Ballinahown District	..	..			..			1,500	0	0
1191	Ditto	Boardsmill District	..	..			..			750	0	0
896, 1116, Special	Ditto	Clonakilty District	..	6,781	0	0	124	14	8	1,500	0	0
899	Ditto	Cork Slob District	..	5,861	0	0	117	19	8	..		
901	Ditto	Carrigower District	..	3,096	0	0	62	8	7	..		
909, 1087, 1136, 1278	Ditto	Carrigans District	..	2,022	0	0	40	7	1	453	7	10
910, 1088	Ditto	Currawinboy District	..	320	0	0	6	0	9	..		
911, 1126	Ditto	Cuilmore District	..	281	0	0	4	18	2	100	0	0
914, 1128	Ditto	Cameloon District	..	455	0	0	7	9	1	100	0	0
921, 1091	Ditto	Castlebar Lakes District	..	2,056	0	0	37	14	2	..		
970, 1130	Ditto	Carberry Mill Stream District	..	538	0	0	9	13	0	99	10	10
973, 1132, 1204	Ditto	Carrowmore Lake District	..	505	0	0	10	3	8	100	0	0
980, 1093	Ditto	Cloulost District	..	2,136	0	0	40	19	4	..		
1013, 1106	Ditto	Cappagh District	..	5,000	0	0	96	13	2	500	0	0
1024, 1084	Ditto	Comogue District	..	1,600	0	0	27	13	8	..		
1038, 1150	Ditto	Castlebernard District	..	2,500	0	0	33	16	1	700	0	0
1043	Ditto	Cavetown District	..	1,500	0	0	30	4	11	..		
1097, Special	Ditto	Curragha District	..	100	0	0	1	12	0	74	6	10
1179	Ditto	Coolancy District	..	..			..			500	0	0
1186	Ditto	Castlemartyr District	..	..			..			1,500	0	0
1207	Ditto	Croghan District	..	..			..			1,000	0	0
1216	Ditto	Carrowbeg District	..	..			..			330	0	0
1217	Ditto	Crosslough District	..	..			..			340	0	0
974, 1133	Ditto	Derrylin District	..	556	0	0	9	9	10	..		
976, 1135	Ditto	Drumbomney District	..	269	0	0	5	8	6	..		
1010	Ditto	Dungolman District	..	4,000	0	0	80	13	2	..		
1021, 1110, 1223, Special	Ditto	Dael District	..	6,000	0	0	88	6	7	800	0	0
1029, 1146, 1198	Ditto	Dunkellin District	..	14,000	0	0	231	17	9	3,800	0	0
1209	Ditto	Dunmore District	..	..			..			2,000	0	0
1219	Ditto	Derryholmes District	..	..			..			1,500	0	0
1178	Ditto	Drumcliff District	..	..			..			1,000	0	0
1180	Ditto	Dunmoran District	..	..			..			1,000	0	0
919	Ditto	Eslin District	..	5,500	0	0	110	18	1	..		
808, Special	Ditto	Fergus District	..	18,800	0	0	372	19	5	5,000	0	0
978	Ditto	Foranwell District	..	2,436	0	0	49	2	5	650	0	0

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Commissioners of Public Works, &c.—*continued.*

Interest Accrued within the Year.	TOTAL	REPAYMENTS. Principal.	REPAYMENTS. Interest.	BALANCE outstanding, 31st December 1849. Principal.	BALANCE outstanding, 31st December 1849. Interest.	No. of Loan.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
362 3 9	10,922 5 11	..	302 12 4	10,424 0 0	195 13 7	1037 1149 1162 1274	
75 1 7	2,495 17 7	..	50 19 10	2,400 0 0	44 17 9	1109 1188 Special	
36 1 8	1,142 15 2	136 1 3	22 16 4	963 18 9	19 18 10	1113	
17 8 2	1,076 10 2	..	..	1,059 2 0	17 8 2	1156	Loan sanctioned in 1849.
17 17 3	2,017 17 3	..	..	2,000 0 0	17 17 3	1212	Ditto.
16 16 5	1,516 16 5	..	..	1,500 0 0	16 16 5	1214	Ditto.
8 8 2	758 8 2	..	..	750 0 0	8 8 2	1191	Ditto.
305 13 11	8,711 8 7	32 1 3	263 10 2	8,248 18 9	166 18 5	896 1116 Special	
234 8 9	6,213 8 5	..	234 4 9	5,861 0 0	118 3 8	899	
123 16 10	3,282 5 5	..	123 16 10	3,096 0 0	62 8 7	901	
79 10 1	2,596 5 0	293 15 0	112 18 4	2,181 12 10	6 18 10	909 1087 1136 1278	
12 16 0	338 16 9	..	12 7 8	320 0 0	6 9 1	910 1088	
11 11 0	347 4 2	..	9 10 8	331 0 0	6 13 6	911 1126	
20 10 3	582 19 4	..	16 15 6	555 0 0	11 3 10	914 1128	
82 4 10	2,175 19 0	350 0 0	78 9 10	1,706 0 0	41 9 2	921 1091	
22 13 11	669 17 9	38 7 11	30 6 3	699 2 11	2 0 8	970 1130	
22 10 2	637 13 10	..	20 9 11	605 0 0	12 3 11	973 1132 1204	
85 8 0	2,261 7 4	..	83 6 4	2,135 0 0	48 1 0	980 1093	
206 6 5	5,802 19 7	..	197 4 1	6,500 0 0	105 15 6	1013 1106	
64 0 0	1,691 13 8	..	59 8 5	1,600 0 0	32 5 8	1024 1084	
118 6 7	3,352 2 8	..	87 12 2	3,200 0 0	64 10 6	1038 1150	
60 0 0	1,590 4 11	..	60 0 0	1,500 0 0	30 4 11	1043	
6 14 1	181 11 11	..	3 15 11	174 5 10	3 10 2	1097 Special.	
4 13 2	504 13 2	..	..	500 0 0	4 13 2	1179	Loan sanctioned in 1849.
14 3 10	1,514 3 10	..	..	1,500 0 0	14 3 10	1186	Ditto.
10 4 11	1,010 4 11	..	..	1,000 0 0	10 4 11	1207	Ditto.
4 6 10	334 6 10	..	..	330 0 0	4 6 10	1216	Ditto.
4 9 5	344 9 5	..	..	340 0 0	4 9 5	1217	Ditto.
22 4 9	587 14 7	..	20 10 4	556 0 0	11 4 3	974 1133	
10 15 2	285 3 8	..	10 15 2	269 0 0	6 8 6	976 1135	
160 0 0	4,240 13 2	..	160 0 0	4,000 0 0	80 13 2	1010	
222 0 2	6,110 6 9	..	193 7 8	5,800 0 0	116 19 1	1021 1110 1223 Special.	
624 6 0	18,656 2 9	..	517 11 11	17,800 0 0	338 10 10	1029 1146 1198	
20 9 10	2,020 9 10	..	..	2,000 0 0	20 9 10	1209	Loan sanctioned in 1849.
13 18 4	1,513 18 4	..	..	1,500 0 0	13 18 4	1219	Ditto.
7 6 9	1,007 5 9	..	..	1,000 0 0	7 5 9	1178	Ditto.
5 7 6	1,005 7 5	..	..	1,000 0 0	5 7 6	1180	Ditto.
220 0 0	5,830 18 1	..	220 0 0	5,500 0 0	110 18 1	919	
786 11 2	24,959 10 7	130 17 8	745 17 7	23,669 2 4	413 13 0	908 Special.	
111 9 2	3,246 11 7	67 2 7	99 10 3	3,018 17 5	61 1 4	978	

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A Statement of Loans made by the

No. of Loan.	NAME OF PARTY.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	Over-payments.	BALANCE outstanding, 1st January 1849. Principal.			Interest.			Amount Issued within the Year.		
		Drainage, &c.—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
906, 1124, 1234	Commissioners of Public Works.	Gorteen District	..	3,205	0	0	58	18	1	821	4	11
969	Ditto	Garr District	..	3,543	0	0	71	8	4	..		
1004, 1138, 1224, 1259, 1260, 1273	Ditto	Glyde District	..	9,500	0	0	141	15	0	800	0	0
917	Ditto	The Hind District	..	9,000	0	0	181	9	7	..		
922, 1129	Ditto	Hermitage District	..	324	0	0	4	16	3	..		
1036, 1122, 1200	Ditto	Headford District	..	770	0	0	12	4	2	100	0	0
1027, 1145, 1197	Ditto	Inny District	..	10,500	0	0	152	14	3	6,000	0	0
900	Ditto	Kilbride District	..	3,956	0	0	79	10	4	..		
902, 1121, Special	Ditto	Kilmarry District	..	800	0	0	11	1	10	150	0	0
916, 1202	Ditto	Kill District	..	2,689	0	0	53	11	5	..		
968	Ditto	Kilcock District	..	1,600	0	0	32	5	8	..		
975, 1134	Ditto	Kinmeen District	..	180	0	0	3	14	2	..		
979	Ditto	Kilmaganny District	..	4,000	0	0	80	13	2	..		
1012, 1105, Special	Ditto	Killimor District	..	18,000	0	0	329	12	10	700	0	0
1022, 1083, 1195	Ditto	Kilmain District	..	4,700	0	0	90	12	1	1,760	0	0
1081, 1147	Ditto	Kilbeggan District	..	4,800	0	0	67	0	6	1,200	0	0
1098, 1279, Special	Ditto	Kilmannock District	..	5,200	0	0	83	4	0	536	13	7
1208	Ditto	Keenagh District	..	..			..			1,000	0	0
889	Ditto	Lough Neagh District	..	22,800	0	0	458	4	3	1,000	0	0
972, 1258	Ditto	Leesborough District	..	2,499	0	0	50	1	3	..		
1007, 1137, 1222, Special	Ditto	Longford District	..	4,000	0	0	68	1	1	3,717	13	8
1008, 1103	Ditto	Lorraha District	..	2,000	0	0	37	8	3	..		
1023, 1111, 1196	Ditto	Lough's Garra & Mantua District	..	7,000	0	0	124	10	11	800	0	0
1032, 1148, 1182	Ditto	Lough's Oughter & Gowna District	..	18,000	0	0	289	15	0	3,993	6	1
1035, 1120, Special	Ditto	Loughsna District	..	2,400	0	0	36	14	2	100	0	0
1042, 1096, 1276, Special	Ditto	Loughcrew District	..	1,900	0	0	37	9	7	100	0	0
1047	Ditto	Lough Corrib District	..	8,700	0	0	169	19	8	10,000	0	0
1081	Ditto	Lough na Tsggart District	..	100	0	0	1	12	0	..		
1210	Ditto	Lough Daila District	..	..			..			500	0	0
1211	Ditto	Lavally District	..	..			..			2,000	0	0
1213	Ditto	Lough Mask and River Robe District.	..	..			..			4,000	0	0
1218	Ditto	Lisduff District	..	..			..			500	0	0
1220	Ditto	Lough Lannagh District	..	..			..			2,000	0	0

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Commissioners of Public Works, &c.—*continued.*

Interest Accrued within the Year.	TOTAL.	REPAYMENTS. Principal.	REPAYMENTS. Interest.	BALANCE outstanding, 31st December 1849. Principal.	BALANCE outstanding, 31st December 1849. Interest.	No. of Loan.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
117 12 4	3,702 15 4	689 8 0	151 6 0	2,886 16 11	25 4 5	906 1124 1234	
136 16 4	3,751 4 8	283 7 3	141 13 10	3,259 12 9	66 10 10	969	
399 11 4	10,841 6 4	..	333 12 6	10,300 0 0	207 18 10	1004 1224 1260 1133 1259 1273	
360 0 0	9,541 9 7	..	360 0 0	9,000 0 0	181 9 7	917	
11 17 4	340 13 7	50 9 9	11 3 1	273 10 3	5 10 6	922 1129	
34 3 7	916 7 9	..	28 16 11	870 0 0	17 10 10	1036 1122 1200	
519 7 9	17,172 2 0	..	375 4 7	16,500 0 0	296 17 5	1027 1145 1197	
158 4 10	4,193 15 2	..	157 19 9	3,956 0 0	79 15 5	900	
31 1 10	992 3 8	260 15 6	39 16 11	689 4 6	2 6 9	902 1121 Special.	
107 11 2	2,850 2 7	..	106 18 2	2,689 0 0	54 4 5	916 1202	
63 13 7	1,695 18 10	17 14 0	64 0 0	1,582 6 0	31 18 10	968	
7 2 5	190 16 7	..	7 4 0	180 0 0	3 12 7	975 1134	
160 0 0	4,240 13 2	..	160 0 0	4,000 0 0	80 13 2	979	
739 6 1	19,768 17 11	..	691 16 5	18,700 0 0	377 1 6	1012 1105 Special.	
211 17 8	6,762 9 9	..	186 7 8	6,460 0 0	116 2 1	1022 1083 1195	
222 8 7	6,289 9 1	..	168 9 4	6,000 0 0	120 19 9	1031 1147	
218 0 3	6,037 17 10	..	188 18 3	6,736 13 7	112 6 0	1098 1279 Special.	
13 3 0	1,013 3 0	..	..	1,000 0 0	13 3 0	1208	Loan sanctioned in 1849.
924 5 5	25,182 9 8	..	910 9 3	23,800 0 0	472 0 5	889	
99 19 1	2,649 0 4	..	99 12 7	2,499 0 0	50 7 9	972 1258	
205 0 1	7,990 14 10	..	151 1 4	7,717 13 3	121 19 10	1007 1137 1222 Special.	
80 0 0	2,117 8 3	..	77 1 8	2,000 0 0	40 6 7	1008 1103	
299 11 5	8,224 2 4	..	266 16 8	7,800 0 0	157 5 8	1023 1111 1196	
766 19 9	23,050 0 10	..	650 18 0	21,993 6 1	405 16 9	1032 1148 1182	
98 15 0	2,635 9 2	..	85 0 11	2,500 0 0	50 8 3	1035 1120 Special.	
78 15 0	2,116 4 7	..	75 18 0	2,000 0 0	40 6 7	1042 1096 1276 Special.	
484 8 8	19,354 8 4	..	342 11 0	18,700 0 0	311 17 4	1047	
4 0 0	105 12 0	..	3 11 8	100 0 0	2 0 4	1081	
6 11 6	506 11 6	..	..	500 0 0	6 11 6	1210	Loan sanctioned in 1849.
15 4 8	2,015 4 8	..	..	2,000 0 0	15 4 8	1211	Ditto.
35 3 6	4,035 3 6	..	..	4,000 0 0	35 3 6	1213	Ditto.
6 11 6	506 11 6	..	..	500 0 0	6 11 6	1218	Ditto.
14 13 8	2,014 13 8	..	..	2,000 0 0	14 13 8	1220	Ditto.

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A Statement of Loans made by the

No. of Loan.	NAME OF PARTY.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	Over-payments.	BALANCE outstanding, 1st January 1849. Principal.			Interest.			Amount Issued within the Year.		
		Drainage, &c.—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
904, 1123, 1185	Commissioners of Public Works.	Miles and Templebrian District .	..	913	0	0	18	8	2	100	0	0
913, 1089	Ditto . .	Mullawn District.	..	374	0	0	7	2	6	..		
1017, 1079, 1193	Ditto . .	Moyour District	..	3,580	0	0	68	0	6	3,000	0	0
1033, 1114	Ditto . .	Mullafarry District . . .	..	750	0	0	13	8	1	150	0	0
1040, 1095	Ditto . .	Maghera District.	..	1,550	0	0	30	12	7	..		
1041	Ditto . .	Moyne and Crosspatrick District	..	240	0	0	4	16	10	..		
1215	Ditto . .	Monivea District	..	..			..			1,500	0	0
1019, 1081	Ditto . .	Nobber District	..	3,500	0	0	68	9	10	..		
897, 1117	Ditto . .	Owen Keagh District . . .	..	1,225	0	0	23	3	0	..		
1002, 1102, 1232	Ditto . .	Ornhill District	..	1,300	0	0	23	14	4	171	16	2
1015, 1108	Ditto . .	Owenabrocka District . . .	..	1,500	0	0	26	1	8	..		
903	Ditto . .	Quin District.	..	6,000	0	0	120	19	9	..		
894, 1104, 1277, Special	Ditto . .	Red Bog District.	..	888	0	0	17	1	5	76	19	11
898, 1118, 1184	Ditto . .	Ratooragh District	..	890	0	0	15	10	11	..		
905	Ditto . .	Rinn and Black River District .	..	8,000	0	0	154	10	5	..		
1028	Ditto . .	Rath or Cloneen District . .	..	3,500	0	0	70	11	6	..		
915, 1090	Ditto . .	Shandrum District	..	785	0	0	15	8	3	..		
918, 2, Special	Ditto . .	Sow District	..	5,445	0	0	109	11	0	2,052	12	11
920	Ditto . .	Shanagolden District. . . .	..	*5,000	0	0	100	16	5	..		
066, 1119	Ditto . .	Shandon District.	..	460	0	0	7	5	6	400	0	0
1006, 1140, 1181	Ditto . .	Strokestown District	..	6,500	0	0	90	9	4	5,943	14	0
1014, 1107, 1177	Ditto . .	Shrule District	..	10,000	0	0	184	19	9	2,969	1	7
1026, 1085, Special	Ditto . .	Shinrone District.	..	3,300	0	0	64	17	6	900	0	0
1048, 1205	Ditto . .	Saleen Lough District . . .	..	2,179	0	0	43	11	3	150	0	0
977, 1092	Ditto . .	Tannawaggon District . . .	..	1,206	11	0	23	18	5	..		
1009, 1141, 1176, 1275	Ditto . .	Turloghmore District . . .	..	17,500	0	0	295	1	4	6,000	0	0
1189, 8, Special	Ditto . .	Templemore District. . . .	..	..			..			2,500	0	0
1039, 1094, 1280	Ditto . .	Wilkinstown District. . . .	..	1,600	0	0	31	0	3	164	0	0
895	Ditto . .	Youghall District	..	7,000	0	0	139	10	2	1,812	0	0
		Totals . . .	49 7 1	522,573	7	8	10,953	13	6	165,495	3	10
	Ditto . .	To make Advances to Landed Proprietors prior to the passing of the Act 10 Vict. c. 32.	...	15,134	6	8*	..			11,876	18	9
		Totals . . .	49 7 1	537,707	14	4	10,953	13	6	153,618	5	1

* Less portion of 15,134*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* issued in 1847 under "summary

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Commissioners of Public Works, &c.—*continued.*

Interest Accrued within the Year.	TOTAL.	REPAYMENTS. Principal.	REPAYMENTS. Interest.	BALANCE outstanding, 31st December 1849. Principal.	BALANCE outstanding, 31st December 1849. Interest.	No. of Loan	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
39 14 5	1,071 2 7	69 15 6	37 17 8	943 4 6	20 4 11	904 1123 1185	
14 19 2	396 1 8	..	14 10 10	374 0 0	7 10 10	913 1089	
175 10 3	6,823 10 9	..	143 1 5	6,580 0 0	100 9 4	1017 1079 1193	
33 9 5	946 17 6	..	28 14 6	900 0 0	18 3 0	1033 114	
62 0 0	1,642 12 7	..	61 7 6	1,550 0 0	31 5 1	1040 1095	
9 12 0	254 8 10	..	9 12 0	240 0 0	4 16 10	1041	
13 18 4	1,513 18 4	..	..	1,500 0 0	13 18 4	1215	Loan sanctioned in 1849.
140 0 0	3,708 9 10	..	137 18 4	3,500 0 0	70 11 6	1019 1081	
48 17 5	1,297 0 6	70 11 7	47 9 0	1,154 3 5	24 11 5	897 1117	
53 14 4	1,549 4 10	..	23 14 4	1,471 16 2	53 14 4	1002 1102 1232	
60 0 0	1,586 1 8	..	55 16 9	1,500 0 0	30 4 11	1015 1108	
238 4 2	6,359 3 11	103 16 1	240 0 0	5,891 3 11	119 3 11	903	
34 1 9	1,016 3 1	152 6 7	48 8 7	812 14 4	2 14 7	894 1104 1277 Special.	
35 12 0	941 2 11	..	33 4 0	890 0 0	17 18 11	898 1118 1184	
320 0 0	8,474 10 5	..	313 4 1	8,000 0 0	161 6 4	905	
140 0 0	3,710 11 6	..	140 0 0	3,500 0 0	70 11 6	1028	
31 8 0	831 16 3	..	30 19 8	785 0 0	15 16 7	915 1090	
266 3 7	7,873 7 6	..	224 10 9	7,497 12 11	151 3 10	918 2 Special.	
200 0 0	5,300 16 5	..	200 0 0	5,000 0 0	100 16 5	920	
29 8 1	896 13 7	..	19 6 9	860 0 0	17 6 10	966 1119	
343 13 5	12,877 16 9	..	233 1 11	12,443 14 0	201 0 10	1006 1140 1181	
442 12 6	13,596 13 10	..	385 3 6	12,969 1 7	242 8 9	1014 1107 1177	
156 1 4	4,420 18 10	42 6 10	136 18 10	4,157 13 2	84 0 0	1026 1085 Special.	
88 5 2	2,460 16 5	..	86 15 8	2,329 0 0	45 0 9	1048 1205	
48 5 7	1,278 15 0	..	47 17 3	1,206 11 0	24 6 9	977 1092	
790 14 5	24,585 15 9	..	653 16 1	23,500 0 0	431 19 8	1009 1141 1176 1275	
33 14 0	2,533 14 0	..	3 13 5	2,500 0 0	30 0 7	1189 8 Special.	
59 3 11	1,854 4 2	290 15 10	85 8 5	1,473 4 2	4 15 9	1039 1094 1280	
301 13 2	9,253 3 4	..	280 17 6	8,812 0 0	160 5 10	895	
23,802 3 11	722,775 1 10	20,925 12 9	20,188 5 3	667,093 11 8	14,567 12 2		
..	..	..	..	3,257 7 11	..		
23,802 3 11	722,775 1 10	20,925 12 9	20,188 5 3	670,350 19 7	14,567 12 2		

proceedings," and transferred this year to "drainage works."

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The Account of the Commissioners of Public Works of Issues and Repayments under 5 and 7 Vict. c. 44.

Dr.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balance of last Account, viz.—		
Loans outstanding	537,784 14 4	
Interest due	10,956 13 6	
		548,691 7 10
To Issues out of the Consolidated Fund to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt by the Commissioners of Public Works	153,618 5 1	
Less Amount debited in last Account, being a repayment in advance	49 7 1	
	153,568 18 0	
To Interest accrued within the Year	23,502 3 11	
		177,071 1 11
	£.	725,032 9 9

Cr.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Payments into the Consolidated Fund by Indigenous in Credit of Paymaster of Civil Services, Loans, Repayments, as per Statement, viz.—		
Principal	20,925 12 9	
Interest	20,188 5 3	
		41,113 18 0
By Balance, viz.:—		
Loans outstanding	670,550 19 7	
Interest due	14,367 12 2	
		684,918 11 9
	£.	725,032 9 9

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
1st May 1850

G. Adams, *Accountant*

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B. 2.—STATEMENT of LOANS by the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, pursuant to the provisions of the Acts 1 Vic. cap. 21, and 9 Vic. cap. 1, showing the Total Amount certified to Grand Juries at Spring and Summer Assizes 1847, and the Repayments on Account up to 31st December, 1849.

COUNTIES.	Amount certified to Grand Juries. Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Repayments in former Years.	Repayments within the Year.	Total Repayments.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Antrim	3,650 0 0	1,063 18 8	4,713 18 8	707 1 6	471 7 8	1,178 9 2
Carlow	2,160 0 0	621 1 3	2,781 1 3	417 2 3	278 1 6	695 3 9
Cavan	1,600 0 0	460 4 7	2,060 4 7	302 13 7	206 0 2	508 13 9
Clare	37,674 13 1	10,544 1 8	48,218 14 9	6,615 14 10	4,821 15 10	11,437 10 8
Cork	16,419 18 0	4,622 9 0	21,042 7 0	3,149 18 7	1,903 16 0	5,053 14 7
Cork City	9,250 0 0	623 8 6	2,873 8 6	431 0 3	287 6 10	718 7 1
Galway Town	1,585 0 0	452 3 1	2,037 3 1	50 18 5	152 15 3	203 13 8
Galway	22,790 12 6	6,451 2 1	29,241 14 7	2,857 9 1	1,138 11 5	3,996 0 6
Kerry	14,067 0 0	4,034 14 9	18,101 14 9	2,551 3 0	905 1 4	3,456 4 4
Kildare	839 9 9	244 6 8	1,083 16 5	162 11 1	108 7 4	270 18 5
Kilkenny	1,735 0 0	480 0 2	2,215 0 2	230 18 1	221 9 10	452 7 11
Kilkenny City	305 0 0	85 16 2	390 16 2	39 1 6	39 1 8	78 3 2
King's	3,171 0 0	909 2 0	4,080 2 0	570 9 7	428 14 4	999 3 11
Leitrim	5,262 10 0	1,493 2 8	6,755 12 8	674 11 0	676 11 0	1,351 2 0
Limerick	25,600 11 11	7,275 8 0	32,875 19 11	4,666 4 7	3,062 15 5	7,729 0 0
Limerick City	322 10 0	94 18 0	417 8 0	62 12 0	41 14 8	104 6 8
Louth	7,107 10 0	2,076 6 3	9,183 16 3	1,437 1 3	861 16 2	2,298 17 5
Mayo	14,826 10 0	4,130 2 7	18,956 12 7	2,012 11 2	706 10 5	2,719 1 7
Meath	11,462 10 0	3,236 4 1	14,698 14 1	1,206 9 0	1,469 16 8	3,376 5 8
Monaghan	552 10 0	153 17 6	706 7 6	105 19 0	70 12 8	176 11 8
Queen's	3,730 0 0	1,042 1 9	4,772 1 9	721 10 0	240 10 0	962 0 0
Roscommon	14,973 13 7	4,220 0 1	19,193 13 8	871 13 6	1,863 7 0	2,735 0 6
Sligo	5,758 19 3	1,636 5 4	7,395 4 7	1,091 10 5	732 9 8	1,831 0 1
Tipperary	16,538 12 0	4,743 6 8	21,281 18 8	3,005 0 9	2,128 2 11	5,133 3 8
Waterford	4,214 7 6	1,200 11 10	6,414 19 4	812 5 3	541 10 2	1,353 15 5
Westmeath	3,177 10 0	921 3 11	4,028 13 11	596 0 8	409 17 0	1,005 17 8
Wexford	100 0 0	27 19 3	127 19 3	19 4 0	9 12 0	28 16 0
Wicklow	689 12 4	191 16 0	881 8 4	129 10 0	88 2 10	217 12 10
	222,564 19 11	63,035 12 6	285,600 12 5	36,198 4 4	23,872 17 9	60,071 2 1
Add amount not certified for to make up the total amount issued	3,785 0 0					
	226,349 19 11					

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
1st May 1850.

G. ADAMS, *Accountant.*

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APPENDIX D.—A STATEMENT of LOANS by the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, pursuant to the provisions of the Act 10 and 11 Vic. cap. 87, sec. 5, showing the Moiety Repayable by each County, being half the Estimated Expenditure of Works, under 9 and 10 Vic. cap. 107, for the Employment of Labouring Poor, and the Repayments up to 31st December 1849.

COUNTIES.	Moiety Repayable.			Amount Repaid in former Years.			Amount Repaid within the Year.			Total Repayments.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Antrim	606	19	11	37	2	2	74	4	4	111	6	6
Armagh	15,643	8	9	641	19	9	452	16	6	1,094	16	3
Carlow	10,500	3	2	..			641	19	9	641	19	9
Cavan	74,252	17	1	..			6,575	4	10	6,575	4	10
Clare	299,225	5	2	..			..			..		
Cork, East and West Riding	269,364	0	9	..			6,210	15	11	6,210	15	11
Cork, City of	2,995	16	0	.			366	6	8	366	6	8
Donegal	41,011	6	5	..			647	4	8	647	4	8
Down	1,740	1	0	..			212	15	4	212	15	4
Drogheda, Town	289	0	7	..			35	6	10	35	6	10
Dublin	10,086	14	11	..			..			..		
Fermanagh	22,316	18	6	..			2,728	19	4	2,728	19	4
Galway, East and West Riding	137,634	11	1	..			..			..		
Galway Town	13,642	2	6	..			..			..		
Kerry	119,492	17	1	..			12,829	6	1	12,829	6	1
Kildare	25,861	10	11	..			3,162	7	8	3,162	7	8
Kilkenny	53,459	9	7	..			4,033	1	4	4,033	1	4
Kilkenny, City of	661	19	4	..			80	19	0	80	10	0
King's	31,077	1	7	..			3,800	4	8	3,800	4	8
Leitrim	56,603	17	11	..			..			..		
Limerick	189,161	10	9	..			18,422	2	10	18,422	2	10
Limerick, City of	5,095	10	0	..			623	1	10	623	1	10
Londonderry	14,331	14	7	..			3,685	3	2	3,685	3	2
Longford	45,505	18	11	..			4,800	6	0	4,800	6	0
Louth	12,796	2	9	..			2,192	16	5	2,192	16	5
Mayo	163,060	16	4	..			..			..		
Meath	43,542	14	9	..			5,324	10	0	5,324	10	0
Monaghan	25,784	15	4	..			3,153	1	0	3,153	1	0
Queen's	25,892	7	5	..			3,637	10	6	3,637	10	6
Roscommon	104,098	19	10	..			3,269	2	11	3,269	2	11
Sligo	69,366	1	5	..			4,483	1	1	4,483	1	1
Tipperary, North and South Riding	156,728	3	5	..			11,497	4	7	11,497	4	7
Tipperary, Limerick and Waterford Railway	13,507	19	6	..			868	9	1	868	9	1
Tyrone	12,730	9	6	..			6,781	9	4	6,781	9	4
Waterford	64,369	18	4	..			7,852	14	8	7,852	14	8
Waterford, City of	2,325	6	10	..			284	7	0	284	7	0
Westmeath	25,221	4	2	..			3,083	19	2	3,083	19	2
Wexford	82,881	6	8	..			7,030	8	2	7,030	8	2
Wicklow	22,217	19	8	..			2,716	16	4	2,716	16	4
Total	2,244,585	2	5	679	1	11	131,557	17	0	132,236	18	11

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
1st May 1850.

G. ADAMS, *Accountant.*

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A STATEMENT of OUTSTANDING LOANS made by the late "COMMISSIONERS for the ISSUE of LOANS showing the Amounts of Principal and Interest remaining due upon each on the 31st December 1848, the

	PARTY.	PURPOSE.	BALANCES Outstanding 31st December 1848. Principal.	Interest.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
4	Commissioners of Navan Turnpike Road		4,933 6 1	91 9 1
24	Ditto		1,286 14 10	1,652 11 5
53	Ditto		923 1 7	1,163 19 1
8	Corporation of the Bridge across the Shannon at Portumna		2,028 17 6	. .
13 & 28	Commissioners of Wide Streets	To improve Cork City	6,700 0 0	5,270 18 2
113	Ditto.		7,000 0 0	7,449 14 5
40	Mayo County	To improve the Court-house at Castlebar.	186 1 3	78 0 10
52	Ditto	To improve the Court-house at Ballinrobe.	39 5 2	18 3 8
43	Kilkenny County	For a Causeway at Thomastown	178 12 5	69 8 0
92	Ditto	A Road from Castlecomer to Ballinakill.	334 0 3	79 13 1
48	Earl of Bantry and M. Murphy.	To employ the Poor at Bantry	1,204 14 11	261 14 10
87	Galway Town	Portico for Court-house	4 16 0	0 7 0
61	Commissioners of the Bridge across the Shannon below Thomond		55,384 12 4	40,782 7 9
70	R. H. Maunsell.	Canal at Plassy, County Limerick	912 19 10	539 1 0
126	Fermanagh County	Road, Enniskillen to Swanlinbar	122 8 7	95 10 7
96	N. D. Crommelin	To improve an estate, County Antrim	10,000 0 0	. .
106	Commissioners for a Bridge across the Shannon at Athlunkard		6,000 0 0	5,047 6 9
123	Limerick City	Road, Limerick to Tarbert	86 10 4	42 4 10
139	Commissioners for a Bridge at Youghal		10,000 0 0	5,882 3 5
		£	107,326 1 1	68,524 13 11

The ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS for late LOANS

Dr.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Amount collected, as per foregoing Statement, *viz.*—		
Principal	50 0 0	
Interest	5,700 0 0	
		5,750 0 0

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
1st May 1850.

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out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND," pursuant to the provisions of the 57th Geo. III. c. 34, and subsequent Acts; Interest since accrued, the Repayments within the Year, and the Balances outstanding on 31st December 1849.

Interest accrued within the Year.	TOTAL.	REPAYMENTS.		BALANCES Outstanding 31st December 1849.		TOTAL.	
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
295 19 7	5,320 14 9	. .	91 9 1	4,933 6 1	295 19 7	5,229 5 8	4
64 7 0	3,003 13 3	. .	608 10 11	1,286 14 10	1,108 7 6	2,395 2 4	24
46 3 0	2,133 3 8	. .	. .	923 1 7	1,210 2 1	2,133 3 8	53
. .	2,028 17 6	50 0 0	. .	1,978 17 6	. .	1,978 17 6	8
268 0 0	12,238 18 2	. .	. .	6,700 0 0	5,538 18 2	12,238 18 2	13 & 28
350 0 0	14,799 14 5	. .	. .	7,000 0 0	7,799 14 5	14,799 14 5	113
9 6 0	273 8 1	. .	. .	186 1 3	87 6 10	273 8 1	40
1 19 0	59 7 10	. .	. .	39 5 2	20 2 8	59 7 10	52
8 19 0	256 19 5	. .	. .	178 12 5	78 7 0	256 19 5	43
16 14 0	430 10 1	. .	. .	334 0 3	96 7 1	430 7 4	92
60 5 0	1,526 14 9	. .	. .	1,204 14 11	321 19 10	1,526 14 9	48
0 5 0	5 8 0	. . .	. .	4 16 0	0 12 0	5 8 0	87
2,215 8 0	98,382 8 1	. .	6,000 0 0	55,384 12 4	37,997 15 9	93,382 8 1	61
36 10 5	1,488 11 3	. .	. .	912 19 10	575 11 5	1,488 11 3	70
6 2 5	224 1 7	. .	. .	122 8 7	101 13 0	224 1 7	126
. .	10,000 0 0	. .	. .	10,000 0 0	. .	10,000 0 0	96
240 0 0	11,287 6 9	. .	. .	6,000 0 0	5,287 6 9	11,287 6 9	106
4 6 6	133 1 8	. .	. .	86 10 4	46 11 4	133 1 8	123
400 0 0	16,282 3 5	. .	. .	10,000 0 0	6,282 3 5	16,282 3 5	139
4,024 4 11	179,875 2 8	50 0 0	5,700 0 0	107,276 1 1	66,848 18 10	174,124 19 11	..

out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND for One Year ended 31st December 1849.

Cr.	£. s. d.
By Amount paid into the Paymaster of Civil Service's Account in the Bank of Ireland, being Repayment of Advances out of Consolidated Fund by Loans made by the late Loan Commissioners, *viz.*, as per Contra . .	6,750 0 0

G. ADAMS, *Accountant.*

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No. 1—RIVER

Acts 5 and 6 Vict. cap. 89; 8 and 9 Vict. cap. 69;

AN ACCOUNT of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the

No. of Final Notice.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Received for carrying on the Works. From Commissioners of Public Works Loan Fund.	Loans from Private Parties.	Other Receipts.	TOTAL.	—
	RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	To Balance ending 31st Dec. 1848	. .	. .	.	. .	20,686 13 9
	1. WORKS ACCOUNT.					
	Fixed Projects.					
2	To Ardee	. .	800 0 0	38 2 6	838 2 6	
40	Annagh	. .	. .	3 6 6	3 6 6	
46	Alick	300 0 0	. .	0 0 6	300 0 6	
1	Blackwater	49 13 3	. .	12 1 2	01 14 5	
3	Borrisokane	500 0 0	. .	. .	500 0 0	
9	Borrisinossory	3,800 0 0	. .	. .	3,800 0 0	
17	Boyne	5,350 0 0	. .	275 3 10	5,625 3 10	
24	Ballybay	. .	. .	. .	. .	
27	Brusna (Ferbane)	11,000 0 0	. .	1 11 7	11,001 11 7	
28	Ballycasey	1,100 0 0	. .	. .	1,100 0 0	
34	Ballinhassig	. .	. .	. .	. .	
39	Ballinderry	400 0 0	. .	. .	400 0 0	
62	Ballyteigue	2,424 0 0	2,500 0 0	263 14 3	5,187 14 3	
64	Ballycowan	33 3 2	. .	. .	33 3 2	
71	Broadlough	110 0 0	. .	. .	110 0 0	
92	Brickey	. .	. .	. .	. .	
108	Boley	50 0 0	. .	. .	50 0 0	
152	Ballinakill	. .	150 0 0	. .	150 0 0	
155	Boardsmill	750 0 0	100 0 0	. .	850 0 0	
156	Ballinaskea and Castlerickarde	. .	. .	. .	. .	
172	Balla	2,000 0 0	. .	. .	2,000 0 0	
175	Ballynahown	1,500 0 0	. .	0 0 6	1,500 0 6	
184	Ballinamore and Ballyconnell	13,000 0 0	. .	. .	13,000 0 0	
189	Burren	1,059 2 0	2,540 0 0	0 1 0	3,599 3 0	
5	Cahore	. .	. .	31 18 4	31 18 4	
19	Cappagh	500 0 0	. .	. .	500 0 0	
33	Comogue	. .	. .	. .	. .	
47	Clonakilty	1,500 0 0	. .	42 4 4	1,542 4 4	
51	Cork Slob	. .	. .	92 6 10	92 6 10	
55	Carrigower	. .	. .	64 4 7	64 4 7	
67	Carrigans	453 7 10	. .	3 5 4	456 13 2	
69	Curraunboy	. .	. .	. .	. .	
70	Cuilmore	100 0 0	. .	. .	100 0 0	
73	Camcloon	100 0 0		. .	100 0 0	
83	Castlebar Lakes	. .	. .	6 8 9	6 8 9	
107	Carbury Mill Stream	99 10 10	. .	0 12 9	100 3 7	
110	Carrowmore Lake	100 0 0	. .	0 1 0	100 1 0	
125	Clonlost	. .	. .	. .	. .	
138	Castlebernard	700 0 0	. .	5 10 3	705 10 3	
153	Cavetown	. .	. .	. .	. .	
154	Curragha	74 5 10	. .	. .	74 5 10	
159	Croghan	1,000 0 0	. .	8 0 0	1,008 0 0	
161	Castlemartyr	1,500 0 0	. .	0 0 6	1,500 0 6	
173	Coolaney	500 0 0	. .	. .	500 0 0	
177	Carrowbeg	330 0 0	. .	. .	330 0 0	
179	Cross Lough	340 0 0	. .	. .	340 0 0	
15	Dungolman	. .	. .	276 18 8	276 18 8	
29	Deel	800 0 0	1,450 0 0	. .	2,250 0 0	
38	Dunkellin	3,800 0 0	. .	. .	3,800 0 0	
111	Derrylin	. .	. .	. .	. .	

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DRAINAGE.
9 Vict. cap. 4; and 10 and 11 Vict. cap. 79, &c.

COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, in the Year ended 31st December 1849.

No. of Final Notice.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Expenditure on Works.	Interest chargeable on Moneys provided for carrying on Works.	TOTAL.
	EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	1. WORKS ACCOUNT.			
	Fixed Projects.			
2	By Ardee	33 16 1	483 9 1	517 5 2
40	Annagh	354 19 10	129 0 0	483 19 10
46	Alick	478 0 4	99 5 0	577 5 4
1	Blackwater	24 15 0	. .	24 15 0
3	Borrisokane	543 16 1	305 15 0	849 11 1
9	Borrisinossory	2,322 17 9	419 14 3	2,742 12 0
17	Boyne	5,204 8 2	1,049 17 7	6,254 5 9
24	Ballybay	17 9 9	36 16 2	54 5 11
27	Brusna	10,726 3 11	866 6 8	11,592 10 7
28	Ballycasey	459 10 5	125 1 7	584 12 0
34	Ballinhassig	64 2 11	217 0 0	281 2 11
39	Ballinderry	166 8 1	46 1 8	212 9 9
62	Ballyteigue	3,954 16 5	525 19 9	4,480 16 2
64	Ballycowan	26 8 7	13 5 1	39 13 8
71	Broadlough	32 16 10	44 15 3	77 12 1
92	Brickey	17 18 9	40 0 0	57 18 9
108	Boley	49 4 9	65 3 6	114 8 3
152	Ballinakill	283 17 4	45 12 5	329 9 9
155	Boardsmill	1,093 19 1	134 10 4	1,228 9 5
156	Ballynaskea and Castlerickarde	837 18 0	85 0 0	922 18 0
172	Balla	2,150 3 0	17 17 3	2,168 0 3
175	Ballynahown	2,082 19 8	16 16 5	2,099 16 1
184	Ballinamore and Ballyconnell, including amount expended on Navigation Works	33,002 5 10	1,539 14 3	34,542 0 1
189	Burren	6,575 10 6	267 0 11	6,842 11 5
5	Cahore	44 1 7	90 0 0	134 1 7
19	Cappagh	100 13 10	359 1 1	459 14 11
33	Comogue	802 14 5	94 0 0	896 14 5
47	Clonakilty	1,757 16 0	305 13 11	2,063 9 11
51	Cork Slob	36 5 7	234 8 9	270 14 4
65	Carrigower	386 4 7	151 19 8	488 4 3
67	Carrigana	142 10 1	41 9 7	183 19 8
69	Curraunboy	23 12 9	12 16 0	36 8 9
70	Cuilmore	23 8 6	11 11 0	34 19 6
73	Camcloon	28 1 0	20 10 3	48 11 3
83	Castlebar Lakes	521 19 2	82 4 10	604 4 0
107	Carbury Mill Stream	41 3 7	11 7 1	52 10 8
110	Carrowmore Lake	120 2 1	22 10 2	142 12 3
125	Clonlost	65 2 8	85 8 0	150 10 8
138	Castlebernard	359 4 1	158 6 7	517 10 8
153	Cavetown	802 10 4	60 0 0	862 10 4
154	Curraghá	218 13 6	59 4 1	277 17 7
159	Croghan	1,046 1 9	10 4 11	1,056 6 8
161	Castlemartyr	1,905 19 11	14 3 10	1,920 3 9
173	Coolaney	484 3 10	4 13 2	488 17 0
177	Carrowbeg	14 15 2	4 6 10	19 2 0
179	Cross Lough	24 10 5	4 9 5	28 19 10
15	Dungolman	59 10 11	260 0 0	319 10 11
29	Deel	1,954 0 5	397 14 2	2,351 14 7
38	Dunkellin	1,030 4 5	799 5 0	1,829 9 5
111	Derrylin	3 11 9	22 4 9	25 16 6

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No. I.—RIVER

Acts 5 and 6 Vict. cap. 89; 8 and 9 Vict. cap. 69;

An Account of the Receipt and Expenditure of the

No. of Final Notice.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Received for carrying on the Works: From Commissioners of Public Works' Loan Fund.	Loans from Private Parties.	Other Receipts.	TOTAL.	—
	RECEIPT—*contin u*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Works' Account — Fixed Projects—*continued.*					
113	To Drumbomney . .	. .	. .	. .	1,000 0 0	
162	Drumcliff . .	1,000 0 0	. .	. .	1,000 0 0	
164	Dunmore . .	2,000 0 0	. .	. .	2,000 0 0	
182	Dunmoran . .	1,000 0 0	. .	. .	1,000 0 0	
192	Derryholmes . .	1,500 0 0	. .	. .	1,500 0 0	
81	Eslin . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
7	Fane . . .	. .	1,510 0 0	0 9 9	1,510 9 9	
65	Fergus . . .	5,000 0 0	. .	. .	5,000 0 0	
121	Foranwell . .	650 0 0	. .	. .	650 0 0	
8	Glyde . . .	800 0 0	2,000 0 0	243 19 11	3,043 19 11	
63	Gorteen . . .	321 4 11	. .	0 13 5	321 18 4	
106	Gar . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
187	Glenariff River (Red Bay) . . .	. .	1,500 0 0	. .	1,500 0 0	
58	Headford . . .	100 0 0	. .	0 3 10	100 3 10	
79	Hind (the River) .	. .	. .	11 18 8	11 18 8	
87	Hermitage . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
36	Inny . . .	6,000 0 0	. .	. .	6,000 0 0	
6	Kilmannock . .	536 13 7	. .	54 8 8	591 2 3	
18	Killimor . . .	700 0 0	. .	. .	700 0 0	
31	Kilmaine . . .	1,760 0 0	. .	. .	1,760 0 0	
41	Kilbeggan . .	1,200 0 0	. .	. .	1,200 0 0	
54	Kilbride . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
57	Kilmurry . .	150 0 0	. .	. .	150 0 0	
78	Kill . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
105	Kilcock . . .	. .	50 0 0	. .	50 0 0	
112	Kinmeen . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
124	Kilmaganny . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
160	Keenagh . . .	1,000 0 0	. .	. .	1,000 0 0	
11	Longford . . .	3,717 13 8	. .	0 5 3	3,717 18 11	
12	Lorrha . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
26	Lough-na-Saggert .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
32	Loughs Gard and Mantua . .	800 0 0	. .	0 0 6	800 0 6	
43	Loughs Oughter, Gowna, and River Erne	3,993 6 1	. .	. .	3,993 6 1	
53	Loughans . .	100 0 0	. .	. .	100 0 0	
68	Lough Neagh .	1,000 0 0	2,900 0 0	27 9 9	3,927 9 9	
109	Leesborough . .	. .	1,200 0 0	. .	1,200 0 0	
151	Lough Crew . .	100 0 0	250 0 0	. .	350 0 0	
166	Lough Dalla . .	500 0 0	. .	. .	500 0 0	
170	Lavally . . .	2,000 0 0	. .	. .	2,000 0 0	
174	Lough Mask and River Robe . . .	4,000 0 0	. .	0 0 6	4,000 0 6	
183	Loughs Corrib, Mask, and Cara . .	10,000 0 0	. .	350 2 10	10,350 2 10	
188	Lisduff . . .	500 0 0	. .	. .	500 0 0	
193	Lough Lannagh .	2,000 0 0	. .	. .	2,000 0 0	
23	Moyour . . .	3,000 0 0	. .	0 0 6	3,000 0 6	
45	Mullyfarry . .	150 0 0	. .	. .	150 0 0	

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DRAINAGE—*continued.*
9 Vict. cap. 4; and 10 and 11 Vict. cap. 79, &c.

Commissioners of Public Works, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Final Notice.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Expenditure on Works.	Interest chargeable on Moneys provided for carrying on Works.	TOTAL.
	EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Works' Account—Fixed Projects—*continued.*			
113	To Drumbomney	3 2 2	10 15 2	13 17 4
162	Drumcliff	561 19 8	7 5 9	569 5 5
164	Dunmore	1,903 2 9	20 9 10	1,923 12 7
182	Dunmoran	812 4 1	5 7 5	817 11 6
192	Derryholmes	1,334 13 5	13 18 4	1,348 11 9
81	Eslin	1,929 2 8	220 0 0	2,149 2 8
7	Fane	1,391 10 2	248 18 0	1,640 8 2
65	Fergus	5,598 11 8	786 11 2	6,385 2 10
121	Foranwell	158 10 7	111 9 2	269 19 9
8	Glyde	1,133 8 3	897 9 2	2,030 17 5
63	Gorteen	156 2 2	62 13 7	218 15 9
106	Gar	578 18 8	136 16 4	715 15 0
187	Glenariff River (Red Bay)	1,265 9 0	67 5 11	1,332 14 11
58	Headford	62 12 11	34 3 7	96 16 6
79	Hind (the River)	2,981 17 8	360 0 0	3,341 17 8
87	Hermitage	49 2 3	6 6 10	55 9 1
36	Inny	3,321 19 9	669 7 9	3,991 7 6
6	Kilmannock	190 7 8	208 4 3	398 11 11
18	Killimor	704 11 3	899 0 5	1,603 11 8
31	Kilmaine	1,208 6 5	361 17 8	1,570 4 1
41	Kilbeggan	269 6 4	285 4 9	554 11 1
54	Kilbride	140 17 3	158 4 10	299 2 1
57	Kilmurry	79 1 7	16 19 4	96 0 11
78	Kill	71 8 0	107 11 2	178 19 2
105	Kilcock	16 4 0	64 7 7	80 11 7
112	Kinmeen	6 14 5	7 4 0	13 18 5
124	Kilmaganny	1,548 7 10	160 0 0	1,708 7 10
160	Keenagh	864 5 2	13 3 0	877 8 2
11	Longford	1,981 3 1	481 14 4	2,462 17 5
12	Lorrha	40 3 10	137 5 1	177 8 11
26	Lough-na-Saggert	44 9 9	16 10 8	61 9 5
32	Loughs Gard and Mantua	251 18 0	374 11 5	626 9 5
43	Loughs Oughter, Gownan, and River Erne	810 10 7	991 19 9	1,802 10 4
53	Loughans	52 4 1	118 15 0	170 19 1
68	Lough Neagh, including amount expended on Navigation Works	19,207 11 10	978 13 7	20,186 5 5
109	Leesborough	873 6 11	122 6 2	995 13 1
151	Lough Crew	825 17 7	82 4 10	408 2 5
166	Lough Dalla	703 2 11	6 11 6	709 14 5
170	Lavally	1,928 19 11	15 4 8	1,944 4 7
174	Lough Mask and River Robe	3,055 15 6	35 3 6	3,090 19 0
183	Loughs Corrib, Mask, and Card, including amount expended on Navigation Works	31,277 2 0	484 8 8	31,761 10 8
188	Lisduff	1,007 8 4	6 11 6	1,013 19 10
193	Lough Lannagh	1,786 18 5	14 13 8	1,801 12 1
23	Moyour	2,153 2 9	215 10 3	2,368 13 0
45	Mullyfarry	18 4 5	39 2 3	57 6 8

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No. 1.—RIVER

Acts 5 and 6 Vict. cap. 89; 8 and 9 Vict. cap. 69;

An Account of the Receipt and Expenditure of the

No. of Final Notice.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Received for carrying on the Works. From Commissioners of Public Works' Loan Fund. £. s. d.	Loans from Private Parties. £. s. d.	Other Receipts. £. s. d.	TOTAL. £. s. d.	— £. s. d.
	RECEIPT—*continued.*					
	Works' Account — Fixed Projects—*continued*					
60	To Myles and Templebryan	100 0 0	. .	. .	100 0 0	
72	Mullawn . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
140	Maghera . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
141	Moyne and Crosspatrick	. .	. .	. .	. .	
175	Moniven . . .	1,500 0 0	. .	. .	1,500 0 0	
25	Nobber . . .	. .	1,000 0 0	27 18 3	1,027 18 3	
4	Oranhill . . .	171 16 2	. .	. .	171 16 2	
21	Owenabrockagh .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
48	Owenkeagh . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
59	Quin . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
13	Red Bog . . .	76 19 11	. .	17 0 9	94 0 8	
37	Rath or Cloneen .	. .	. .	217 1 11	217 1 11	
49	Ratooragh . .	. .	. .	0 0 6	0 0 6	
61	Rhin and Black River	. .	. .	49 0 6	49 0 6	
10	Strokestown . .	5,943 14 0	194 5 7	2 9 9	6,140 9 4	
20	Shrule . . .	2,969 1 7	. .	1 5 9	2,970 7 4	
35	Shinrone . . .	900 0 0	. .	. .	900 0 0	
50	Shandon . . .	400 0 0	. .	. .	400 0 0	
74	Shandrum . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
80	Sow . . .	2,052 12 11	. .	. .	2,052 12 11	
82	Shanagolden . .	. .	. .	0 0 6	0 0 6	
169	Saleen Lough . .	150 0 0	. .	. .	150 0 0	
14	Turloughmore . .	6,000 0 0	. .	34 1 7	6,034 1 7	
42	Templemore . .	2,500 0 0	. .	1 0 0	2,501 0 0	
115	Tawnawoggaun. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
139	Wilkinstown . .	164 0 0	. .	62 14 9	226 14 9	
180	Wottonstown . .	. .	900 0 0	. .	900 0 0	
44	Youghal . . .	1,812 0 0	. .	19 9 0	1,831 9 0	
		135,642 5 9	19,044 5 7	2,247 10 0	156,934 1 4	
	Navigation Advances, for amount transferred from Vote for "Navigation in connexion with Drainage" in aid of the following works for moiety of Expenditure, viz.:— Ballinamore and Ballyconnell . . . Lough Corrib, &c. . . . . Lough Neagh			. .	35,000 0 0	
	Total Amount of Receipt for Works' Account—Fixed projects			. .		191,934 1 4
	2. Works' Account. *Preliminary Inquiries.*					
	Her Majesty's Exchequer, per Act 9 Vict. cap. 4 . .			. .	5,000 0 0	
	Ardanairy			0 1 0		
	Arrigideen			0 0 6		
	Askillaun			52 3 1		
	Cavan Lakes			0 0 6		
	Clady			0 7 6		

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DRAINAGE—*continued.*
9 Vict. cap. 4; and 10 and 11 Vict. cap. 79, &c.

Commissioners of Public Works, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Final Notice.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Expenditure on Works.	Interest chargeable on Moneys provided for carrying on Works.	TOTAL.
	EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Works' Account—Fixed Projects—*continued*			
60	By Mylea and Templebryan	4 11 11	39 14 5	44 6 4
72	Mullawn	23 4 7	14 19 2	38 3 9
140	Maghera	110 0 6	62 0 0	172 0 6
141	Moyne and Crosspatrick	27 10 3	27 12 0	55 2 3
176	Monivea	1,005 8 6	13 18 4	1,019 6 10
25	Nobber	402 13 5	251 5 9	623 19 2
4	Oranhill	87 11 8	. .	87 11 8
21	Owenabrockagh	281 3 10	122 11 9	403 15 7
48	Owenkeagh	2 10 6	48 17 5	51 7 10
59	Quin	620 9 5	238 4 2	858 13 7
13	Red Bog	67 0 6	17 19 7	85 0 1
37	Rath or Cloneen	21 3 9	170 0 0	191 3 9
49	Ratooragh	14 18 0	35 12 0	50 10 0
61	Rhin and Black River	2,612 12 10	320 0 0	2,932 12 10
10	Strokestown	5,189 0 1	705 7 10	5,894 7 11
20	Shrule	2,110 13 3	542 12 6	2,653 5 9
35	Shinrone	80 8 0	206 1 4	286 9 4
50	Shandon	153 10 4	29 8 1	182 18 5
74	Shandrum	12 7 10	31 8 0	43 15 10
80	Sow	1,021 7 10	266 3 7	1,287 11 5
82	Shanagolden	193 8 2	200 0 0	393 8 2
169	Saleen Lough	565 5 8	88 5 2	653 10 10
14	Turloughmore	3,750 4 3	1,065 14 5	4,815 18 8
42	Templemore	1,797 15 5	355 5 0	2,153 0 5
116	Tawnawoggaun	57 9 3	48 5 7	105 14 10
139	Wilkinstown	395 7 5	31 14 9	427 2 2
180	Wottonstown	46 8 8	22 10 0	68 18 8
44	Youghal	3,369 18 0	801 13 2	3,671 11 2
		200,335 10 10	25,181 10 1	
	Total Expenditure for Works' Account—Fixed projects	. .	. .	225,517 0 11
	2. Works' Account.			
	Preliminary Inquiries.			
	Ardanairy	28 2 9		
	Aghacurreen River	34 9 5		
	Arrigideen	18 18 1		
	Alickafin	1 2 2		
	Annalee	0 7 6		
	Askillaun	29 9 7		

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No. 1.—RIVER

Acts 5 and 6 Vict. cap. 89; 8 and 9 Vict. cap. 69;

An Account of the Receipt and Expenditure of the

RECEIPT—*continued.*	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Works' Account—Preliminary Inquiries—*continued.*									
To Dodder River	0	3	0						
Finn River	3	2	6						
Incidental Account for Contingencies	7	8	6						
Kerries River	0	0	6						
Lough Erne	200	0	0						
Land Improvement, Sundry Estates	736	4	9						
Main	45	0	0						
Moy River	0	10	0						
Miltown Athboy	9	7	6						
New Abbey	15	0	6						
Plant unappropriated	784	5	5						
Quoile	100	0	0						
Roughty River	4	7	0						
Railway Clauses	945	4	1						

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DRAINAGE—*continued.*
9 Vict. cap. 4; and 10 and 11 Vict. cap. 79, &c.

Commissioners of Public Works, &c—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Works' Account—Preliminary Inquiries—*continued.*									
By Breeogue	14	12	8						
Burton Hall	5	1	11						
Bush	0	0	6						
Barna	13	8	2						
Ballycolliton	27	2	4						
Ballingary Lake	0	7	0						
Bandon River	0	10	9						
Ballinlig	1	5	3						
Ballinree	0	2	0						
Barrow	0	10	10						
Bonet	0	3	6						
Bride River	0	3	6						
Blackbog	1	0	3						
Beekan Lough	0	0	10						
Ballymacool	1	11	10						
Clongill	10	18	8						
Creggaballagh	0	0	1						
Callan	0	8	0						
Castlemaine	89	5	7						
Cool	0	0	6						
Cloonagh	1	0	7						
Castleshane	0	4	6						
Cavan Lakes	18	18	9						
Claureen	17	4	11						
Cranagh River	0	0	6						
Clady	0	9	2						
Currygranny and Buskhill	1	8	1						
Cloonascragh	0	2	6						
Cushaling	1	3	5						
Dodder River	8	5	4						
Doonbeg	20	3	10						
Dunleer White River	10	5	2						
Dootnusk and Carrowsalla	0	15	11						
Erkina and Goule	5	1	6						
Eriff	0	2	6						
Eskerboy	0	1	2						
Feigh	0	0	9						
Feale, Geale, and Brick	43	18	6						
Finn River	0	4	6						
Farraby	0	2	9						
Griffinrath	16	2	4						
Gulley River	29	6	11						
Griffinstown	0	16	6						
Garristown	26	0	2						
Irishtown, Ongenatown, and Grange	10	4	6						
Incidental account for contingencies	3	7	6						
Kilchreest	39	17	7						
Kisdoon	62	6	5						
Killadullisk	0	2	0						
Kerries River	13	9	6						
Kinturlo	15	3	1						
Killashee	0	13	6						
Knocknaboley	0	15	11						
Lough Erne	4	6	0						
Lisnaward	0	2	0						
Lough Finchinagh	10	8	6						
Lisclogher	4	12	2						
Laracor	40	1	7						

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No. 1.—RIVER

Acts 5 and 6 Vict. cap. 89; 8 and 9 Vict. cap. 69;

An Account of the Receipt and Expenditure of the

RECEIPT—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Works' Account—Preliminary Inquiries—*continued.*			
Total Amount of Receipt, Works' Account Preliminary Inquiries		2,903 6 4	7,903 6 4
3. Works' Account.			
Private Drainages.			
To Arran, Donegal Estate	26 10 1		
Brownhall Estate	6 9 6		
Ballymakenny Estate	23 19 8		
Belcamp Estate	0 2 0		
Courtown Home Estate	0 2 0		
Eask District	3 10 0		

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DRAINAGE—*continued.*
9 Vict. cap. 4; and 10 and 11 Vict. cap. 79, &c.

Commissioners of Public Works—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Works' Account—Preliminary Inquiries—*continued.*			
By Lee and Toome	72 2 6		
Land improvement, sundry estates	24 6 0		
Maine	54 1 5		
Martinstown (Carbury)	1 16 5		
Moy River	26 15 9		
Maguires Bridge and Brookborough	6 2 6		
Mannin Lakes	0 1 1		
Moyvally	0 19 6		
Moorlough	28 14 2		
Monasteroris	0 2 6		
Milltown Athboy	0 4 6		
New Abbey	8 8 3		
Newtow (Carlow)	11 19 5		
Nenagh	0 8 0		
Newtown (Westmeath and Longford)	26 2 0		
Owenmore	0 0 9		
Owenwee	0 2 10		
Parsonstown	39 9 2		
Parsonsgreen	0 2 6		
Pilltown	0 4 0		
Plant unappropriated	245 5 7		
Quoile	0 18 6		
Redcross	28 3 1		
Raheen	19 14 4		
Roe River	12 5 4		
Roughty River	0 6 0		
Railway Clauses	1,079 6 1		
Rathkeale	53 0 1		
Raford	1 13 0		
Shanbogh	35 9 5		
Skane	2 6 7		
Scarriff River	41 8 8		
Suck or Shivene	16 1 5		
Six Mile Bridge	42 3 2		
Sluggery Lake	0 3 6		
Swanlin Bar	5 6 6		
Sheskin	6 9 6		
Tolka River	10 7 4		
Togher	0 2 0		
Tralee Bay	4 19 8		
Tay River	20 16 10		
Therries River	29 13 1		
Woodford	0 8 0		
Whitelough	0 1 6		
Washpoole	0 19 10		
Total Expenditure, Works' Account — Preliminary Inquiries		2,646 1 0	2,646 1 0
3. Works' Account.			
Private Drainages.			
By Bannagh and Pettigo Estate	97 16 6		
Clonelly Estate	0 5 0		
Cork Hill Estate	94 12 0		
Drumcar Estate	0 2 0		
Glencar District	171 16 5		
Grange Con	133 8 0		

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No. 1.—RIVER

Acts 5 and 6 Vict. cap. 89; 8 and 9 Vict. cap. 69;

An Account of the Receipt and Expenditure of the

RECEIPT—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Works Account—Private Drainages—*continued.*			
To Fintown District	0 1 6		
Farmhill District	8 9 0		
Kyle Park District	0 0 6		
Killeeshill Glebe	6 16 6		
Leslie Meath Estate	11 0 6		
Oranmore	146 2 0		
Rathangan Estate	8 17 0		
Total Amount of Receipt for Works' Account—Private Drainages		242 0 3	242 0 3
4. Liability Account.			
To Amounts received from Proprietors and Counties, on account of the following Works under Award, viz.:—			
Blackwater	3,445 16 6		
Ballycowan	114 0 5		
Carrigans	324 16 8		
Carbury Mill-stream	57 11 1		
Gorteen	683 19 3		
Hermitage	50 9 9		
Kilmannock	268 9 1		
Kilmurry	272 11 3		
Lough-na-Saggert	266 5 10		
Oranhill	373 1 0		
Redbog	167 11 0		
Wilkinstown	314 19 0		
Amount received from Counties for Works on which no Award has been made, viz.:—			
Ardee	1,025 11 11		
Ballinhassig	568 8 9		
Ballinderry	136 1 3		
Cahore	9 14 8		
Clonakilty	32 1 3		
Carrigower	102 10 7		
Castlebar Lakes	350 0 0		
Foranwell	67 2 7		
Fergus	130 17 8		
Garr	283 7 3		
Kilcock	17 14 0		
Myles and Templebryan	69 15 6		
Nobber	194 6 6		
Owenkeagh	70 11 7		
Quin	108 16 1		
Shinrone	42 6 10		
Total Amount of Receipt—Liability Account		9,548 17 3	9,548 17 3
To Balance on 31st December 1849			7,417 14 10
			£237,732 13 9

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
1st May 1850.

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DRAINAGE—*continued.*
9 Vict. cap. 4; and 10 and 11 Vict. cap. 79, &c.

Commissioners of Public Works, &c.—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Works Account—Private Drainages—*continued.*			
By Kyle Park District	139 14 7		
Kilsellagh	0 6 0		
Kerr Estat	169 5 0		
Leslie Meath	2 8 6		
Perrystown and Kimmage	117 8 0		
		927 2 0	
Total Expenditure for Works' Account—Private Drainages			927 2 0

	Debentures paid off.	Public Loan Repaid.	Interest paid for Moneys Received under Award.	TOTAL.	
4. Liability Account.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
By Amounts paid in reduction of Principal and Interest, from Moneys received under Award, &c., viz.:—					
Blackwater		3,060 4 10	885 11 8	3,445 16 6	
Ballcowan		105 3 2	6 3 4	111 6 6	
Carrigana		293 15 0	31 1 8	324 16 8	
Carbury Mill-stream		38 7 11	9 6 2	47 14 1	
Gorteen		639 8 0	29 14 4	669 2 4	
Hermitage		50 9 9		50 9 9	
Kilmannock			102 10 0	102 10 0	
Kilmurry		260 16 6	11 15 9	272 11 3	
Lough-na-Saggert	200 0 0		14 8 3	214 8 3	
Oranhill	200 0 0		115 18 1	315 18 1	
Redbog		152 5 7	13 7 7	165 13 2	
Wilkinstown		290 15 10	22 13 5	313 9 3	
By Amounts of Debentures, &c., paid off on Works not yet under Award, viz.:					
Ardee	1,000 0 0			1,000 0 0	
Ballinhassig					
Ballinderry		136 1 3		136 1 3	
Cahore					
Clonakilty		32 1 3		32 1 3	
Carrigower	100 0 0			100 0 0	
Castlebar Lakes		350 0 0		350 0 0	
Foranwell		67 2 7		67 2 7	
Fergus		130 17 8		130 17 8	
Garr		283 7 3		283 7 3	
Kilcock		17 14 0		17 14 0	
Myles and Templebryan		69 15 6		69 15 6	
Nobber	200 0 0			200 0 0	
Owenkeagh		70 11 7		70 11 7	
Quin		108 16 1		108 16 1	
Shinrone		42 6 10		42 6 10	
	1,700 0 0	6,199 19 7	742 10 3		
Total Expenditure, Liability Account					8,642 9 10
				£	237,732 13 9

G. Adams,
Accountant.

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No. 2.—PIERS, HARBOURS,

AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balance, brought from the under-mentioned Accounts, *viz.*:—			
Piers and Harbours	. .	2,647 0 6	
Fishery Piers	. .	495 11 11	
			3,142 12 5
PIERS AND HARBOURS, Acts 9 Vict. c. 3 and 10, and 11 Vict. c. 75.			
To Amount received by way of Grant	. .	15,500 0 0	
Ditto from Loan Fund, in aid of the following Works, to be repaid after final Award, *viz.*:—			
Ballycotton Pier	700 0 0		
Ballinakill Pier	150 0 0		
Ballinagoul Pier	450 0 0		
Errislannon Pier	165 0 0		
Kilkerrin Pier	500 0 0		
Tarrea Pier	592 10 0		
Ventry	300 0 0	2,857 10 0	
To Amounts received as private contributions, in aid of Works, *viz.*:—			
Ballywalter Pier, from A. Mulholland's Account, 500*l.*	100 0 0		
Duncannon Pier, from J. Farrell	100 0 0		
Fethard Pier, from J. W. Webb	21 0 0		
Kilmakillogue Pier, from Lord Lansdowne	275 0 0		
Moville Pier, from W. Hazlett	400 0 0	896 0 0	
To sundry receipts, in aid of Works, *viz.*:—			
Portnablahy Pier; sale of tools and boat	2 0 0		
Mountcharles Pier; sale of horse	6 0 0	8 0 0	
To Amount of Preliminary Expenses, recovered from applicants on proposed Piers, but which have been abandoned, *viz.*:—			
Arthurstown Pier, per Lord Templemore	1 5 0		
Achill Sound Pier, per Rev. E. Nangle	2 10 0		
Courtmacsherry Pier, per W. B. Leslie	0 8 9		
Collorus Pier, per J. Hickson	0 2 0		
Cranlough Pier, per J. Lanktree	2 0 0		
Cove of Cork Pier, per G. J. W. French	11 8 0		
Dourus Pier, per J. Hickson	6 12 0		
Doogort Pier, per Rev. E. Nangle	15 15 8		
Glenarm Pier, per E. M'Donnell	2 10 0		
Gola Island Pier, per Lord Geo. Hill	15 3 5		
Helvick Head Pier, per Lord S. de Decies	2 2 0		
Inniscove Pier, per R. Orme	9 12 8		
Minard Pier, per Lord Ventry	17 15 1		
Malachmore Pier, per Stewart and Kincaide	2 4 10		
Mullaghmore Pier, per Stewart and Kincaide	0 17 6		
Port Ballintrar Pier, per E. W. M'Naughton	2 3 9	92 10 8	
Total Receipt, Piers and Harbours	. .		19,354 0 8
RECEIPT ON ACCOUNT OF FISHERY PIERS.			
To Glandore Pier, for tolls, &c.	7 8 7		
Kilrush Quay Wall, amount lodged by Col. Vandeleur to cancel his Contract	260 0 0		
Cahore Pier, for balance unexpended by F. Lyon	1 15 3		
Ring Pier, for Tolls, &c.	8 11 4	277 15 2	
Total Receipt for Fishery Piers	. .		277 15 2
To Balance carried to next Account	. .	. .	4,907 3 10
		£	27,681 12 1

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AND FISHERIES.

COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, in the Year ended 31st December 1849.

EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
PIERS AND HARBOURS, Acts 9 Vic. c. 3, and 10 and 11 Vic. c. 75.			
By Amounts expended on the following fixed projects, *viz.* :—			
Annalong Pier	45 0 0		
Arran Island Pier	772 11 0		
Brandon Pier	40 7 10		
Ballycotton Pier	150 1 8		
Ballyness Pier	0 15 2		
Ballinakill Pier	52 10 8		
Ballywalter Pier	231 19 3		
Ballinagoul Pier	1,381 14 10		
Blackwater Pier	372 7 8		
Belmullet Canal Pier	1,999 6 5		
Bunowen Pier	2,057 0 5		
Bunatrahane Pier	20 3 8		
Burren Pier	223 8 6		
Clogher Head Pier	21 5 8		
Carlingford Pier	0 5 0		
Cape Clear Pier	11 7 6		
Claddah Pier	428 17 4		
Cushendall Pier	1,139 9 5		
Dingle Pier	339 0 7		
Duncannon Pier	2,592 5 11		
Errislannon Pier	576 13 0		
Fethard Pier	50 5 8		
Glandore Pier	1 0 0		
Greystones Pier	245 1 7		
Greenane Pier	171 6 9		
Killerrin Pier	1,363 2 0		
Kilmakillogue Pier	1,030 19 3		
Kilmore Pier	1,415 17 7		
Moville Pier	2,971 18 6		
Mountcharles Pier	0 7 0		
Newport Pier	376 9 0		
Newcastle Pier	2,884 17 3		
Portnablahy	628 18 3		
Rosroe Pier	184 7 0		
Rush Pier	61 14 4		
Roigh Pier	9 17 6		
Slade Pier	3 0 10		
Skull Pier	373 13 8		
Tarrea Pier	482 18 6		
Valentia Pier	1,349 14 8		
Ventry Pier	820 19 11		
		26,883 1 2	
By Amount transferred to the Paymaster of Civil Services for one year's interest on Loans, to 31st December 1849	. .	704 0 1	
By Amounts expended on Preliminary Inquiries, *viz.* :—			
Achill Sound Pier	0 18 6		
Bull's Mouth Pier	1 0 6		
Clare Island Pier	1 1 6		
Cushendun Pier	1 15 0		
Old Head Pier	1 9 0		
Poolnagor Pier	0 0 9		
Lough Hyne Pier	3 6 3		
Tarmon Pier	0 13 6		
		10 6 0	
Total Expenditure, Piers and Harbours	. .		27,597 6 3
EXPENDITURE FOR FISHERY PIERS.			
By Ballyvaughan Pier	1 10 0		
Cahirciveen Pier	0 2 6		
Glandore Pier	7 4 2		
Cahore Pier	6 6 6		
Rathmullen Pier, balance of contract	60 5 0		
Ring Pier	8 17 8		
		84 5 10	
Total Expenditure for Fishery Piers	. .		84 5 10
		£	27,681 12 1

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
1*st May* 1850.

G. ADAMS,
Accountant.

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No. 3.—LAND IMPROVEMENT PRELIMINARIES.

Act 10 Vict. cap. 32.

An Account showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners of Public Works, in the Year ended 31st December 1849.

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balance from last Account		223 0 8
To Amount received from proprietors in repayment of preliminary expenses		6,300 16 3
	£	6,523 16 11

EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Amounts paid for preliminary investigations, advertisements, scrivenery, &c.	3,109 13 11	
By Amount paid into the Exchequer, in repayment of advances	2,000 0 0	
By Amounts transferred to drainage, in repayment of preliminary expenses incurred through that service prior to the passing of the Act 10 Vict. cap. 32	828 5 10	
		5,937 19 9
By Balance carried to next Account		585 17 2
	£	6,523 16 11

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
1*st May* 1850.

G. Adams,
Accountant.

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No. 5.

PARLIAMENTARY VOTES AND GRANTS.

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No. 5.—PARLIAMENTARY

AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONERS

Dr.

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balance	. .	. .	8,752 1 2
1. SALARIES AND INCIDENTS OF OFFICE:—			
To Amount received from the Treasury on account of Vote	42,225 8 0		
Amount of sundry receipts	938 9 1		
Amount of fishery fines, registration fees, &c.	16 3 2		
Amount of sundry receipts for salaries and incidents of extraordinary staff	1,164 2 3		
		44,344 2 6	
Total receipt "Salaries and Incidents of Office"	. .		44,344 2 6
2. PUBLIC BUILDINGS:—			
To Amount received from the Treasury on account of Vote	13,787 6 0		
Amount of rents, &c.	131 17 11		
		13,919 3 11	
Tyrone Navigation:—			
To Amount received on account of rents, &c.	158 7 7		
Ditto ditto tolls	252 6 0		
		410 13 7	
Maig River Navigation:—			
To Amount received on account of tolls	19 16 0		
		19 16 0	
Howth Harbour:—			
To Amount of rents received	53 15 0		
		53 15 0	
Dunmore Harbour:—			
To Amount of rents received	41 9 5		
Amount of dues received	27 6 1		
		68 15 6	

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VOTES AND GRANTS.

of PUBLIC WORKS, in the Year ended 31st December 1849.

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. SALARIES AND INCIDENTS OF OFFICE:—			
By Salaries of the Board for one year	5,760 9 3		
Salaries of the establishment	10,980 17 7		
Salaries of the supernumerary staff	7,914 0 11		
Law expenses	70 5 10		
Postage	1,220 6 10		
Travelling expenses of inspection, &c.	809 9 5		
Incidents, including maps, coals, taxes, &c.	1,438 7 5		
Amount of contribution to superannuation fund	246 10 4		
Salaries of Commissariat officers doing duty with the Board	2,582 11 3		
Travelling and contingent expenses of Commissariat officers	801 0 11		
Amount paid for progress, inspections, Land Improvement Act, 10 Vict. cap. 32	4,494 13 7		
Amount of expenses incurred in investigating surveys of waterways crossed by railways, 8 and 9 Vict. cap. 20, ss. 25 and 26	945 4 1		
		37,263 17 5	
Salaries and Incidents of Fisheries:—			
By Salaries of two Inspecting Commissioners for one year	750 0 0		
Travelling expenses of inspection or survey	337 13 9		
Advertisements	114 15 4		
Incidents	150 8 4		
		1,352 17 5	
Salaries and incidents of extraordinary staff	. .	563 12 4	
Total expenditure "Salaries and Incidents of Office"	. .		39,180 7 2
2. PUBLIC BUILDINGS:—			
By Repairs of Building, Furniture, &c.:—			
Board of Health Office	119 17 5		
Charitable Bequests Office	134 9 1		
Commissariat Office	109 19 3		
Constabulary Office	83 10 4		
Custom House	631 7 2		
Dublin Castle	4,982 5 4		
Encumbered Estates Office	8 4 0		
Four Courts	1,596 14 11		
Incidents	58 6 10		
Maynooth College	1,169 7 2		
Metropolitan Police Barracks	46 11 0		
Phœnix Park	3,035 19 5		
Poor Law Commissioners' Office	41 4 0		
Quarter-Master General's Office	21 17 4		
Record buildings	218 16 6		
Royal Hibernian School	1,574 0 9		
Royal Hospital	1,111 13 5		
Stationery Office	656 8 10		
Stores, City Quay	14 5 11		
Sundry rents payable	115 11 6		
Newgate Prison	14 8 5		
		15,763 18 10	
Tyrone Navigation:—			
By Payments for labour and materials	141 9 7		
Salaries of inspector, lock-keepers, &c.	165 3 8		
Incidents and law expenses	27 10 5		
Amount paid for new lock, gates, and repairs	107 12 10		
		441 16 6	
Maig River Navigation:—			
By Salary of inspector	33 14 0		
Incidents	1 16 3		
		35 10 3	
Howth Harbour:—			
By Payments for labour and materials	326 19 11		
Salary of harbour-master	10 0 0		
Incidents	59 0 10		
		396 0 9	
Dunmore Harbour:—			
By Payments for labour and materials	82 5 4		
Incidents	36 11 11		
		118 17 3	
	. .		

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No. 5.—PARLIAMENTARY

An Account showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners

Dr.

RECEIPT—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2. Public Buildings—*continued.*			
Donaghadee Harbour:—			
To Amount of rents received	20 0 0		
		20 0 0	
Total receipt "Public Buildings"			14,492 4 0
3. Insolvent Court			Nil
4. Marshalsea. (Amount received from the Treasury on requisition)			200 0 0
5. Kingstown Harbour:—			
To Amount received from the Treasury on account of Vote		7,800 0 0	
Ditto on account of tolls		1,355 10 8	
Ditto ditto rents		51 8 6	
Amount of sundry receipts		305 11 4	
Total receipt "Kingstown Harbour"			9,012 10 6
6. Convict Depôts and Constabulary Barracks			Nil
7. Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum:—			
To Amount received from the Treasury on account of Vote		4,800 0 0	
Amount of rents received		45 0 0	
Amount received for grass		39 0 0	
Total receipt "Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum"			4,884 0 0
8. General Prison for Convicts, or New Model Prison.			
To Amount received from the Treasury on account of Vote		37,000 0 0	
Total receipt "General Prison for Convicts"			37,000 0 0
9. Maynooth College. (Enlargement):—			
To Amount received from the Treasury on account of Grant		7,000 0 0	
Amount sundry receipts		166 0 0	
Total expenditure "Maynooth College"			7,166 0 0
10. Provincial Colleges.			
To Amount received from the Treasury on account of Grant		22,800 0 0	
Amount sundry receipts		35 0 0	
Total receipt "Provincial Colleges"			22,835 0 0

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VOTES AND GRANTS—*continued.*

of Public Works, in the Year ended 31st December 1849—*continued.*

Cr.

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2. Public Buildings—*continued.*			
Donaghadee Harbour:—			
By Payments for labour and materials	107 11 2		
Salary of harbour-master	20 0 0		
Incidents	27 5 11		
		154 17 1	
Total expenditure "Public Buildings"			16,911 0 8
3. Insolvent Court			117 2 5
4. Marshalsea			175 16 1
5. Kingstown Harbour:—			
By Stone materials, labour included		3,735 10 2	
Pier-heads' building contract		734 7 6	
Ballast supplied under contract		261 9 6	
Maintenance, repairs, &c.		878 8 7	
New Traders' Wharf		3,764 1 4	
Salaries of harbour-master, engineer, &c.		736 18 9	
Boatmen, watchmen, &c.		655 9 0	
Incidents and contingencies		543 14 7	
Rents and taxes		26 17 5	
Total expenditure "Kingstown Harbour"			11,336 16 10
6. Convict Depôts and Constabulary Barracks:—			
By Repairs of Building, Furniture, &c.:—			
Constabulary Depôt Barracks, Phœnix Park		590 12 5	
Smithfield Convict Depôt		101 0 6	
Richmond Bridewell		42 12 2	
Kilmainham Gaol		11 14 1	
Grangegorman Convict Depôt		165 3 11	
Total expenditure "Convict Depôts and Constabulary Barracks"			911 3 1
7. Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum:—			
By Payments on account of contract		6,409 15 11	
Superintendence		177 7 4	
Incidents		8 19 11	
Rent-charge on lands taken for the Asylum		81 0 8	
Total expenditure "Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum"			6,677 3 10
8. General Prison for Convicts, or New Model Prison:—			
By Payments on account of contract		29,617 8 10	
Superintendence		169 10 0	
Fittings, &c.		1,558 8 0	
Incidents		76 8 8	
Total expenditure "General Prison for Convicts"			31,421 15 6
9. Maynooth College. (Enlargement):—			
By Payments on account of contract		11,700 0 0	
Architects' commission on account		234 12 0	
Superintendence		109 1 6	
Incidents		8 12 9	
Total expenditure "Maynooth College"			12,047 6 3
10. Provincial Colleges.			
Belfast College:—			
By Payments on account of contract	5,130 12 10		
Superintendence	96 9 6		
Fittings	1,085 15 9		
Architect's commission on account	600 0 0		
Law expenses	2 17 4		
Incidents	200 17 3		
Total expenditure "Belfast College"		7,116 12 8	

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No. 5.—PARLIAMENTARY

An Account showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners

Dr.

RECEIPT—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
11. Expenses of the Queen's Visit			Nil
12. Navigation in connexion with Drainage:—			
To Amount received from the Treasury on account of Grant			35,000 0 0
			183,685 18 2

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
1*st May* 1850.

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VOTES AND GRANTS—*continued.*

of Public Works, in the Year ended 31st December 1849—*concluded.*

Cr.

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
10. Provincial Colleges—*continued.*			
Cork College:—			
By Payments on account of contract	10,245 14 1		
Superintendence	155 12 0		
Fittings, &c.	123 16 6		
Architect's commission on account	399 14 0		
Rent-charge on College lands	45 16 3		
Incidents	0 19 0		
Total expenditure "Cork College"		10,971 1 10	
Galway College:—			
By Payments on account of contract	8,006 11 6		
Superintendence	155 12 0		
Architect's commission on account	342 2 0		
Fittings, &c.	73 4 9		
Incidents	299 0 4		
Total expenditure "Galway College"		8,876 10 7	
Total expenditure "Provincial Colleges"	. .		26,964 5 1
11. Expenses of the Queen's Visit	. .		1,485 11 3
12. Navigation in connexion with Drainage:—			
By Amount transferred to "Drainage," in aid of works carried on through that service	. .		35,000 0 0
Balance	. .	. .	1,457 10 0
			189,685 18 2

G. Adams,
Accountant.

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No. 6.—MAINTENANCE

An Account showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commis-

Dr.

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balance from the under-mentioned Accounts, *viz.*:			
Repairs' grants	3,227 2 11		
Roads and bridges	851 14 3		
		4,078 17 2	
Less Creditor Balance on "post roads" .	. .	3,305 14 2	
			773 3 0
1. Repairs' Grants, 1 and 2 Will. IV. c. 33:—			
To Amount received per Treasury . . .	2,500 0 0		
,, ,, for fine . . .	0 2 0		
		2,500 2 0	
Total receipt, repairs and grants . .	. .		2,500 2 0

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OF ROADS, &c.

SIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, in the Year ended 31st December 1849.

County.	EXPENDITURE.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	Cr. £.	s.	d.
	1. REPAIRS' GRANTS, 1 and 2 Will. IV. c. 33:—									
Antrim.	By Larne and Ballycastle Road	.	.		519	9	1			
Clare.	Burren	10	3	9						
,,	Ennis and Kilfenora	40	13	7						
,,	Ennis and Woodford	127	11	5						
,,	Killaloe and Tomgraney	221	11	3						
,,	Loughgraney and Loughrea	124	18	8						
,,	Upper Bunratty, Barony Roads	12	17	0						
,,	Ennistymon to the Sea	26	18	1						
,,	Tulla and Gort	78	9	7						
,,	Tulla and Loughgraney	126	4	2						
,,	Bellia Killaha and Loophead	81	13	8						
,,	Dunaby and Rehy	89	11	3						
,,	Kilkishen and Limerick	201	8	4						
					1,142	0	7			
Cork.	Kenmare and Glangariffe	.	.		87	0	1			
Donegal.	Letterkenny and Convoy	0	14	6						
,,	Castlederg and Barnesmore Ga	0	0	3						
,,	Letterkenny and Creeslough	63	16	6						
,,	Donegall and Pettigo	156	19	2						
,,	Killetur and Pettigo	69	13	0						
,,	Letterkenny and Dungloe	65	2	2						
,,	Mallins and Gweedore	137	15	10						
,,	Cloughabeg and Convoy	1	2	6						
,,	Barness and Killeter	25	13	2						
,,	Falcarragh	1	13	3						
					522	10	4			
Fermanagh.	By Fivemiletown and Clones Road	.	.		99	1	6			
Kerry.	Tahalla Bridge and Derriquin	25	6	8						
,,	Ardtolla Bridge and Ananous	3	7	8						
,,	Ballinholly	92	15	9						
,,	Ballinskillige	60	6	5						
,,	Blackwater and Tahilla	104	2	8						
,,	Cahirciveen and Kenmare	117	9	0						
,,	Gunshorough	1	6	4						
,,	Kenmare and Castletown	81	16	7						
,,	Killarney and Bantry	49	2	10						
,,	Listowel and Liselton	127	12	10						
,,	Meanus and Bealmenagh	73	6	7						
,,	Sneem and Killarney	86	17	7						
,,	Shanagolden and Listowel	122	6	5						
,,	Tralee and Listowel	192	5	2						
,,	Tralee and Castlemaine	90	0	8						
,,	Waterville and Ballycarnahan	53	17	9						
,,	Kenmare and Glengariffe	116	7	9						
,,	Sneem and Kenmare	8	13	2						
					1,407	1	10			
Galway.	Goroman and Clonile	36	14	8						
,,	Tulla and Loughgraney	20	18	11						
,,	Loughgraney and Loughrea	240	13	2						
,,	Ballinlawless	69	6	11						
,,	Barna and Cloniff	103	0	10						
,,	Connemara	46	8	0						
,,	Marblehill and Dalystown	76	10	2						

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No. 6.—MAINTENANCE

An Account showing the Receipt and Expen-

Dr.

RECEIPT—*continued.*	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
REPAIRS' GRANTS—*continued.*									
2. POST ROADS, 6 and 7 Will. IV. c. 116:—									
To Amount received per Treasury . . .	.	.	.	8,600	0	0			
Total receipt, "post roads" . . .	.	.	.				8,600	0	0
3. ROADS AND BRIDGES, 6 Geo. IV. c. 101:—									
To Amount received per Treasury . . .	.	.	.	8,300	0	0			
,, ,, for fines . . .	0	3	6						
,, ,, per sale of timber . .	2	9	6	2	13	0			
Total receipt, "roads and bridges" .							8,302	13	0
						£	20,175	18	0

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
1st May 1850.

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OF ROADS, &c.—*continued.*

diture of the Public Works, &c.—*continued.*

Cr.

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
County. REPAIRS' GRANTS—*continued.*			
Galway. Portumna	319 9 6		
,, Spiddle and Costello	0 18 8		
,, Streamstown and Cleggan	31 15 1		
,, Tulla and Gort	62 9 2		
,, Ennis and Woodford Road	122 9 3		
,, Bunowen and Culfin	66 17 7		
		1,197 11 11	
Limerick Glenquin and Goulbourn	75 11 2		
,, Buckshill and Glensharold	51 8 7		
,, Nenagh and Bruff	0 2 0		
		127 1 9	
Tipperary Glenstael	. .	0 1 6	
Total expenditure, "repairs' grants"	. .		5,100 18 7
2. POST ROADS, 6 and 7 Will. IV. c. 116:—			
By Clare County	90 14 10		
Cork	53 8 4		
Cavan	212 17 9		
Down	401 11 1		
Donegal	165 15 0		
Dublin	473 15 5		
Fermanagh	44 12 8		
Galway	47 12 6		
Kerry	511 0 11		
Kilkenny	0 3 6		
Leitrim	39 15 11		
Limerick	106 16 2		
Londonderry	0 1 6		
Louth	11 0 4		
Mayo	16 17 6		
Meath	0 12 6		
Monaghan	178 11 6		
Sligo	385 1 4		
Tipperary	153 15 5		
Waterford	316 18 10		
Westmeath	67 8 4		
Total expenditure, "post roads"			3,278 8 4
3. ROADS AND BRIDGES, 6 Geo. IV. c. 101:—			
By Clare County	1,657 4 0		
Cork	1,672 0 10		
Galway	1,859 11 1		
Kerry	950 16 10		
Leitrim	1 16 6		
Limerick	432 10 7		
Mayo	1,045 2 4		
Roscommon	326 10 10		
Tipperary	786 15 9		
Total expenditure, "roads and bridges"			8,732 8 9
Gross expenditure in the year 1849	. .	. .	17,111 18 8
By Balance on the 31st December 1849	. .	. .	3,063 19 4
		£	20,175 18 0

G. ADAMS,
Accountant.

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No. 7.—EMPLOYMENT OF

AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the COMMIS-

Dr.

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Cash in hands on the 1st January 1849	. .	10,453 7 5
Received from sale of plant	5,266 10 10	
Sundry incidental expenses	234 12 9	
Received from pay-clerks, &c., in reduction of balances	4,748 19 10	
		10,250 3 5
	£	20,703 10 10

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
1st May 1850.

No. 8.—MISCELLANEOUS

AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the COMMIS-

Dr.

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balance	. .	. .	24,456 13 3
1. BOYNE RIVER NAVIGATION:—			
To amount of tolls, &c., received	. .	798 3 1	
Total receipt "Boyne River Navigation"	. .		798 3 1
2. MAINTENANCE OF CERTAIN TURNPIKE ROADS.			
To Blackrock Road:—			
Received from Finance Committees—			
County of Dublin	500 0 0		
City of Dublin	785 0 0		
		1,285 0 0	
To Circular Road and Annesley Bridge:—			
Received on account of City presentments		33 15 3	
To Howth Road:—			
Received instalments per agreement	557 4 3		
		557 4 3	
To Knocksedan Road:—			
Received from trustees	352 12 1		
		352 12 1	
To Navan Road:—			
Received produce of tolls	2,109 8 11		
Received fines	0 5 3		
		2,109 14 2	
Total receipt "Maintenance of certain Turpike Roads"	. .		4,338 5 9
3. PORTUMNA BRIDGE.			
To tolls received	. .	117 16 1	
Total receipt "Portumna Bridge"	. .		117 16 1

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LABOURING POOR.

SIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, in the Year ended 31st December 1849.

EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.	£. s. d. (Cr.)
By remitted to sub-accountants to pay outstanding relief claims, store rents, &c.	10,527 13 10	
Outstanding claims, &c., paid in Dublin	2,246 5 0	
Transferred to votes, for payments for salaries, and incidents of extraordinary staff, &c.	895 11 1	
		13,669 9 11
Cash in hands on 31st December, 1849	. .	7,034 0 11
	£	20,703 10 10

G. ADAMS,
Accountant.

SERVICES.

SIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, in the Year ended 31st December 1849.

EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d. (Cr.)
1. BOYNE RIVER NAVIGATION:—			
By labour and materials	. .	563 12 8	
Salaries and incidents	. .	200 13 0	
Rent of trackway	. .	7 17 6	
Repayments on account of loans, *viz.*:—			
Principal	151 17 11		
Interest	48 2 1		
		200 0 0	
Total expenditure "Boyne River Navigation"	. .		972 3 2
2. MAINTENANCE OF CERTAIN TURNPIKE ROADS.			
By Blackrock Road:—			
Labour and materials	1,320 10 4		
Salaries and incidents	74 3 7		
Repayment on account of loans, *viz.*:—			
Principal 75 4 1			
Interest 6 18 1			
	82 2 2		
		1,476 16 1	
By Circular Road and Annesley Bridge:—			
Labour and materials	. .	42 19 8	
By Howth Road:—			
Labour and materials	409 16 2		
Salaries and incidents	52 0 0		
		461 16 2	
By Knocksedan Road:—			
Labour and materials	113 19 0		
Salaries and incidents	29 15 8		
		143 14 8	
By Navan Road:—			
Labour and materials	1,281 14 5		
Salaries and incidents	205 8 8		
Rents	122 9 8		
Repayment on account of loan, interest account	700 0 0		
		2,309 12 9	
Total expenditure "Maintenance of certain Turnpike Roads"	. .		4,434 19 4
3. PORTUMNA BRIDGE:—			
By labour and materials	. .	42 17 2	
Salaries and incidents	. .	51 12 5	
Repayment on account of loan, principal account	. .	50 0 0	
Total expenditure "Portumna Bridge"	. .		144 9 7

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No. 8.—MISCELLANEOUS

AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONERS

Dr.

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
4. LIMERICK FLOATING DOCK, Act 10 and 11 Vic. c. 198:—			
To amount received from the Paymaster of Civil Services		7,550 0 0	
To Amount received, compensation for damages to dock-gates by brig "Robert Moffatt"		35 0 0	
Total receipt "Limerick Floating Dock"			7,585 0 0
5. RECEIVER'S ACCOUNT FOR LOANS, under Act 1 and 2 Wm. IV. c. 33.			
To Drogheda Harbour:—			
Received tolls	4,215 10 0	4,215 10 0	
To Galway Docks and Harbour:—			
Received tolls	2,618 17 3		
Received for materials sold	4 0 6	2,622 17 9	
To Limerick Bridge, Harbour, &c.:—			
Received tolls	7,854 5 6		
Received rents	506 10 2		
Received fees for pilot licences	4 2 10	8,364 18 6	
Total receipt "Loan's Receiver Account"			15,203 6 3
6. AGRICULTURAL INQUIRY.			Nil.
7. DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS. Act 8 and 8 Vict. c 107.			
To Ballinasloe District Lunatic Asylum:—			
Received from the Paymaster of Civil Services	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	
To Belfast District Lunatic Asylum:—			
Received from the Paymaster of Civil Services	4,500 0 0	4,500 0 0	
To Clonmel District Lunatic Asylum:—			
Received from the Paymaster of Civil Services	930 0 0	930 0 0	
To Cork District Lunatic Asylum:—			
Received from the Paymaster of Civil Services	17,000 0 0		
Received for hay sold	22 0 0	17,022 0 0	

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SERVICES—*continued.*

of PUBLIC WORKS, in the Year ended 31st December 1849—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Cr. £. s. d.
4. LIMERICK FLOATING DOCK, Act 10 and 11 Vic. c. 198:—			
By labour	. .	4,719 18 3	
Plant and materials	. .	3,837 8 11	
Salaries	. .	452 19 0	
Incidents	. .	223 10 2	
Total expenditure "Limerick Floating Dock"	. .		9,233 16 4
5. RECEIVER'S ACCOUNT FOR LOANS, under Act 1 and 2 Wm. IV. c. 33.			
By Drogheda Harbour:—			
Labour and materials	2,097 6 4		
Salaries and incidents	619 19 1		
Repayments on account of loan, *viz.*:—			
Principal . 975 10 1			
Interest . 324 9 11			
	1,300 0 0		
		4,017 5 5	
By Galway Docks and Harbour:—			
Labour and materials	445 4 8		
Salaries and incidents	367 0 6		
Repayments on account of loan, interest account	2,000 0 0		
		2,812 5 2	
By Limerick Bridge, Harbour, &c.:—			
Labour and materials	268 17 5		
Salaries and incidents	1,822 13 10		
Repayments on account of loan, interest account	6,481 5 5		
		8,572 16 8	
Total expenditure "Loans' Receiver Account"	. .		15,402 7 3
6. AGRICULTURAL INQUIRY:—			
By rents	. .	74 16 0	
Carriage of parcels, &c.	. .	73 6 11	
Incidents	. .	42 14 9	
Salaries, &c.	. .	1,671 14 11	
Expenses of constabulary in collecting tillage returns	. .	89 0 7	
			1,951 13 2
7. DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS, Act 8 and 9 Vict. c. 107.			
By Ballinasloe District Lunatic Asylum:—			
Purchase of lands	592 8 0		
Works under contract	3,514 10 0		
Architect for professional services	250 0 0		
Valuation of lands, &c.	42 12 3		
Law expenses	50 4 3		
Salaries and incidents	79 4 6		
		4,528 19 0	
By Belfast District Lunatic Asylum:—			
Purchase of lands	1,500 0 0		
Valuation of lands	139 8 0		
Law expenses	37 8 6		
Incidents	3 17 6		
		1,680 14 0	
By Clonmel District Lunatic Asylum:—			
Works under contract	274 16 0		
Labour and materials	330 11 10		
Incidents	21 10 5		
		626 18 3	
By Cork District Lunatic Asylum:—			
Works under contract	17,556 18 5		
Architect for professional services	500 0 0		
Salaries and incidents	187 14 10		
		18,244 13 3	

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No. 8.—MISCELLANEOUS

RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE on account of MISCELLANEOUS

Dr.

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Kilkenny District Lunatic Asylum	. .	. .	Nil.
To Killarney District Lunatic Asylum:—			
Received from the Paymaster of Civil Services	3,500 0 0		
Received for grass sold	20 0 0		
		3,520 0 0	
To Limerick District Lunatic Asylum:—			
Received from the Paymaster of Civil Services	400 0 0		
		400 0 0	
To Mullingar District Lunatic Asylum:—			
Received from the Paymaster of Civil Services	500 0 0		
		500 0 0	
To Omagh District Lunatic Asylum:			
Received from the Paymaster of Civil Services	8,500 0 0		
		8,500 0 0	
To Sligo District Lunatic Asylum:—			
Received from the Paymaster of Civil Services	3,000 0 0		
Received for copy of Estimates	2 0 0		
		3,002 0 0	
Total Receipt "District Lunatic Asylums"	. .		43,374 0 0
8. COURT HOUSES.			
To Ballybriggen Court House:—			
Received amount of presentment	981 6 6		
		981 6 6	
To Newcastle Court House	. .	. .	Nil.
To Swords Court House:—			
Received amount of presentment	420 13 2		
		420 13 2	
To Youghal Court House:—			
Received amount of presentment	955 0 3		
		955 0 3	
Total receipt "Court Houses"	. .		2,356 19 11
9. FISH CURING.			
To produce of sales, *viz.*:—			
Fish	597 12 2		
Salt	77 10 10		
Oil	4 11 0		
Plant and tackle	20 1 7		
		699 15 7	
To poors' rate recovered, Castletown station	. .	2 5 10	
Total receipts "Fish Curing"	. .		702 1 5

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SERVICES—*continued.*

SERVICES, in the Year ended 31st December 1849—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Cr. £. s. d.
By Kilkenny District Lunatic Asylum:—			
Purchase of lands	827 10 8		
Architect for professional services	450 0 0		
Law expenses	16 6 6		
Salaries and incidents	67 9 0		
		1,361 6 2	
By Killarney District Lunatic Asylum:—			
Works under contract	4,291 10 7		
Salaries and incidents	161 1 6		
		4,452 12 1	
By Limerick District Lunatic Asylum:—			
Purchase of lands	3,139 13 8		
Building boundary wall	152 8 6		
Law expenses	35 9 11		
Salaries and incidents	14 1 6		
		3,341 8 7	
By Mullingar District Lunatic Asylum:—			
Purchase of lands	861 5 0		
Building boundary wall	671 8 5		
Law expenses	23 11 4		
Salaries and incidents	39 2 5		
Parliamentary votes and grants, transfer of amount erroneously credited in 1848	2,000 0 0		
		3,595 7 2	
By Omagh District Lunatic Asylum:—			
Works under contract	11,273 6 5		
Architect for professional services	863 1 6		
Labour and materials	11 11 10		
Law expenses	1 18 0		
Salaries and incidents	199 2 1		
		12,348 19 10	
By Sligo District Lunatic Asylum:—			
Works under contract	5,959 4 4		
Salaries and incidents	180 6 8		
		6,139 11 0	
Total expenditure "District Lunatic Asylums"	. .		56,320 9 4
8. COURT HOUSES.			
By Balbriggan Court House:—			
Works under contract	689 2 6		
Fence-railing	5 8 0		
Stove	3 15 0		
		698 5 6	
By Newcastle Court House:—			
Incidents	0 3 6		
		0 3 6	
By Swords Court House:—			
Paymaster of Civil Services in repayment of advances	446 5 0		
		446 5 0	
By Youghal Court House:—			
Labour and superintendence	19 17 0		
Law expenses	6 9 5		
Paymaster of Civil Services in repayment of advances	900 0 0		
Incidents	0 7 6		
		926 13 11	
Total expenditure "Court Houses"	. .		2,071 7 11
9. FISH CURING.			
By labour	. .	5 13 11	
Plant and tackle	. .	2 15 2	
Rent of stores, &c.	. .	61 17 6	
Incidents	. .	18 3 0	
Advertisements	. .	5 12 0	
Freight and cost of removal of fish, &c.	. .	78 15 9	
Salaries, commission on sales, travelling expenses, &c.	. .	227 8 10	
Total expenditure of "Fish Curing"	. .		400 6 2

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No. 8.—MISCELLANEOUS

RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE on account of MISCELLANEOUS

Dr.

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
10. SUNDRY ACCOUNTS.			
To N. de la C. Crommelin, amount received to keep up policy of insurance on his life for 10,000*l*, as a security for loan advanced by late Loan Commissioners	. .	330 0 0	
To amounts received from treasurers of counties and others in repayment of loans under several Acts, which, on being apportioned to the proper accounts, were transferred . .	. .	8,182 7 10	
To Coast Guard Stations, amount received	. .	82 19 0	
To amounts received on account of preliminary expenses prior to sanction of loans, *viz.*:—			
A. St. George, treasurer, Armagh County . . .	6 6 0		
Rev. Dr. Egan, Killarney, R. C. Chapel . . .	3 7 6		
M. Dawson, Limerick turnpike-road . . .	8 8 0		
S. Crawford, Presbyterian church, Derry . . .	5 0 0		
The Irish Waste Land Society	40 2 11		
		63 4 5	
To dividends on investments in 3¼ per cent. stock for account of contractors and pay-clerks	. .	313 13 5	
To Fishery Districts for amounts received under the provisions of Act 11 and 12 Vict. c. 92, for sale of licences and fines inflicted	. .	3,228 12 6	
To Mullingar Road, for over-payment to E. Russell refunded .	. .	0 6 0	
Total receipt "Sundry Accounts"	. .		12,201 3 2
		£	111,133 8 11

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
1st May 1850.

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SERVICES—*continued.*

SERVICES, in the Year ended 31st December 1849—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Cr. £. s. d.
10. SUNDRY ACCOUNTS:—			
By amount paid, being one year's premium on policy of insurance on the life of N. de la C. Crommelin	330 0 0	330 0 0	
By transfers in repayment of loans, *viz.*:—			
To loans' repayment account, Act 1 and 2 Wm. IV. c. 33 .	3,881 13 8		
To Paymaster of Civil Services, Act 6 and 7 Vict. c. 44 .	3,497 11 5		
To treasurers of counties, portions of instalments not required	984 8 1	8,363 13 2	
By Coast Guard Stations, amount expended . . .	. .	85 14 11	
By amounts expended on Parliamentary inquiry prior to loans being sanctioned, under Act 6 and 7 Vict. c. 44:—			
Paid E. Russell, inspection of pier at Cahirciveen . .	6 13 0		
Irish Waste Land Society, sundry expenses . . .	8 13 0	15 6 0	
By payments to contractors and others of dividends received .	297 8 5	297 8 5	
By fishery districts for amount transferred to conservators of fisheries, as directed by the 27th section of the Act 11 and 12 Vict. c. 92	. .	3,147 3 11	
Total expenditure "Sundry Accounts" . . .	. .		12,239 6 5
Balance	. .	. .	7,962 10 3
	. .	. . £	111,133 8 11

G. ADAMS,
Accountant.

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Abstract and Summary of Appendix G.

ABSTRACT AND SUMMARY OF APPENDIX G.

ABSTRACT.

District.	Amount applied for, as per Schedules G. and G. No. I. to Dec. 31, 1849.			Amount Sanctioned, to Dec. 31, 1849	Amount Cancelled or Relinquished, to Dec. 31, 1849	Amount Issued, to Dec. 31, 1849
	£.	s.	d.	£.	£.	£.
North.						
Antrim	203,067	5	11	66,250	5,200	30,850
Londonderry	90,877	1	7	32,750	1,110	16,970
Donegal	175,810	2	2	101,750	1,420	50,150
Fermanagh	78,003	3	4	33,200	7,850	9,250
Tyrone	80,428	18	7	46,700	6,060	21,610
Armagh	35,863	2	4	17,550	8,920	6,020
Down	36,193	4	0	21,500	800	10,330
	699,242	17	11	319,700	31,360	145,180
Midland and East.						
Cowan	52,604	10	4	32,800	17,170	9,470
Monaghan	61,969	0	2	33,850	2,420	13,530
Longford	25,840	0	11	20,500	120	13,410
Louth	40,219	19	7	18,200	1,850	8,380
Meath	75,846	15	6	33,250	4,880	18,570
Westmeath	32 489	8	6	16,800	2,920	8,660
Dublin	25,933	13	9	10,650	1,180	6,330
Kildare	27,728	7	7	11,700	1,250	5,960
King's	37,284	6	1	20,750	800	10,180
Queen's	99,486	14	1	48,000	2,100	22,900
Wicklow	62,168	2	9	38,200	800	19,400
Carlow	67,058	4	5	40,750	1,500	15,520
Kilkenny	99,944	9	1	64,700	10,380	25,720
Wexford	129,285	8	7	64,950	4,930	31,870
	837,865	1	4	455,100	52,300	209,990
West.						
Sligo	93,610	10	8	43,050	500	20,000
Leitrim	88,504	18	0	45,500	11,390	23,200
Mayo	273,884	1	6	159,800	26,240	56,540
Roscommon	104,375	4	2	58,800	6,750	31,530
Galway	259,433	7	11	141,650	29,990	51,710
Clare	116,342	0	10	62,000	9,330	21,300
	936,150	3	1	510,300	84,200	204,280
South.						
Limerick	206,553	15	1	120,800	3,060	54,170
Tipperary	107,805	13	10	65,150	930	34,500
Waterford	70,436	3	4	42,700	3,070	18,930
Cork	264,425	14	5	137,700	9,751	65,598
Kerry	379,297	8	4	155,800	5,050	55,590
	1,028,518	15	0	522,150	21,861	228,788

SUMMARY.

North	699,242	17	11	319,700	31,360	145,180
Midland and East	837,865	1	4	455,100	52,300	209,990
West	936,150	3	1	510,300	84,200	204,280
South	1,028,518	15	0	522,150	21,861	228,788
	3,501,776	17	4	1,807,250	189,721	788,238

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LAND IMPROVEMENT.

Act 10th Vict. cap. 32.

APPENDIX G.

SCHEDULE,—Showing the PROPRIETORS who have applied for and obtain LOANS—the amount applied for—sanctioned—and issued by Instalments—with the date of the last Issue, and also the amount of Loans subsequently cancelled or relinquished.

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount Applied for to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Amount Sanctioned to Dec. 31, 1849. £.	Amount Cancelled or Relinquished to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Amount Issued to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Number of Instalments Issued.	Date of last Issue.
Antrim	Antrim, Lower	William C. D. Johnston	510 15 2	200	200 0 0	..	..	
,,	,,	Clotworthy Walkinshaw	866 0 0	500	500 0 0	..	..	
	Belfast, Lower	Alexander H. Halliday	5,684 10 2	2,000	..	2,000 0 0	6	19 Nov. 1849
,,	,,	Alexander H. Halliday and William R. Halliday	4,657 5 9	2,000	..	2,000 0 0	5	,, ,,
,,	,,	Thomas Greg	9,000 0 0	2,000	..	1,600 0 0	4	14 Sept. ,,
	Belfast, Upper	John Wallace	2,837 12 8	500	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Robert Thomson	2,061 5 0	800	..	..	..	
,,	,,	John Thomson	2,872 0 0	800	..	..	..	
	Cary	Alexander Stewart	2,500 0 0	1,500	..	000 0 0	3	12 Apr. ,,
,,	,,	Alexander G. Fullerton	2,400 0 0	1,500	..	1,200 0 0	4	8 June ,,
,,	,,	John McGildowney	3,734 2 8	1,500	..	000 0 0	3	17 Aug ,,
,,	,,	John McNeale, Jun.	1,390 10 2	500	..	400 0 0	4	1 June ,,
,,	,,	Earl of Antrim	3,607 0 0	2,500	1,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	5	21 June ,,
,,	,,	Alexander G. Fullerton	1,824 15 10	1,000	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Earl of Antrim	1,500 0 0	1,500	..	300 0 0	1	6 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	Hugh Lecky	1,018 8 0	1,000	..	..	..	
	Dunluce, Lower	George Macartney	4,388 6 10	500	..	100 0 0	1	6 Jan. ,,
,,	,,	Hugh McNeile	3,059 5 11	2,000	..	400 0 0	1	17 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	William Trail	827 0 0	400	..	..	..	
	Dunluce, Upper	John Montgomery	5,215 15 4	2,500	..	1,000 0 0	2	16 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	James R. Phillott	284 2 5	100	..	80 0 0	4	17 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	John Cromie	2,369 10 9	1,500	..	1,500 0 0	5	3 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	Henry Anderson	900 0 0	000	..	720 0 0	4	16 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	Earl of Antrim	11,773 0 0	4,000	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	20 May ,,
,,	,,	Sir Edmund Macnaghten	15.474 8 11	5,000	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Thomas Montgomery	1,000 0 0	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	17 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	Henry Anderson	680 0 0	450	..	90 0 0	1	21 Nov. ,,
	Glenarm, Lower	John McNeile	4,889 0 0	2,000	..	300 0 0	2	31 Jan. ,,
,,	,,	Edmund McDonnell	4,000 0 0	4,000	..	500 0 0	1	6 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	Earl of Antrim	2,000 0 0	2,000	..	400 0 0	1	,, ,,
	Glenarm, Upper	Ditto	12,000 0 0	2,500	..	2,500 0 0	5	12 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	Edmund McDonnell	18,722 0 0	2,500	..	2,500 0 0	5	28 June ,,
,,	,,	Ditto	1,500 0 0	1,500	..	300 0 0	1	23 Apr. ,,
,,	,,	James Agnew.	6,551 13 11	2,000	..	400 0 0	1	28 Nov. ,,
	Kilconway	William Anderson	2,830 2 3	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	5 Apr. 1848
,,	,,	Hugh Montgomery	8,668 12 0	1,500	..	1,500 0 0	5	29 Oct. 1849
	Toome, Lower.	John McNeile	12,725 3 3	0,000	2,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	8	3 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	Sir Robert S. Adair	2,531 13 6	600	..	360 0 0	3	3 Nov. ,,
	Toome, Upper	John Thompson	9,285 6 0	2,500	..	1,000 0 0	2	27 Sept. ,,
			177,119 6 6	66,250	5,200 0 0	30,850 0 0		
Londonderry	Coleraine	Mitchell Smyth	1,613 6 4	1,000	..	600 0 0	3	3 Apr. 1849
,,	,,	Ditto	1,481 18 10	1,000	..	800 0 0	4	21 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	Sir Henry H. Bruce	9,530 0 0	4,000	..	3,500 0 0	7	31 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	Benjamin B. Gough	1,980 0 0	600	..	360 0 0	3	13 Mar. ,,
,,	,,	Thomas McClellan	300 0 0	100	..	80 0 0	4	23 July ,,
,,	,,	Hamill Smyth	1,345 2 7	750	..	750 0 0	6	6 Jan. ,,
,,	,,	Henry Richardson	14,293 0 0	5,000	..	2,000 0 0	4	30 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	Griffin C. Galt	290 0 0	100	..	60 0 0	3	22 Dec. 1848
,,	,,	Acheson Lyle	838 16 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	5 Apr. ,,
,,	,,	Thomas McClellan	1,000 0 0	600	..	..	..	
	Keenaght	Thomas Scott	2,500 0 0	1,000	000 0 0	600 0 6	2	3 Apr. 1849
,,	,,	Wm. and Joseph Osborne	2,455 0 0	1,500	500 0 6	600 0 0	2	28 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	Marcus McCausland	16,028 15 0	4,000	..	1,500 0 0	3	20 June ,,
,,	,,	Richard Hunter	3,357 0 0	1,500	..	900 0 0	3	8 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	Alexander Ross	448 0 0	200	..	160 0 0	4	23 May ,,
,,	,,	Sir Henry H. Bruce	5,635 0 0	2,500	..	500 0 0	1	6 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	George V. Sampson	883 0 0	300	..	120 0 0	2	16 June 1848
,,	,,	Benjamin Lane	363 15 0	150	..	90 0 0	3	13 Aug. 1849
,,	,,	William Lens	365 5 0	150	..	120 0 0	4	14 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	John Martin	342 13 4	300	..	120 0 0	2	23 Nov. ,,
	Loughinsholen	William Graves	150 0 0	100	..	80 0 0	4	30 Apr. ,,
,,	,,	Richard Hunter	507 0 0	400	..	240 0 0	3	8 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	John P. Hewitt	100 0 0	100	10 0 0	90 0 0	5	23 July ,,
,,	,,	Earl of Clancarty & others	3,000 9 0	1,900	..	380 0 0	1	12 Nov. ,,
	Tirkeeran	John Lithgow	100 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	18 May 1848
,,	,,	Anthony Babington	6,600 0 0	2,000	..	1,600 0 0	4	3 Dec. 1849
,,	,,	Acheson Lyle	424 11 8	400	..	240 0 0	3	1 May ,,
,,	,,	John B. Beresford	1,500 0 0	800	..	640 0 0	4	23 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	Acheson Lyle	604 13 2	300	..	120 0 0	2	10 Mar. ,,
,,	,,	Peter B. Maxwell	890 0 0	400	..	400 0 0	5	25 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	Thomas Scott	600 0 0	600	..	120 0 0	1	4 June ,,
			79,226 16 11	32,750	1,110 0 0	16,970 0 0		

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SCHEDULE,—Showing the Proprietors who have applied for Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount Applied for to Dec. 31, 1849. £ s. d.	Amount Sanctioned to Dec. 31, 1849. £.	Amount Cancelled or Relinquished to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Amount Issued to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Number of Instalments Issued.	Date of last Issue.
Donegal	Banagh	John Hamilton	7,000 0 0	7,000	..	6,000 0 0	12	1 May 1849
,,	,,	Earl of Arran	6,908 0 0	6,000	..	2,450 0 0	5	17 Feb. ,,
,,	,,	George Cecil G. Wray	129 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	24 Oct. 1848
,,	,,	Thomas Brooke	1,278 0 0	1,000	..	600 0 0	3	13 June 1849
,,	,,	Arthur Walker	142 10 10	100	..	80 0 0	4	25 May ,,
,,	,,	Joseph Welsh	380 8 2	250	..	50 0 0	1	18 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	Sophie Major	566 0 0	200	..	40 0 0	1	27 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	Sarah Cassidy	371 0 7	100	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Claudius Hamilton and others	282 0 0	250	..	250 0 0	5	3 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	Thos. and Stephen Wark	460 0 0	350	350 0 0	..	..	
,,	,,	William Sinclair	2,376 0 0	2,000	..	400 0 0	1	11 June ,,
,,	,,	George Cecil G. Wray	169 8 4	100	..	100 0 0	5	6 Sept. ,,
Boylagh	,,	John Hamilton	2,600 0 0	2,300	..	1,380 0 0	3	26 Sept. 1848
Enniskowen, East		Henry Hart	800 0 0	550	..	440 0 0	4	31 Oct. 1849
,,	,,	Samuel Carmichael	350 0 0	300	..	180 0 0	3	3 Apr. ,,
,,	,,	Peter B. Maxwell	1,000 0 0	800	..	640 0 0	4	12 June ,,
,,	,,	Michael Doherty	1,000 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	20 May ,,
,,	,,	John Hervey	330 5 0	300	..	240 0 0	4	26 May ,,
,,	,,	Robert Witherow	130 0 0	100	..	60 0 0	3	20 Feb ,,
,,	,,	Thomas Lynch	150 0 0	100	..	40 0 0	2	26 June ,,
,,	,,	Thomas Witherow	300 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	10 Mar. ,,
,,	,,	George Canning	150 0 0	150	150 0 0	..	..	
,,	,,	James McMonagle	105 0 0	100	..	40 0 0	2	13 June ,,
,,	,,	Henry Lynch	308 0 0	150	..	120 0 0	4	8 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	Lord Templemore	16,000 0 0	8,000	..	1,500 0 0	3	19 Apr. ,,
,,	,,	John Cochran	300 0 0	200	..	160 0 0	4	1 May ,,
,,	,,	William O'Donnell	175 0 0	100	..	60 0 0	3	19 Feb. ,,
,,	,,	William Knox	600 0 0	400	..	320 0 0	4	7 Apr. ,,
,,	,,	George Young	5,000 0 0	3,000	..	2,000 0 0	4	22 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	John Ferguson	760 0 0	500	..	300 0 0	3	30 June ,,
,,	,,	James S. Dougherty	1,500 0 0	500	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Thomas Witherow	108 0 0	100	..	..	..	
Enniskowen, West		George Lynch	161 0 0	150	..	150 0 0	5	25 Jan. ,,
,,	,,	John Torrens	5,035 0 0	1,400	..	560 0 0	2	30 June ,,
,,	,,	Joseph and Alex. Dysart	330 0 0	300	..	60 0 0	1	27 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	John Canning	236 10 0	100	..	20 0 0	1	20 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	Anna E. Norman and Conolly Norman	5,550 0 0	1,750	..	350 0 0	1	15 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	James Rose	200 0 0	100	..	..	..	
,,	,,	James Alexander	692 0 0	050	..	130 0 0	1	15 Dec. ,,
Kilmacrenan		William Marshall	600 0 0	300	..	180 0 0	3	23 Oct. 1848
,,	,,	Hamilton Verschoyle	1,278 0 0	1,000	..	600 0 0	3	26 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	Anthony Hastings	274 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	13 Nov. 1849
,,	,,	John R. Boyd	800 0 0	800	..	800 0 0	5	4 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	Mary S. Brooke	1,760 0 0	1,400	..	840 0 0	3	22 May ,,
,,	,,	John Irwin	150 0 0	100	..	40 0 0	2	17 Nov. 1848
,,	,,	Earl of Leitrim	7,000 0 0	7,000	..	2,500 0 0	5	13 Aug. 1849
,,	,,	Ditto	7,000 0 0	7,000	..	3,500 0 0	7	30 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	Robert H. Patton	200 0 0	200	..	80 0 0	2	13 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	John Irwin	400 0 0	400	..	400 0 0	5	11 Oct. 1848
,,	,,	Henry Maturin	200 0 0	150	..	120 0 0	4	30 June 1849
,,	,,	William Atkins	398 0 0	300	120 0 0	180 0 0	3	31 July ,,
,,	,,	Charles F. Stewart	052 0 0	300	..	180 0 0	3	20 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	John Olphert	606 0 0	300	..	240 0 0	4	12 June ,,
,,	,,	James Sinclair	449 1 0	400	..	160 0 0	2	4 Apr. ,,
,,	,,	Thomas Brooke	4,000 0 0	2,000	..	800 0 0	2	17 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	Alexander Nixon	400 0 0	200	..	80 0 0	2	12 Oct. 1848
,,	,,	John Irwin	150 0 0	150	..	120 0 0	4	1 Sept. 1849
,,	,,	William Moore	385 7 4	100	..	20 0 0	1	10 Oct. ,,
Raphoe	,,	James Irwin	106 12 5	100	..	..	..	
,,	,,	John Keye	316 0 0	300	300 0 0	..	..	
,,	,,	Thomas Blair	157 0 0	150	..	90 0 0	3	2 July ,,
,,	,,	Sir Edmund S. Hayes	7,128 0 0	5,300	..	2,500 0 0	5	14 June ,,
,,	,,	Marquis of Abercorn	10,297 0 0	6,000	..	3,000 0 0	6	14 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	Sir Robert A. Ferguson	534 0 0	500	..	500 0 0	5	,, ,,
,,	,,	Hugh Rooney	100 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	27 Jan. ,,
,,	,,	Andrew Ferguson	1,850 0 0	1,500	..	900 0 0	3	2 May ,,
,,	,,	Robert McClintock	346 0 0	300	..	180 0 0	3	7 Apr. ,,
,,	,,	Joseph Pratt	463 0 0	300	..	300 0 0	5	25 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	William Knox	194 9 0	150	150 0 0	..	..	
,,	,,	Robert G. Montgomery	2,086 0 0	1,500	..	900 0 0	3	18 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	Sir Robert Bateson	1,138 10 0	1,000	..	400 0 0	2	7 Apr. ,,
,,	,,	Ditto	1,376 7 0	1,000	..	400 0 0	2	,, ,,
,,	,,	Earl of Wicklow	4,930 0 0	4,000	..	1,500 0 0	3	3 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	Earl of Erne	4,000 0 0	4,000	..	1,500 0 0	3	18 July ,,
,,	,,	Robert Laird	200 0 0	200	..	160 0 0	4	4 June ,,
,,	,,	Peter B. Maxwell	300 0 0	300	..	120 0 0	2	6 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	William Young	400 0 0	200	..	80 0 0	2	16 Oct. 1848
,,	,,	Andrew Laird	207 10 0	100	..	20 0 0	1	17 Sept. 1849
,,	,,	William Fenwick	227 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	25 June ,,
,,	,,	William Style	490 0 0	150	..	..	..	
,,	,,	James McCurdy	304 2 0	300	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Samuel Hamilton	276 18 4	200	..	40 0 0	1	13 Oct. ,,
Tirhugh	,,	William H. Foster	767 6 8	400	..	320 0 0	4	27 July ,,
,,	,,	John Hamilton	2,600 0 0	2,600	..	1,500 0 0	3	22 Aug. 1848
,,	,,	John Leslie	2,400 0 0	1,200	..	720 0 0	3	25 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	Ditto	20,226 0 0	5,000	..	2,000 0 0	4	15 Sept. 1849
,,	,,	James Johnston	940 0 0	600	..	480 0 0	4	10 May ,,
,,	,,	William B. Tredennick	776 6 0	300	..	180 0 0	3	13 Sept. ,,

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SCHEDULE,—Showing the Proprietors who have applied for Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount Applied for to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Amount Sanctioned to Dec. 31, 1849. £.	Amount Cancelled or Relinquished to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Amount Issued to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Number of Instalments Issued.	Date of last Issue.
Donegal—*continued.*	Tirhugh	James Miller	419 10 0	350	350 0 0	..	..	
	,,	George Knox	5,000 0 0	2,000	..	1,200 0 0	3	27 July 1849
	,,	William H. Foster	1,000 0 0	1,000	..	600 0 0	4	30 July ,,
			162,133 2 8	101,750	1,420 0 0	50,150 0 0		
Fermanagh	Clanawly	Earl of Enniskillen	1,091 15 0	750	..	450 0 0	3	28 Aug. ,,
	,,	Ditto	2,755 0 0	2,000	..	..	..	
	Coole	Edward E. Mayne	220 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	6 July ,,
	Knocknimry	Gartside Tipping	253 1 11	250	..	200 0 0	4	4 Apr. ,,
	,,	Earl of Erne	4,545 0 0	2,000	..	400 0 0	1	17 June 1848
	Lurg	Edward Athill	400 0 0	200	..	120 0 0	3	7 Apr. 1849
	,,	James McCullagh	700 0 0	400	..	160 0 0	2	11 Aug. ,,
	,,	James Johnston	500 0 0	500	..	400 0 0	4	25 May ,,
	,,	John C. Bloomfield	965 0 0	950	950 0 0	..	..	
	,,	Hugh Wm. Barton	3,600 0 0	3,500	2,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	2	5 Sept. 1848
	,,	Henry M. Richardson	500 0 0	300	..	240 0 0	4	5 May ,,
	,,	John C. Bloomfield	1,700 0 0	1,000	..	800 0 0	4	2 July 1849
	,,	John G. Irvine	500 0 0	450	..	180 0 0	2	18 Apr. ,,
	,,	John Irvine	315 0 0	300	..	60 0 0	1	30 Apr. ,,
	,,	James Johnston	3,000 0 0	2,000	..	400 0 0	1	1 June ,,
	,,	Folliott W. Barton	7,200 0 0	1,000	..	800 0 0	4	30 Nov. ,,
	,,	Hezlett Hamilton	326 0 0	300	..	120 0 0	2	6 July ,,
	,,	Lord Adam Loftus	400 0 0	400	..	80 0 0	1	0 July ,,
	,,	Richard St. George	510 0 0	400	400 0 0	..	..	
	Magheraboy	Lucius H. Deering	518 17 5	300	..	60 0 0	1	24 Nov. ,,
	,,	John Collum	500 0 0	300	..	60 0 0	1	28 Nov. ,,
	Magherastephena	Robert Noble	500 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	25 June ,,
	,,	Sir Arthur B. Brooke	20,000 0 0	7,000	4,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	3	26 Sept. ,,
	,,	Earl of Erne	7,027 0 0	2,000	..	800 0 0	2	26 Jan. ,,
	Tirkennedy	James Lendrum	1,615 0 0	1,300	..	780 0 0	3	2 July ,,
	,,	John G. Porter	5,000 0 0	3,000	..	600 0 0	1	24 Dec. 1847
	,,	Ditto	1,731 0 0	1,700	..	340 0 0	1	13 Dec. ,,
	,,	Henry M. Archdall	300 0 0	200	..	..	..	
			67,472 14 4	33,200	7,850 0 0	9,250 0 0		
Tyrone	Clogher	Francis Gervais	1,000 0 0	1,000	400 0 0	600 0 0	3	26 Sept. 1848
	,,	Samuel Vesey	700 7 3	700	..	700 0 0	5	18 July 1849
	,,	Morgan W. Jellett	400 0 0	200	..	120 0 0	3	19 Jan. ,,
	,,	Robert Maude	201 10 0	200	..	120 0 0	3	12 May ,,
	Dungannon, Lower	Richard N. Horner	2,900 0 0	1,000	..	300 0 0	3	6 Dec. ,,
	,, ,,	James Gunning	862 2 10	500	..	300 0 0	3	17 Sept. ,,
	Dungannon, Middle	Mortimer O'Sullivan	150 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	24 June 1848
	,, ,,	Henry Greene	200 0 0	150	..	30 0 0	1	12 Nov. 1849
	,, ,,	William Falls	350 0 0	300	..	50 0 0	1	19 Oct. ,,
	,, ,,	Mortimer O'Sullivan	100 0 0	100	60 0 0	40 0 0	2	26 July ,,
	Dungannon, Upper	William L. Conyngham	300 0 0	300	..	300 0 0	5	11 Oct. 1848
	,, ,,	James Scott	215 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	6 Feb. 1849
	,, ,,	Viscount Powerscourt	2,000 0 0	1,800	..	1,800 0 0	5	26 Oct. ,,
	,, ,,	Andrew Vance	813 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	29 Sept. ,,
	,, ,,	William L. Conyngham	200 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	5 Jan. ,,
	Omagh, East	James Lendrum	5,000 0 0	4,000	2,200 0 0	500 0 0	1	25 Sept. 1847
	,, ,,	Johnston Mansfield	500 0 0	300	..	180 0 0	3	6 Sept. 1849
	,, ,,	Lathum Blacker	3,000 0 0	1,300	500 0 0	260 0 0	1	22 Feb. 1848
	,, ,,	George Lendrum	2,272 0 0	2,200	..	440 0 0	1	10 Feb. 1849
	Omagh, West	Sir James M. Strange	1,650 0 0	1,500	..	000 0 0	2	7 Nov. ,,
	,, ,,	Sir Robert A. Ferguson	2,053 0 0	1,600	..	1,280 0 0	4	3 July ,,
	,, ,,	Ditto	521 0 0	500	..	500 0 0	5	14 July ,,
	,, ,,	Henry C. Lighton	1,000 0 0	1,000	600 0 0	400 0 0	2	3 Apr. ,,
	,, ,,	Sir Robert A. Ferguson	1,642 0 0	1,250	..	500 0 0	2	12 Apr. ,,
	,, ,,	Ditto	270 0 0	250	..	250 0 0	5	3 Nov. ,,
	,, ,,	Ditto	514 14 10	500	..	100 0 0	1	19 Apr. ,,
	Strabane, Lower	James Sinclair	1,517 10 8	1,100	..	880 0 0	4	25 July ,,
	,, ,,	Charles J. Gardiner	1,814 19 11	1,250	..	500 0 0	2	16 Jan. ,,
	,, ,,	Alexander S. Humphreys	311 0 0	300	..	240 0 0	4	15 Aug. ,,
	,, ,,	Marquis of Abercorn	10,416 0 0	6,000	..	3,000 0 0	6	4 Aug. ,,
	,, ,,	Andrew F. Knox	250 0 0	250	..	250 0 0	5	10 Aug. 1848
	,, ,,	John Baird	100 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	3 Feb. 1849
	,, ,,	John Humphreys	1,000 0 0	800	..	480 0 0	8	31 May ,,
	,, ,,	Thomas Baird	100 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	20 Oct. 1848
	,, ,,	Robert Hume	200 0 0	200	200 0 0	..	..	
	,, ,,	Peter B. Maxwell	400 0 0	300	..	180 0 0	8	12 July 1849
	,, ,,	William Knox	780 0 0	600	..	300 0 0	3	10 May ,,
	,, ,,	George Smithwick	202 0 0	150	..	90 0 0	8	26 Sept. 1848
	,, ,,	James C. Ball	240 0 0	200	100 0 0	80 0 0	2	11 Oct. ,,
	,, ,,	John P. Kennedy, Jun.	581 10 0	350	..	70 0 0	1	21 Dec. 1849
	,, ,,	James Sinclair	342 9 6	300	..	60 0 0	1	19 July ,,
	Strabane, Upper	Arthur W. C. Hamilton	9,893 6 8	6,000	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	4	13 Mar. ,,
	,, ,,	William Ogilby	12,505 0 0	6,000	..	2,500 0 0	5	10 Sept. ,,
	,, ,,	David White	245 7 0	150	..	120 0 0	4	19 Oct. ,,
	,, ,,	William McCrea	200 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	19 June ,,
	,, ,,	James McIvor	1,300 0 0	800	..	320 0 0	2	7 June ,,
	,, ,,	Thomas L. Stack	265 0 0	150	..	30 0 0	1	22 Mar. 1848
	,, ,,	David White	150 0 0	150	..	30 0 0	1	3 May 1849
			71,729 18 6	46,700	6,060 0 0	21,610 0 0		

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SCHEDULE,—Showing the Proprietors who have applied for Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount Applied for to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Amount Sanctioned to Dec. 31, 1849. £.	Amount Cancelled or Relinquished to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Amount Issued to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Number of Instalments Issued.	Date of last Issue.
Armagh	Armagh	Lee McKinstry	2,830 0 0	1,000	600 0 0	400 0 0	2	12 July 1849
	,,	Cosby S. Mangan	350 0 0	200	..	80 0 0	2	4 Apr. ,,
	,,	William J. Armstrong	690 0 0	400	..	400 0 0	5	3 May ,,
	Fews, Lower	Earl of Gosford	4,000 0 0	4,000	4,000 0 0	500 0 0	1	30 Mar. 1848
	,, ,,	Ditto	8,000 0 0	4,000	4,000 0 0	500 0 0	1	13 June ,,
	,, ,,	Ditto	1,057 2 0	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	10 Feb. 1849
	Fews, Upper	John J. Bigger	400 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	7 July ,,
	,, ,,	Jonathan Chamley	100 0 0	100	..	20 0 0	1	19 Oct. ,,
	Oneillard, East	Francis Ffarda	868 0 0	400	..	320 0 0	4	23 June ,,
	Oneillard, West	Henry Caulfield	800 0 0	600	..	360 0 0	3	7 Apr. ,,
	,, ,,	Robert W. C. Cope	1,391 7 6	800	..	800 0 0	5	27 Sept. ,,
	,, ,,	Andrew McCraught	174 18 0	150	120 0 0	30 0 0	1	11 Oct. 1848
	,, ,,	Robert W. C. Cope	600 0 0	550	..	550 0 0	5	11 Dec. 1849
	Orior, Lower	William H Foster	174 0 0	150	..	150 0 0	5	1 July 1848
	,, ,,	Count de Salea	4,000 0 0	2,000	..	400 0 0	1	13 Dec. 1849
	Orior, Upper	Henry Alexander	1,044 0 0	600	..	360 0 0	3	9 July ,,
	,, ,,	Powell Foxall	606 0 0	500	..	200 0 0	2	13 Sept. ,,
	Tiranny	Sir James M. Strange	500 0 0	500	200 0 0	300 0 0	3	21 Apr. ,,
	,,	Edward W. Bond	150 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	11 Aug. ,,
	,,	Ditto	447 14 4	150	..	30 0 0	1	14 Jan. 1848
	,,	Sir James M. Strange	501 0 0	150	..	120 0 0	4	19 Sept. 1849
			28,684 2 4	17,550	8,920 0 0	6,020 0 0		
Down	Arda	Hugh Montgomery	7,159 7 6	2,500	..	500 0 0	1	10 Feb. 1848
	,,	Catherine A. Knox, & others	1,187 0 0	600	..	..	..	
	Castlereagh, Lower	Hugh Kennedy	2,008 7 0	1,000	800 0 0	200 0 0	1	16 Mar. ,,
	Castlereagh, Upper	James Robinson	200 0 0	100	..	80 0 0	4	29 Oct. 1849
	,, ,,	Sir Robert Bateson	1,050 10 0	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	6 Dec. ,,
	Dufferin	Lord Dufferin	4,014 0 0	4,000	..	500 0 0	1	16 June 1848
	Iveagh, Upper	John T. Reilly	300 0 0	300	..	180 0 0	3	11 Aug. 1849
	,, ,,	Francis C. Beers	150 0 0	150	..	150 0 0	5	13 Nov. 1848
	,, ,,	Earl of Roden	3,100 0 0	2,400	..	960 0 0	2	21 July 1849
	,, ,,	Edward H. Trevor	200 0 0	150	..	50 0 0	2	4 May 1848
	Kinelarty	David S. Ker	3,560 0 0	1,500	..	1,500 0 0	5	5 June 1849
	,,	William B. Forde	5,831 13 8	5,800	..	4,500 0 0	9	12 July 1848
	,,	Lady Harriet Forde	1,500 0 0	900	..	900 0 0	5	30 Nov. 1849
	Lecale	Arthur H. Montgomery	1,441 18 10	700	..	280 0 0	2	15 Mar. ,,
	Mourne	Alexander Stewart	500 0 0	400	..	320 0 0	4	11 Aug. ,,
			32,202 17 0	21,500	800 0 0	10,330 0 0		
Cavan	Castlerahen	Samuel Winter	800 0 0	600	..	120 0 0	1	19 Oct. 1849
	Clonkee	Sir John Young	1,600 0 0	1,600	..	600 0 0	2	17 Apr. ,,
	,,	Joseph Pratt	1,254 8 5	800	..	640 0 0	4	15 Aug. ,,
	,,	Frederick Fitzpatrick	400 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	21 June ,,
	,,	Guy P. L'Estrange	400 0 0	300	..	150 0 0	3	5 June ,,
	Clanmahon	John E. Vernon	267 6 0	200	200 0 0	..	..	
	,,	Mark Kerr	350 0 0	150	150 0 0	..	..	
	,,	John Nesbitt	600 0 0	300	..	300 0 0	5	8 May 1849
	,,	Lord John G. Beresford	15,000 0 0	10,000	9,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	2	3 Sept. ,,
	,,	John Beresford	4,000 0 0	2,500	2,000 0 0	500 0 0	1	4 May 1848
	,,	Richard O'Reilly	800 0 0	250	..	50 0 0	1	24 Nov. 1849
	Loughtee, Lower	John Baker	200 0 0	200	..	160 0 0	4	3 Aug. 1848
	,, ,,	John Ingham	100 0 0	100	..	80 0 0	4	21 Sept. 1849
	,, ,,	Andrew McCraight	509 0 0	400	220 0 0	160 0 0	2	26 Feb. ,,
	Loughtee, Upper	Robert Burrows	950 16 3	750	300 0 0	450 0 0	3	27 June 1848
	,, ,,	Henry T. Kilbee	238 16 6	200	..	200 0 0	5	15 Mar. 1849
	,, ,,	Charles Waring	1,000 0 0	1,000	200 0 0	800 0 0	4	4 Apr. ,,
	,, ,,	Thomas Smith	445 10 7	400	400 0 0	..	..	
	,, ,,	William Smith	175 0 0	150	..	120 0 0	4	13 July ,,
	,, ,,	Matthew O. R. Dease	500 0 0	300	..	60 0 0	1	5 June 1848
	,, ,,	Lord Farnham	2,000 0 0	1,500	..	600 0 0	2	3 Apr. 1849
	,, ,,	Duta	150 0 0	150	..	30 0 0	1	14 June ,,
	,, ,,	Merian and Chas. Waring	200 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	14 Sept. ,,
	,, ,,	Arthur Knox	150 0 0	100	..	..	..	
	Tullygarvey	Theophilus Clements	750 0 0	750	..	150 0 0	1	25 Nov. 1847
	,,	Robert Corscadden	200 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	5 July 1849
	,,	William H. Enery	500 0 0	250	..	150 0 0	3	1 Mar. ,,
	,,	Arthur R. Slack	111 5 9	100	..	60 0 0	3	11 Jan. ,,
	,,	William Betty	150 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	28 Mar. ,,
	,,	Dawson R. Coote	1,000 0 0	600	..	000 0 0	5	14 Sept. ,,
	,,	Marcus G. Beresford	1,500 0 0	1,000	200 0 0	200 0 0	1	10 May 1848
	,,	Robert Burrowes	1,600 8 8	1,000	500 0 0	200 0 0	1	9 May ,,
	,,	Henry T. Clements	1,000 0 0	800	..	160 0 0	1	17 Oct. 1849
	,,	Marcus G. Beresford	200 0 0	200	..	40 0 0	1	27 Nov. ,,
	,,	James Godley	100 0 0	100	..	20 0 0	1	25 Aug. ,,
	Tullyhaw	John Finlay	318 17 9	200	..	200 0 0	5	16 Aug. ,,
	,,	Guy L'Estrange	1,000 0 0	700	..	140 0 0	1	29 Mar. 1848
	Tullyhunco	Richard Fox	400 0 0	250	..	200 0 0	4	10 Feb. 1849
	,,	John McManus	123 0 0	100	..	20 0 0	1	28 Apr. 1848
	,,	Mary Anne Young, &c.	312 0 0	200	..	160 0 0	4	8 May 1849
	,,	Earl of Gosford	4,000 0 0	4,000	4,000 0 0	500 0 0	1	30 Mar. 1848
	,,	William Betty	100 0 0	100	..	20 0 0	1	26 Sept. 1849
			45,458 10 5	32,800	17,170 0 0	8,470 0 0		

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SCHEDULE,—Showing the Proprietors who have applied for Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount Applied for to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Amount Sanctioned to Dec. 31, 1849. £.	Amount Cancelled or Relinquished to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Amount Issued to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Number of Instalments Issued.	Date of last Issue.
Monaghan	Cremorne	Thomas Rathwall	1,834 2 0	1,200	..	480 0 0	2	1 Feb. 1849
,,	,,	Lord Blayney	6,000 0 0	5,000	..	500 0 0	1	26 May 1848
,,	,,	James McCullagh	140 0 0	100	..	80 0 0	4	16 Apr. 1849
	Dartrea	Richard Mayne	200 0 0	150	..	150 0 0	5	6 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	Lord Cremorne	2,000 0 0	1,500	..	300 0 0	1	19 Feb. 1848
,,	,,	John L. Cole	600 0 0	500	..	500 0 0	5	6 July 1849
,,	,,	Thomas Brunker	1,000 0 0	600	..	240 0 0	2	10 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	John Moorhead	300 0 0	200	120 0 0	80 0 0	2	11 Oct. 1848
,,	,,	William Forster	759 0 0	300	..	240 0 0	2	15 June 1849
,,	,,	John C. Pounden	400 0 0	400	..	80 0 0	1	7 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	John T. Whitestone	105 0 0	100	..	..	..	
	Farney	Evelyn J. and John Shirley	5,000 0 0	3,500	..	2,000 0 0	4	20 Nov. ,,
	Monaghan	Charles Atkinson	1,000 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	4 Apr. 1848
,,	,,	Sir George Forster	2,000 0 0	700	700 0 0	..	..	
,,	,,	Edward Lucas	6,000 0 0	5,000	..	1,500 0 0	3	2 May 1849
,,	,,	Elizabeth J. Woodwright	522 12 5	300	..	300 0 0	5	8 June ,,
,,	,,	Ditto	1,503 2 3	800	300 0 0	480 0 0	3	3 July ,,
,,	,,	John C. Wright	780 0 0	300	..	120 0 0	2	27 Apr. ,,
,,	,,	Lord Rossmore	1,377 0 0	900	..	180 0 0	1	24 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	Elizabeth J. Woodwright	300 0 0	300	..	60 0 0	1	9 July ,,
,,	,,	Sir George Forster	700 0 0	700	..	140 0 0	1	28 Nov. ,,
	Trough	Charles P. Leslie	17,607 0 0	8,000	1,200 0 0	4,500 0 0	9	,, ,,
,,	,,	Andre A. Murray	1,000 0 0	1,000	..	600 0 0	3	1 May ,,
,,	,,	Thomas L. B. Kennedy	169 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	18 July ,,
,,	,,	James Ackatell	133 9 8	100	100 0 0	..	..	
,,	,,	Charles P. Leslie	1,200 0 0	1,200	..	720 0 0	3	20 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	William Ankatell	740 0 0	400	..	80 0 0	1	21 Nov. ,,
			53,370 6 7	33,850	2,420 0 0	13,530 0 0		
Longford	Ardagh	Samuel W. Blackall	1,531 16 8	1,500	..	1,500 0 0	5	1 Nov. 1849
,,	,,	Hugh M Tuite	450 0 0	450	..	360 0 0	4	18 May ,,
,,	,,	Richard M. Fox	2,288 11 6	1,500	..	900 0 0	3	15 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	John Fleming	296 5 6	150	..	90 0 0	3	30 July ,,
,,	,,	Francis Edgeworth	137 10 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	9 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	Earl of Longford	1,450 0 0	1,000	..	1,000 0 0	5	24 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	Samuel W. Blackall	860 0 0	700	..	700 0 0	5	24 Oct. 1848
,,	,,	Ditto	1,000 0 0	700	..	560 0 0	4	19 July 1849
,,	,,	Ditto	150 0 0	150	..	150 0 0	5	1 Aug. ,,
	Granard	Charles Fox	904 0 0	800	..	320 0 0	2	18 July 1848
,,	,,	William S. Ball	360 0 0	250	..	150 0 0	3	14 Apr. 1849
,,	,,	Ditto	300 0 0	300	..	300 0 0	5	21 Nov. 1848
,,	,,	John L. O'Ferrall	988 3 4	950	..	950 0 0	5	4 Aug. 1849
,,	,,	Henry M. Bond	500 0 0	400	..	400 0 0	5	9 June ,,
,,	,,	Thomas N. Edgeworth	588 18 0	500	..	300 0 0	3	21 June ,,
,,	,,	Wray Palliser	778 18 1	500	..	500 0 0	5	1 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	James Auchmuty	150 0 0	150	..	30 0 0	1	23 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	William S. Ball	200 0 0	200	..	80 0 0	2	24 Dec. ,,
	Longford	Thomas Gregory, junr.	200 0 0	150	120 0 0	30 0 0	1	26 May 1848
,,	,,	Willoughby Bond	1,000 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	8 Sept. 1849
	Rathcline	William Ledwith	884 0 0	600	..	120 0 0	1	19 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	William Lewis	418 0 0	250	..	50 0 0	1	17 Nov. ,,
	Shrule	Frederick T. Jessop	1,780 0 0	1,700	..	1,700 0 0	5	30 May ,,
,,	,,	Laurence H. K. Harman	6,000 0 0	3,000	..	2,600 0 0	5	15 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	Ditto	1,088 15 10	800	..	480 0 0	3	7 May ,,
,,	,,	James Power	218 0 0	200	..	40 0 0	1	26 Sept. 1848
			24,462 18 1	20,500	120 0 0	13,410 0 0		
Louth	Ardee	John Woolsey	130 0 0	100	100 0 0	..	..	
,,	,,	John McClintock	1,703 0 0	550	..	440 0 0	4	4 Apr. 1849
,,	,,	Sir Frederick G. Foster	882 0 0	500	..	..	..	
	Drogheda	Charles Miller	200 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	16 Mar. ,,
	Dundalk, Lower	Thomas Fortescue	9,324 0 0	3,000	850 0 0	1,000 0 0	2	9 July ,,
,,	,,	William Skelton	341 6 1	150	..	90 0 0	3	6 Jan. ,,
,,	,,	Edward Tipping	884 4 4	400	..	240 0 0	3	4 Apr. ,,
,,	,,	Ditto	202 16 10	200	..	80 0 0	2	15 Jan. ,,
,,	,,	Charlotte Brush	347 9 10	100	..	100 0 0	5	20 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	James Tipping	507 10 3	300	..	60 0 0	1	12 Apr. ,,
,,	,,	James W. McNeale	1,504 0 0	600	..	120 0 0	1	30 Apr. ,,
	Dundalk, Upper	Earl of Roden	1,200 0 0	1,000	..	..	..	
	Ferrard	George H. Pentland	733 15 10	500	..	500 0 0	5	3 May 1848
,,	,,	Allen O. B. Bellingham	2,600 0 0	2,000	800 0 0	1,200 0 0	3	24 Sept. 1849
,,	,,	Ditto	200 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	16 Mar. ,,
,,	,,	Sir Alan E. Bellingham	6,647 13 3	4,000	..	1,000 0 0	2	4 June ,,
,,	,,	William D. Delap	1,024 0 0	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	8 Feb. 1848
,,	,,	Viscount Massereene	1,329 7 9	750	..	750 0 0	5	8 Nov. 1849
,,	,,	William M. Beresford	200 0 0	100	..	80 0 0	4	23 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	John F. Leathley	199 0 0	100	100 0 0	..	..	
	Louth	Thomas Fortescue	1,336 0 0	1,200	..	1,200 0 0	5	23 July ,,
,,	,,	Ditto	700 0 0	400	..	240 0 0	3	16 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	Ditto	850 0 0	850	..	680 0 0	4	24 Dec. ,,
			32,046 4 5	18,200	1,850 0 0	8,380 0 0		

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SCHEDULE,—Showing the Proprietors who have applied for Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount Applied for to Dec. 31, 1849.	Amount Sanctioned to Dec. 31, 1849.	Amount Cancelled or Relinquished to Dec. 31, 1849.	Amount Issued to Dec. 31, 1849.	Number of Instalments Issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£. s. d.	£.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.		
Meath	Duleek, Lower	Frederick Hamilton	600 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	13 Mar. 1848
	Dunboyne	Charles Hamilton	400 0 0	400	..	240 0 0	3	5 Nov. 1849
	Fore	Robert C. Wade	7,297 9 8	4,000	..	3,500 0 0	7	8 Dec. ,,
	Kells, Lower	Anthony S. Hussy	2,055 2 8	1,500	..	1,200 0 0	4	21 June ,,
	,, ,,	William J. A. Shaw	400 0 0	350	..	350 0 0	5	21 Aug. ,,
	,, ,,	Sir Ralph Howard	4,466 16 0	2,000	..	1,200 0 0	3	31 May ,,
	,, ,,	William J. A. Shaw	270 0 0	250	..	50 0 0	1	20 Dec. ,,
	Kells, Upper	James L. W. Napar	3,360 11 6	3,000	..	2,000 0 0	4	8 Dec. ,,
	,, ,,	Edward A. Stopford	300 0 0	150	..	90 0 0	3	13 June ,,
	,, ,,	Richard Rothwell	300 0 0	300	300 0 0	60 0 0	1	2 Feb. 1848
	,, ,,	Marquis of Headford	7,300 0 0	3,000	3,000 0 0	..	..	
	,, ,,	T. William Chamberlain	550 0 0	500	..	..	..	
	,, ,,	William Garnett and William Thompson	228 0 0	200	..	40 0 0	1	12 Nov. 1849
	Lune	Wm. B. and Robt. C. Wade	100 0 0	100	..	60 0 0	4	3 Nov. ,,
	,,	William Martley	260 0 0	150	..	150 0 0	5	9 May ,,
	Morgallian	Edward Bligh	562 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	31 Dec. 1847
	Moyfenrath, Lower	Robert Fowler	3,312 0 0	3,000	1,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	25 Aug. 1849
	,, ,,	Ditto	3,000 0 0	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	11 Aug. ,,
	Navan, Lower	Richard Rathwell	200 0 0	200	200 0 0	40 0 0	1	2 Feb. 1848
	Navan, Upper	Charles P. Leslie	6,597 0 0	5,700	..	5,000 0 0	10	1 Nov. 1849
	,, ,,	Robert Thompson	1,000 0 0	500	..	800 0 0	3	10 Oct. ,,
	Ratoath	Richard Rothwell	300 0 0	300	300 0 0	60 0 0	1	2 Feb. 1848
	,,	Andrew Rorke	115 4 10	100	80 0 0	20 0 0	1	6 Mar. ,,
	Skreen	Lord Dunsaney	3,850 0 0	2,000	..	400 0 0	1	16 Dec. 1847
	,,	Robert Bourke	1,400 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	25 Apr. 1849
	Slane, Lower	Edward M. Hamilton	100 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	23 May 1848
	,, ,,	Matthew Brinkley	954 0 0	400	..	400 0 0	5	16 May 1849
	,, ,,	John N. Blake	2,214 13 7	1,000	..	1,000 0 0	5	8 May ,,
	,, ,,	Thomas Rutherford	760 0 0	300	..	60 0 0	1	6 Dec. ,,
	,, ,,	Ditto	352 0 0	350	..	70 0 0	1	5 Sept. ,,
	,, ,,	Matthew Brinkley	400 0 0	400	..	..	..	
	Slane, Upper	William E. Grainger	312 0 0	200	..	160 0 0	4	16 June ,,
	,, ,,	John Bolton	528 0 0	300	..	..	..	
			38,814 18 3	33,250	4,880 0 0	18,570 0 0		
Westmeath	Clonlonan	Gustavus Jones	571 17 6	300	..	60 0 0	1	2 Nov. 1849
	Corkaree	William Levinge	1,494 0 0	1,450	580 0 0	870 0 0	3	27 June ,,
	,,	Sir Percy Nugent	800 0 0	800	..	320 0 0	2	24 Feb. ,,
	,,	J. W. M. Berry	800 0 0	700	..	420 0 0	3	18 July ,,
	,,	Edward Daly	450 0 0	300	..	60 0 0	1	16 Mar. 1848
	Delvin	Marquis of Westmeath	2,000 0 0	1,500	..	600 0 0	2	7 June 1849
	,,	Hercules Robinson	600 0 0	200	180 0 0	40 0 0	1	13 Nov. 1847
	,,	Thomas J. Fetherstone	766 0 0	500	500 0 0	..	..	
	Farbill	John J. Nugent	1,000 0 0	400	400 0 0	..	..	
	,,	Earl of Longford	650 0 0	500	..	300 0 0	3	3 Apr. 1849
	,,	Ditto	1,800 0 0	1,000	..	600 0 0	3	,, ,,
	,,	Ditto	1,100 0 0	1,000	..	1,000 0 0	5	24 Aug. ,,
	Fartullagh	Henry Pilkington	222 17 11	200	80 0 0	120 0 0	3	21 July ,,
	Fore	William B. Smythe	679 0 0	850	..	650 0 0	5	20 Nov. ,,
	,,	William P. Urquhart	2,950 0 0	1,000	600 0 0	400 0 0	2	12 Sept. 1848
	,,	Earl of Longford	730 0 0	400	..	240 0 0	3	17 Apr. 1849
	,,	Ditto	550 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	26 Sept. ,,
	Kilkenny, West	St. George Gray	430 15 0	300	..	300 0 0	5	30 Aug. ,,
	,, ,,	Lady Harris	4,403 0 0	1,500	..	300 0 0	1	2 Nov. ,,
	Mayashel and Magheradernan	John J. Nugent	365 0 0	200	..	160 0 0	4	8 Nov. ,,
	Moycashel	Sir Richard Levinge	2,674 0 3	1,600	..	900 0 0	3	14 July ,,
	,,	Godfrey Levinge	411 11 1	400	..	320 0 0	4	13 July ,,
	,,	Sir William E. Leeson	2,753 0 0	1,000	600 0 0	400 0 0	2	14 June ,,
	Rathconrath	John Lentaigne	400 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	2 May ,,
	,,	Ditto	300 0 0	300	..	300 0 0	5	13 Nov. ,,
			29,101 1 6	16,800	2,920 0 0	8,060 0 0		
Dublin	Balrothery, East	St. John Butler	1,233 0 0	500	..	200 0 0	2	10 Mar. 1848
	,, ,,	George Macartney	850 0 0	300	..	240 0 0	4	16 May 1849
	Coolock	Thomas Deely	150 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	30 May 1848
	,,	Sir Compton Domoile	603 5 1	150	..	150 0 0	5	21 July ,,
	,,	Robert Maxwell	456 3 8	200	..	120 0 0	3	2 May 1849
	,,	Earl of Howth	1,000 0 0	1,000	..	1,000 0 0	5	16 Nov. ,,
	,,	Sir Compton Domoile	377 9 6	200	..	40 0 0	1	4 Apr. 1848
	,,	George Farran	150 0 0	150	..	90 0 0	3	16 Apr. 1849
	Nethercross	Sir Thomas Staples	600 0 0	300	..	300 0 0	5	23 July ,,
	,,	John T. Armstrong	200 0 0	100	..	00 0 0	3	12 July 1848
	,,	Edward Eonna	170 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	11 May 1849
	,,	John T. Armstrong	150 0 0	100	..	60 0 0	3	12 July 1848
	Newcastle	John L. Arabin	3,200 0 0	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	1 May ,,
	,,	Michael Lynch	500 0 0	500	..	500 0 0	5	6 Feb. 1849
	,,	Andrew Reid	1,440 0 0	800	480 0 0	320 0 0	2	20 May 1848
	,,	George Farran	200 0 0	100	..	60 0 0	3	7 Apr. 1849
	,,	John J. Verschoyle	600 0 0	500	..	200 0 0	2	20 June ,,
	,,	Henry Purdon	470 0 0	450	..	180 0 0	2	26 June 1848
	,,	Michael Kenny	400 0 0	400	400 0 0	..	..	

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SCHEDULE,—Showing the Proprietors who have applied for Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount Applied for to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Amount Sanctioned to Dec. 31, 1849. £.	Amount Cancelled or Relinquished to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Amount Issued to Dec. 31, 1848. £. s. d.	Number of Instalments Issued.	Date of last Issue.
Dublin:—*continued.*	Rathdown	Christopher FitzSimon	900 0 0	600	..	600 0 0	5	15 Mar. 1849
,,	,,	Right Hon Fredk. Shaw	786 11 0	450	..	180 0 0	2	11 Jan. ,,
,,	,,	David C. La Touche	201 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	3 Mar. ,,
,,	,,	John H. Dimae	2,050 0 0	500	..	200 0 0	2	16 Feb. ,,
,,	,,	Christopher FitzSimon	750 0 0	550	..	330 0 0	3	12 Oct. ,,
	Uppercross	John Lentaigne	1,000 0 0	800	300 0 0	480 0 0	3	17 Feb. 1849
,,	,,	Ponsonby Shaw	514 19 0	300	..	300 0 0	5	2 June 1848
,,	,,	Ditto	300 0 0	300	..	120 0 0	2	18 Apr. 1849
			19,252 8 3	10,850	1,180 0 0	6,330 0 0		
Kildare	Carbury	K. A. Rathven	600 0 0	150	150 0 0	..	..	
,,	,,	Viscount Harberton	580 0 0	550	..	440 0 0	4	1 May ,,
,,	,,	Earl of Milltown	5,143 8 0	3,000	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	1	19 Jan. 1848
,,	,,	Edward Wolstenholme	1,734 10 0	600	..	120 0 0	1	4 Mar. ,,
	Clane	Eliot Warburton	100 0 0	100	100 0 0	..	..	
	Ikeathy & Oughteranny	Sir J. William Hort	5,940 0 0	800	..	800 0 0	5	11 Oct. 1849
	Kilkea and Moore	Philip Doyne	857 18 9	500	..	..	..	
	Naas, North	Lady Geary	729 5 8	500	..	200 0 0	2	12 June ,,
	Naas, South	John La Touche	1,342 8 1	1,300	..	1,040 0 0	4	2 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	John Hickey	1,000 0 0	800	..	320 0 0	2	17 May ,,
,,	,,	William Betty	259 0 0	200	..	80 0 0	2	10 Mar. ,,
	Narrah and Rebaa, East	John La Touche	877 16 1	850	..	850 0 0	5	15 Dec. 1848
,,	,,	John Bonham	450 0 0	450	..	270 0 0	3	3 Aug. 1849
	Offaly, East	Viscount Harberton	1,270 0 0	800	..	480 0 0	3	24 Sept. ,,
	Offaly, West	Thomas Thompson	733 16 2	400	..	400 0 0	5	8 May ,,
,,	,,	Ditto	100 0 0	100	..	20 0 0	1	2 Nov. ,,
	Salt, North	William Bellingham	571 8 8	200	..	200 0 0	5	16 May ,,
,,	,,	Ditto	200 0 0	200	..	120 0 0	3	13 Sept. ,,
	Salt, South	William S. Frood	558 0 8	200	..	120 0 0	3	25 June ,,
			23,047 13 1	11,700	1,250 0 0	5,980 0 0		
King's	Ballyboy	William T. Briscoe	684 11 0	650	..	260 0 0	2	18 Oct. 1848
,,	,,	Barry Fox	200 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	19 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	Robert S. Drought	200 0 0	200	200 0 0	...	..	
,,	,,	Elizabeth Morris	280 0 0	250	..	150 0 0	3	20 June 1849
,,	,,	Andrew William Gamble	200 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	22 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	F. H. M. Biddulph	300 0 0	250	..	100 0 0	2	7 July 1848
	Ballybritt	Thomas Bernard	2,000 0 0	2,000	..	800 0 0	2	3 Apr. 1849
,,	,,	Henry White	686 0 0	650	..	650 0 0	5	1 Mar. ,,
,,	,,	Ditto	301 10 0	250	..	50 0 0	1	24 Aug. ,,
	Ballycowen	Thomas Sadleir	300 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	2	21 Apr. ,,
,,	,,	Ralph Coote	100 0 0	100	100 0 0	..	..	
,,	,,	Barry Fox	550 0 0	250	..	200 0 0	4	31 July ,,
,,	,,	John and H. M. O'Brien	600 0 0	300	..	300 0 0	5	22 Sept. 1848
	Clonlisk	Johnston Stoney	1,030 8 8	800	..	320 0 0	2	24 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	Guy Atkinson	300 0 0	250	..	100 0 0	2	13 July ,,
,,	,,	William Minchin	100 0 0	100	..	80 0 0	4	28 June 1849
,,	,,	Edward Synge	3,443 0 0	1,500	..	600 0 0	2	12 July 1848
,,	,,	Thomas Spunnar	205 0 0	150	..	90 0 0	3	24 July 1849
,,	,,	Sandford Palmer	254 17 1	200	..	160 0 0	4	21 July ,,
,,	,,	Michael Egan	100 0 0	100	..	40 0 0	2	4 Apr. ,,
,,	,,	John Evans	797 11 0	500	..	300 0 0	3	28 June ,,
,,	,,	Jonathan T. Abbott	102 0 0	100	..	20 0 0	1	19 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	Joseph J. Walker	150 0 0	150	..	90 0 0	3	15 Dec. ,,
	Coolestown	Joseph H. Wybrants	700 0 0	650	..	260 0 0	2	1 Nov. 1848
,,	,,	Sir Thomas Esmonde	113 0 0	100	100 0 0	..	..	
	Eglish	William H. Carter	1,140 8 3	500	..	300 0 0	3	10 May 1849
,,	,,	Robert Cassidy	5,862 11 4	2,600	..	500 0 0	1	26 Oct. 1848
	Garrycastle	Charles Holmes	949 7 0	900	..	540 0 0	3	18 Apr. 1849
,,	,,	William B. Fry	500 0 0	400	..	400 0 0	3	10 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	Francis E. Mooney	100 0 0	100	..	..	..	
,,	,,	James P. Holmes	300 0 0	200	..	80 0 0	2	7 Mar. 1848
,,	,,	Henry King	600 0 0	400	400 0 0	..	..	
,,	,,	Francis J. Adams	391 17 0	300	..	80 0 0	1	9 May ,,
,,	,,	Robert Lander	600 0 0	400	..	320 0 0	4	16 Aug. 1849
,,	,,	Harry P. L. Estrange	2,000 0 0	1,000	...	200 0 0	1	15 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	Garrett O'Moore	554 0 0	500	..	200 0 0	2	18 Aug. ,,
	Geashill	Earl of Digby	992 0 0	950	..	950 0 0	5	17 June 1848
,,	,,	Ditto	793 0 0	700	..	560 0 0	4	2 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	John William Tarleton	200 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	9 Nov. 1849
,,	,,	Earl of Digby	1,857 0 0	500	..	500 0 0	5	5 July ,,
,,	,,	Ditto	1,200 0 0	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	14 Nov. ,,
			31,444 1 4	20,750	800 0 0	10,180 0 0		
Queen's	Ballyadams	Frederick F. Trench	146 8 0	100	..	20 0 0	1	2 Nov. 1847
,,	,,	Thomas Kelly	200 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	17 Apr. 1848
,,	,,	Ditto	176 0 0	150	..	150 0 0	5	7 June 1849
,,	,,	Christopher St. George	345 7 0	300	..	80 0 0	1	18 Apr. 1848
,,	,,	Sir Anthony Weldon	300 0 0	300	..	...	..	
,,	,,	Thomas Kelly	150 0 0	150	..	120 0 0	4	25 July 1849
	Clandonagh	Sargeant Pratt	177 5 2	150	..	150 0 0	5	20 Feb. ,,

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SCHEDULE,—Showing the Proprietors who have applied for Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount Applied for to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Amount Sanctioned to Dec. 31, 1849. £.	Amount Cancelled or Relinquished to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Amount Issued to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Number of Instalments Issued.	Date of last Issue.
Queen's:—*continued.*	Clandonagh	Henry White	150 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	1 July 1848
,,	,,	John W. FitzPatrick	1,113 0 0	500	..	500 0 0	5	20 Nov. 1849
,,	,,	Robert H. Stubber	11,745 7 11	4,000	..	2,000 0 0	4	12 July ,,
,,	,,	Barker Thacker	857 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	5 Apr. 1848
,,	,,	Robert White	1,894 5 5	400	..	400 0 0	5	21 June 1849
,,	,,	Joseph Thacker	809 6 9	500	..	500 0 0	5	1 June ,,
,,	,,	John W. FitzPatrick	2,140 0 0	500	..	300 0 0	3	21 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	Ditto	230 0 0	250	..	250 0 0	5	12 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	Henry White	300 0 0	300	..	60 0 0	1	19 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	Robert H. Stubber	900 3 6	800	..	160 0 0	1	12 Dec. ,,
	Clermallogh	Robert FitzGerald	1,111 14 0	1,000	600 0 0	160 0 0	2	25 Oct. 1848
,,	,,	Richard W. FitzPatrick	762 0 0	500	..	500 0 0	5	18 Sept. 1849
,,	,,	John W. FitzPatrick	789 13 4	500	..	500 0 0	5	25 Apr. ,,
,,	,,	John Shortt	260 0 0	200	..	40 0 0	1	18 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	Richard W. FitzPatrick	100 0 0	100	..	80 0 0	4	26 Nov. ,,
	Cullenagh	Viscount De Vesci	16,154 17 11	6,000	..	1,500 0 0	3	26 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	Charles W. Doyne	1,400 0 0	800	..	160 0 0	1	3 May 1848
,,	,,	William C. Cooper	1,200 0 0	800	..	640 0 0	4	27 Nov. 1849
,,	,,	Lewis Moore	1,000 0 0	500	..	500 0 0	5	1 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	William W. FitzGerald	100 0 0	100	..	60 0 0	3	21 Nov. 1848
,,	,,	William Bryan	500 0 0	200	..	40 0 0	1	4 May ,,
,,	,,	Richard Trench	385 0 0	200	..	80 0 0	2	1 Sept. 1848
,,	,,	Lewis Moore	200 0 0	200	..	160 0 0	4	30 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	John Watson	2,178 14 5	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	19 Oct. ,,
Maryborough, East		Matthew S. Cassan	270 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	19 Nov. ,,
Maryborough, West		Sir Charles H. Coote	10,105 10 2	9,500	..	4,000 0 0	8	28 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	Sir George Parker, &c.	200 0 0	150	..	120 0 0	4	20 June ,,
,,	,,	William Molloll	100 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	,, ,,
Portnahinch		Henry Trench	422 0 0	400	..	320 0 0	4	21 June ,,
,,	,,	Robert M. Alloway	200 0 0	150	..	60 0 0	2	8 Nov. 1848
,,	,,	William Betty	450 0 0	300	..	180 0 0	3	11 Oct. 1849
Slievemargy	,,	Henry Thomas	400 0 0	400	..	400 0 0	5	7 Apr. ,,
,,	,,	Sir J. William Hort	600 0 0	600	..	300 0 0	3	13 July ,,
,,	,,	John H. Lecky and Martha Bowen	650 0 0	300	..	300 0 0	5	22 May ,,
,,	,,	William C. Cooper	2,000 0 0	1,500	..	1,200 0 0	4	10 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	Samuel Edge	792 1 2	500	..	500 0 0	5	16 Mar. ,,
,,	,,	Michael Hackett	780 0 0	400	..	320 0 0	4	15 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	James Fitzmaurice	827 0 0	400	..	400 0 0	5	2 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	Charles Putland, Jun.	1,778 10 8	600	..	600 0 0	5	13 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	Mary and Sarah Stapleton, &c.	600 0 0	300	..	180 0 0	3	6 July ,,
,,	,,	Peter Gale	1,012 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	28 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	Thomas Hovenden	247 0 0	200	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Charles Putland, Jun.	350 0 0	300	..	..	..	
Stradbally	,,	Sir Edward H. Walsh	334 6 2	300	..	300 0 0	5	31 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	John W. FitzPatrick	600 0 0	500	..	500 0 0	5	21 Nov. 1848
,,	,,	Richard S. Leadbeater	400 0 0	100	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Thomas P. Cosby	862 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	6 July 1849
,,	,,	John W. FitzPatrick	326 0 0	200	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Sir Hunt J. Walsh	1,000 0 0	600	..	..	..	
Tinnahinch	,,	Marquis of Drogheda	4,750 0 6	1,000	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Susan Crossdaile	942 17 3	500	..	..	..	
,,	,,	William S. Sandes	2,583 9 10	1,500	..	800 0 0	1	7 Nov. ,,
Upparwoods	,,	Thomas St. John	100 0 0	100	..	60 0 0	3	13 Feb. ,,
,,	,,	William Hamilton	1,439 19 0	1,000	..	600 0 0	3	16 Feb. ,,
,,	,,	Joseph Verschoyle	4,075 19 0	1,500	1,500 0 0	..	..	
,,	,,	Countess of Cavan, &c.	992 1 0	500	..	500 0 0	5	16 June ,,
,,	,,	William S. Trench	2,848 7 9	1,500	..	1,500 0 0	5	23 July ,,
,,	,,	William S. King	599 6 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	21 Nov. ,,
			91,335 8 11	48,000	2,100 0 0	22,990 0 0		
Wicklow	Arklow	Francis Wright	315 10 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	27 Jan. ,,
,,	,,	Robert Heath	181 7 7	150	..	150 0 0	5	5 Mar. ,,
,,	,,	Joseph Pim	325 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	5 July ,,
,,	,,	Robert C. Wade and others	1,108 0 0	100	..	20 0 0	1	8 Feb. 1848
,,	,,	Ditto	2,392 19 4	2,300	..	1,840 0 0	4	5 June 1849
,,	,,	Edward S. Bayly	200 0 0	100	..	40 0 0	2	1 Aug. 1848
,,	,,	Earl of Wicklow	1,128 0 0	700	..	140 0 0	1	25 Aug. 1849
,,	,,	Ditto	5,000 0 0	1,700	..	340 0 0	1	26 Nov. ,,
,,	,,		..	1,300	..	260 0 0	1	,, ,,
Ballinacor, North.		David C. Le Touche	5,000 0 0	5,000	..	2,500 0 0	5	11 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	William Beresford	330 0 0	150	..	90 0 0	3	22 May ,,
,,	,,	William M. Patten	511 0 0	250	..	250 0 0	5	27 Jan. ,,
,,	,,	John Parnell	523 1 3	300	..	300 0 0	5	16 Jan. ,,
,,	,,	William Beresford	280 0 0	200	..	120 0 0	3	22 May ,,
Ballinacor, South.		Abraham Tate	1,906 9 1	500	..	200 0 0	2	24 Aug. 1848
Newcastle		Henry C. Keogh	792 0 0	750	300 0 0	450 0 0	3	14 May 1849
,,	,,	Charles Tottenham	657 0 0	500	..	500 0 0	5	21 June 1848
,,	,,	Henry T. Redmond	200 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	27 April 1848
,,	,,	John H. Dunne	1,116 17 9	500	..	100 0 0	1	3 Jan. 1848
,,	,,	Arthur Jones	1,073 5 6	500	..	100 0 0	1	21 Nov. 1849
Rathdown		Earl of Meath	1,590 0 0	1,500	..	500 0 0	3	24 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	Earl of Rathdowne	176 0 0	150	..	90 0 0	3	24 June 1848
,,	,,	Peter D. La Touche	732 8 0	700	..	560 0 0	4	12 April 1849
,,	,,	Viscount Powerscourt	2,400 0 0	1,500	..	1,200 0 0	4	28 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	Viscount Monck	350 0 0	350	..	70 0 0	1	14 Nov. ,,

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SCHEDULE,—Showing the Proprietors who have applied for Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount Applied for to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Amount Sanctioned to Dec. 31, 1849. £.	Amount Cancelled or Relinquished to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Amount Issued to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Number of Instalments Issued.	Date of last Issue.
Wicklow:—*continued*	Rathdown	Viscount Monck	220 0 0	200	..	40 0 0	1	14 Nov. 1849
,,	,,	Ditto	328 0 0	300	..	60 0 0	1	,, ,,
,,	,,	Viscount Powerscourt	184 0 0	150	..	120 0 0	4	24 Dec. ,,
	Talbotstowe, Lower	Henry Smith	1,200 0 0	1,200	..	1,200 0 0	5	4 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	John T. Armstrong	500 0 0	500	..	500 0 0	5	28 Aug. 1848
,,	,,	Joseph P. Tyste	137 2 9	100	..	100 0 0	6	11 Mar. ,,
,,	,,	Charles Davis	1,250 0 0	700	..	280 0 0	2	29 April ,,
,,	,,	Peirce Mahony	2,183 19 2	1,500	..	300 0 0	1	22 Feb. ,,
,,	,,	Ditto	2,762 0 0	1,500	..	600 0 0	2	7 Mar. 1849
,,	,,	George Fisher	1,281 0 0	500	600 0 0	..	..	
,,	,,	William J. Armstrong	300 0 0	150	..	60 0 0	2	12 April ,,
,,	,,	Ogle W. Moore	3,295 0 0	1,000	..	400 0 0	2	12 Aug. 1848
,,	,,	William J. Armstrong	356 0 0	250	..	50 0 0	1	7 April ,,
,,	,,	John T. Armstrong	500 0 0	500	..	..	..	
,,	,,	John McMahon	350 0 0	350	..	70 0 0	1	10 Oct. 1849
	Talbotstown, Upper	Robert F. Saunders	600 0 0	600	..	360 0 0	3	1 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	Thomas F. Greene	200 0 0	200	..	160 0 0	4	14 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	William W. F. Hume	2,200 0 0	2,000	..	1,600 0 0	4	8 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	James H. Saunders & wife	500 0 0	300	..	240 0 0	4	4 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	William J. Westby	820 0 0	500	..	500 0 0	6	15 Jan. ,,
,,	,,	Joseph P. Tynte	705 11 0	400	..	240 0 0	3	6 Feb. ,,
,,	,,	William Grogan	150 0 0	100	..	20 0 0	1	22 Feb. 1848
,,	,,	Alexander R. Kirkpatrick	800 0 0	500	..	400 0 0	4	25 Oct. 1849
,,	,,	William J. Westby	2,950 4 0	1,000	..	600 0 0	3	28 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	Benjamin G. Humphry	508 0 0	300	..	120 0 0	2	5 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	William J. Westby	200 0 0	200	..	80 0 0	2	9 June ,,
,,	,,	Sir Robert J. Paul	913 0 9	900	..	180 0 0	1	1 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	Sir Ralph Howard	3,392 16 2	1,600	..	300 0 0	1	9 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	William W. F. Hume	2,700 0 0	1,000	..	..	..	
			59,275 11 4	38,200	800 0 0	18,400 0 0		
Carlow	Carlow	Earl of Bessborough	493 12 1	450	..	360 0 0	4	16 May ,,
,,	,,	Henry Bunbury	650 0 0	400	..	80 0 0	1	18 Dec. 1847
,,	,,	William F. F. Tighe	2,193 0 0	1,000	..	800 0 0	4	28 June 1849
,,	,,	Kane Bunbury	165 18 1	100	..	100 0 0	5	23 Sept. 1848
,,	,,	Hugh Faulkner	416 0 0	300	..	60 0 0	1	3 May 1849
,,	,,	Lord Beresford	260 0 0	250	..	50 0 0	1	19 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	Robert Doyne	800 0 0	800	..	60 0 0	1	,, ,,
,,	,,	Beauchamp Colclough	105 0 0	100	..	..	..	
	Forth	Somerset R. Maxwell	2,000 0 0	2,000	..	800 0 0	2	16 May ,,
,,	,,	Earl of Bessborough	200 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	27 April ,,
,,	,,	Hardy Eustace	503 0 0	300	300 0 0	..	..	
,,	,,	John J. Lecky	7,000 0 0	3,000	..	500 0 0	1	15 April ,,
,,	,,	Charles Elliott	230 0 0	200	..	..	..	
,,	,,	George R. Keogh	1,140 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	22 Dec. ,,
	Idrone, East	Robert La Touche	7,850 0 0	4,400	..	2,000 0 0	4	26 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	Walter Newton	4,591 14 4	4,400	..	2,600 0 0	5	14 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	Earl of Courtown	0,500 0 0	4,500	..	1,500 0 0	3	20 June ,,
,,	,,	Earl of Bessborough	530 0 0	350	..	350 0 0	5	27 April ,,
,,	,,	John L. Watson	708 8 6	360	..	70 0 0	1	7 Jan. 1848
,,	,,	Thomas H. Watson	740 13 0	250	..	50 0 0	1	14 Jan. ,,
,,	,,	Henry Newton	2,353 0 0	700	..	700 0 0	5	19 Oct. 1849
,,	,,	John Newton	710 0 0	200	..	120 0 0	3	19 June ,,
,,	,,	Philip Bageoal	1,288 4 2	300	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Beauchamp B. Newton	1,636 0 8	300	..	300 0 0	8	19 July ,,
,,	,,	John Newton	224 8 7	200	..	40 0 0	1	28 June ,,
,,	,,	Beauchamp B. Newton	591 0 0	600	..	100 0 0	1	17 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	Mark Rudkin	400 0 0	200	..	40 0 0	1	21 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	Henry Brueo	384 13 6	300	..	80 0 0	1	6 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	Henry Newton	600 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	23 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	Earl of Bessborough	2,000 0 0	2,000	..	..	..	
	Idrone, West	Horace Rochfort	2,750 0 0	2,700	1,200 0 0	800 0 0	2	10 Jan. ,,
,,	,,	John Alexander	2,594 8 0	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	28 Nov. ,,
	Rathvilly	Robert C. Browne	2,900 0 0	2,000	..	2,000 0 0	5	11 May ,,
,,	,,	Mary H. Hardy and others	390 0 0	300	..	120 0 0	2	11 July ,,
,,	,,	Robert Doyne	863 0 0	600	..	360 0 0	8	29 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	Sir Robert J. Paul	397 10 7	200	..	40 0 0	1	1 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	Robert C. Browne	000 0 0	900	..	360 0 0	2	17 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	Robert S. Doyne	553 0 0	500	..	..	..	
	St. Mullins, Lower	William F. F. Tighe	1,923 0 0	1,000	..	400 0 0	2	15 Jan. ,,
,,	,,	Charles Doyne	1,034 13 7	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	12 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	Thomas Kavanagh	2,848 0 0	2,000	..	..	..	
			84,398 3 2	40,750	1,500 0 0	15,520 0 0		
Kilkenny	Crannagh	William F. Fine	600 0 0	450	..	270 0 0	3	31 July ,,
,,	,,	John Browne	500 0 0	300	..	240 0 0	4	17 April ,,
,,	,,	Arthur St. George	800 0 0	500	..	200 0 0	2	24 July ,,
	Fassadinin	Viscount Frankfort	600 0 0	550	..	550 0 0	5	26 Sept. 1848
,,	,,	Thomas Kavanagh	6,275 0 0	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	21 Nov. 1849
	Galmoy	Lord Mountgarrett	420 0 0	350	..	350 0 0	6	30 June ,,
,,	,,	Thomas Neville	200 0 0	150	..	120 0 0	4	20 July ,,
,,	,,	Nesbitt Lodge	150 0 0	100	..	40 0 0	2	16 Aug. 1848
,,	,,	Lord Mountgarrett	800 0 0	300	..	120 0 0	2	13 Sept. 1849
	Gowran	Sir John Power	5,000 0 0	3,000	..	1,500 0 0	3	3 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	William H. Greene	279 0 0	200	160 0 0	40 0 0	1	17 July 1848

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SCHEDULE,—Showing the Proprietors who have applied for Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount Applied for to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Amount Sanctioned to Dec. 31, 1849. £.	Amount Cancelled or Relinquished to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Amount Issued to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Number of Instalments Issued.	Date of last Issue.
Kilkenny—*continued.*	Gowran	Thomas R. Barnes	228 0 0	200	..	..	..	
	,,	William F. F. Tighe	1,516 0 0	1,500	..	300 0 0	1	8 Feb. 1848
	,,	William H. Greene	1,229 0 8	1,000	600 0 0	400 0 0	2	14 Aug. ,,
	,,	Robert H. Langrishe	160 0 0	150	..	120 0 0	4	4 Aug. 1849
	,,	Nicholas Murphy	150 0 0	150	90 0 0	60 0 0	2	21 July 1848
	,,	Lord Dunsany	524 12 1	350	..	170 0 0	1	7 Dec. 1847
	,,	Michael Cahill	150 0 0	150	..	00 0 0	2	16 May 1849
	,,	William F. F. Tighe	5,351 0 0	5,000	..	2,500 0 0	5	27 July ,,
	,,	Peter Connellan	640 0 0	500	..	200 0 0	2	6 Jan. ,,
	,,	Viscount Clifden	13,300 14 0	8,000	8,000 0 0	..	..	
	,,	Hugh Greene	1,487 3 3	800	..	480 0 0	3	24 July ,,
	,,	Sir Josiah C. Coghill	2,500 0 0	1,500	..	1,200 0 0	4	12 Sept. ,,
	,,	Godfrey Greene	1,324 10 0	800	..	480 0 0	3	9 June ,,
	,,	Alexander R. Pope	456 0 0	400	..	240 0 0	3	22 Aug. ,,
	,,	Peter Connellan	696 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	23 Apr. ,,
	,,	James K. Aylward	650 0 0	650	..	130 0 0	1	9 July ,,
	,,	Sir J. Wheeler Cuffe	500 0 0	400	..	..	,,	
	,,	Viscount Moock	500 0 0	500	..	..	..	
	,,	Ditto	300 0 0	250	..	..	..	
	Ida	Clement Milward	1,000 0 0	1,000	..	600 0 0	3	29 June ,,
	,,	Eliot Warburton	150 0 0	150	..	30 0 0	1	3 Dec. 1847
	,,	Clement Milward	2,200 0 0	1,300	..	1,040 0 0	4	1 May 1849
	,,	John Greene	971 15 7	600	..	360 0 0	3	20 July ,,
	,,	Earl of Bessborough	1,800 0 0	1,000	..	800 0 0	4	15 Aug. ,,
	,,	David Burtchaell	2,822 0 0	500	..	300 0 0	3	20 Nov. ,,
	,,	William F. F. Tighe	454 8 4	450	..	90 0 0	1	23 Sept. 1848
	Iverk	Earl of Bessborough	692 0 0	600	..	360 0 0	3	2 July 1849
	,,	Ditto	2,805 0 0	2,800	..	2,000 0 0	4	15 Sept. 1848
	,,	Ditto	1,841 0 0	1,000	..	600 0 0	3	14 May 1849
	,,	Ditto	8,552 0 0	2,000	..	800 0 0	2	17 Oct. ,,
	,,	Ditto	600 0 0	550	..	220 0 0	2	10 July ,,
	,,	Ditto	812 15 0	550	..	110 0 0	1	16 Mar. 1848
	,,	C. B. Ponsonby	246 9 6	200	..	200 0 0	5	21 Oct. ,,
	Kells	Marquis of Ormonde	12,000 0 0	12,000	1,000 0 0	3,500 0 0	7	20 Aug. 1849
	,,	Earl of Bessborough	3,591 0 0	2,000	..	800 0 0	2	18 July ,,
	,,	Sir J. Wheeler Cuffe	2,450 0 0	300	..	..	..	
	,,	Lorenzo N. Izod	300 0 0	300	..	60 0 0	1	10 Oct. ,,
	Knocktopher	Earl of Bessborough	165 0 0	150	..	150 0 0	5	26 May ,,
	,,	Arthure Dillon	1,000 0 0	500	..	300 0 0	3	27 Feb. ,,
	,,	Hervey De Montmorency	300 0 0	300	120 0 0	180 0 0	3	29 June 1848
	,,	Sir Richard Langrishe	386 3 4	300	..	180 0 0	3	7 Apr. 1849
	,,	John Greene	4,035 1 1	2,000	..	800 0 0	2	13 June ,,
	,,	Ditto	1,436 19 2	700	..	420 0 0	3	18 Sept. ,,
	,,	Charles Putland	1,002 16 0	600	..	300 0 0	3	3 Sept. ,,
	,,	John Cronyn	105 0 0	100	..	20 0 0	1	7 Dec. ,,
	Shillelogher	Michael Cahill	598 10 6	550	110 3 0	330 0 0	3	22 Aug. ,,
	,,	Earl of Desart	1,000 0 0	700	..	560 0 0	4	16 July ,,
	,,	William L. Flood	1,145 0 0	1,000	300 0 0	400 0 0	2	30 May ,,
	,,	Ditto	428 13 1	300	..	120 0 0	2	10 July ,,
	,,	Ditto	100 0 0	100	..	20 0 0	1	19 Sept. ,,
			97,177 0 2	64,700	10,380 0 0	25,720 0 0		
Wexford	Ballaghkeen	Samuel Sparks	300 0 0	300	..	300 0 0	5	8 Apr. ,,
	,,	Earl of Courtown	1,502 5 0	1,500	..	1,200 0 0	4	6 July ,,
	,,	John Maher	4,000 0 0	2,000	..	1,600 0 0	4	4 Mar. ,,
	,,	William J. Wallace	1,591 0 0	300	..	240 0 0	4	22 Aug. ,,
	,,	Robert Doyne	10,595 0 0	3,000	300 0 0	500 0 0	1	15 June ,,
	,,	Earl of Courtown	2,000 0 0	2,000	..	400 0 0	1	18 Aug. ,,
	,,	Earl of Arran	250 0 0	250	..	..	..	
	,,	William Bolton	446 5 6	400	..	80 0 0	1	17 Nov. ,,
	,,	Fenoy Irvine	9,550 0 0	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	15 Dec. ,,
	,,	John C. Pounden	510 0 0	300	..	..	..	
	,,	William J. Wallace	500 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	15 Dec. ,,
	Bantry	Lord Carew	2,200 0 0	2,200	..	880 0 0	2	24 June 1848
	,,	Francis Bruen	1,500 0 0	1,000	..	400 0 0	2	20 June 1849
	,,	William J. Blacker	730 0 0	500	..	500 0 0	5	28 Sept. ,,
	,,	Harry Alcock	300 0 0	250	..	250 0 0	5	7 May ,,
	,,	John H. Talbot	1,500 0 0	1,500	..	1,200 0 0	4	23 June ,,
	,,	Charles Tottenham	1,356 9 3	1,000	..	600 0 0	3	5 Jan. ,,
	,,	Richard C. B. Clayton	534 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	13 Nov. 1848
	,,	Charles J. Grogan	4,646 8 4	2,000	..	400 0 0	1	26 Nov. 1849
	Bergy	Bigett Tench	300 0 0	300	300 0 0	..	..	
	,,	John Harvey	500 0 0	400	..	400 0 0	5	17 May ,,
	,,	Francis A. Kennedy	2,168 17 3	700	..	140 0 0	1	22 Dec. ,,
	Forth	John H. Talbot	200 0 0	200	..	120 0 0	3	29 June 1848
	,,	John Rowe	351 12 6	200	..	80 0 0	2	13 Nov. ,,
	,,	George Le Hunte	250 0 0	250	..	..	..	
	,,	Viscount Mouck	175 0 0	150	..	..	..	
	,,	Ditto	150 0 0	150	..	..	..	
	Gorey	William Kennedy	391 3 9	350	230 0 0	120 0 0	2	8 June ,,
	,,	Earl of Courtown	2,344 0 0	1,800	..	1,800 0 0	5	10 Jan. 1849
	,,	Abel John Ram	240 0 0	200	200 0 0	..	..	
	,,	Stephen Ram	7,500 0 0	5,000	..	1,500 0 0	3	30 July ,,
	,,	Loftus Owen	175 0 0	150	..	120 0 0	4	28 Apr. ,,
	,,	Earl of Courtown	3,787 19 10	3,700	..	1,500 0 0	3	7 Apr. ,,
	,,	Abel John Ram	1,541 12 1	1,000	..	600 0 0	3	12 Mar. ,,
	,,	Robert Doyne	18,472 0 0	8,000	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	8	8 Nov. ,,
	,,	Viscount Powerscourt	800 0 0	800	..	480 0 0	3	7 June ,,

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SCHEDULE.—Showing the Proprietors who have applied for Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount Applied for to Dec. 31, 1849.	Amount Sanctioned to Dec. 31, 1849.	Amount Cancelled or Relinquished to Dec. 31, 1849.	Amount Issued to Dec. 31, 1849.	Number of Instalments Issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Wexford—*continued.*	Gorey	Sir Thomas Esmonde	490 0 0	400	400 0 0	..	..	
	Scarawalsh	William Batt	154 0 0	150	..	150 0 0	5	14 Aug. 1849
	,,	Thomas Braddell	750 0 0	600	..	600 0 0	5	1 Nov. 1848
	,,	Ditto	422 9 0	400	..	320 0 0	4	4 July 1849
	,,	Ditto	474 4 3	450	..	450 0 0	5	16 May ,,
	,,	Henry Moore	135 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	17 Feb. ,,
	,,	William J. Wallace	1,530 7 5	1,450	..	870 0 0	3	18 Nov. ,,
	,,	George Glascott	165 0 0	150	..	150 0 0	5	12 Nov. ,,
	,,	Matilda B. Sherrard	150 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	7 Apr. ,,
	,,	Charles Tottenham	502 8 6	300	..	300 0 0	5	20 Feb. ,,
	,,	William Batt	130 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	14 Aug. ,,
	,,	Brooke H. Bridges	1,550 0 0	500	..	500 0 0	5	24 Dec. ,,
	,,	Sir Thomas Esmonde	435 0 0	400	400 0 0	..	..	
	,,	John Howlin	358 7 0	350	..	280 0 0	4	7 Aug. ,,
	,,	Thomas Braddell	500 0 0	500	..	200 0 0	2	20 Dec. ,,
	,,	Michael G. Croker	340 0 0	250	..	50 0 0	1	21 Nov. ,,
	,,	Richard Donovan	3,500 0 0	1,500	..	..	..	
	,,	Henry P. Elrington	150 0 0	150	..	..	..	
	Shelburne	Francis A. Kennedy	1,365 13 6	1,000	..	400 0 0	2	23 May ,,
	,,	Lord Templemore	6,000 0 0	6,000	..	4,000 0 0	8	11 Dec. ,,
	,,	Christian W. Palliser	156 0 0	150	..	140 0 0	5	9 Mar. ,,
	,,	George P. Houghton	1,540 0 0	1,300	..	1,300 0 0	5	27 Apr. ,,
	Shelmaliere, East	Earl of Arran	1,421 0 0	1,400	..	1,320 0 0	8	28 June ,,
	,, ,,	Ditto	300 0 0	300	..	120 0 0	2	17 Nov. 1848
	,, ,,	George La Hunte	800 0 0	800	..	640 0 0	4	29 June 1849
	,, ,,	Armstrong Lyster	106 0 0	100	100 0 0	..	..	
	,, ,,	John E. Redmond	250 0 0	250	..	150 0 0	3	12 Mar. ,,
	Shelmaliere, West	John F. Heatly	200 0 0	150	..	30 0 0	1	16 Feb. 1848
	,, ,,	Anthony Cliffe	2,580 0 0	1,500	..	600 0 0	2	3 July 1849
	,, ,,	Herbert F. Hore	190 0 0	150	..	150 0 0	5	29 June ,,
	,, ,,	Ditto	317 0 0	150	..	30 0 0	1	21 Dec. ,,
			111,320 18 2	64,950	4,930 0 0	31,870 0 0		
Sligo	Carbury	Viscount Palmerston	2,000 0 0	2,000	..	2,000 0 0	5	14 June ,,
	,,	John Wynne	20,145 0 0	8,000	..	1,500 0 0	3	1 Aug. ,,
	,,	William C. Wood	846 0 0	700	..	560 0 0	4	27 Oct. 1848
	,,	James Wood	544 0 0	400	..	80 0 0	1	16 Mar. ,,
	,,	R. Chambers Walker	1,740 0 0	1,000	..	800 0 0	4	31 May 1849
	Coolavin	Lord De Freyne	1,100 0 0	1,000	..	1,000 0 0	5	15 Dec. 1848
	,,	Joseph A. Holmes	839 7 8	500	..	300 0 0	3	30 May 1849
	,,	Patrick O Cogan	244 0 0	200	..	40 0 0	1	11 Sept. ,,
	Corran	William Phibbs	1,457 4 0	1,000	..	800 0 0	4	10 Oct. ,,
	,,	Sir Alexander Crichton	1,600 0 0	1,000	..	400 0 0	2	12 Oct. ,,
	,,	John Taaffe	200 0 0	150	..	30 0 0	1	17 Dec. ,,
	Leyney	John Irwin	720 0 0	700	..	560 0 0	4	17 July ,,
	,,	Robert Young	5,734 0 0	2,000	..	800 0 0	2	24 May ,,
	,,	John McHugh	468 8 5	200	..	120 0 0	3	11 Oct. 1848
	,,	Henry Caulfield	6,818 0 0	5,000	..	1,500 0 0	3	18 May 1849
	,,	Alexander Perceval	1,070 0 0	800	..	320 0 0	3	11 Oct. 1848
	,,	Edward J. Cooper	254 0 0	250	..	50 0 0	1	17 Aug. 1849
	,,	Catherine Armstrong	100 0 0	100	..	80 0 0	4	10 Dec. ,,
	Tireragh	Henry Griffith	879 0 0	700	..	140 0 0	1	26 Nov. 1847
	,,	Edward Wingfield	2,500 0 0	2,000	..	2,000 0 0	5	8 Feb. 1849
	,,	Thomas Howly	152 13 3	150	..	60 0 0	2	3 Aug. 1848
	,,	Charles Tottenham	1,000 0 0	500	..	500 0 0	5	16 June 1849
				150	..	150 0 0	5	14 June ,,
	,,	James M'Ternan	346 19 9	300	..	60 0 0	1	14 Dec. ,,
	,,	Thomas Howly	333 3 3	300	..	240 0 0	4	22 Dec. ,,
	,,	William Ormsby	390 0 0	250	..	150 0 0	3	6 July ,,
	,,	John W. King	625 0 0	300	..	240 0 0	4	24 July ,,
	,,	Thomas Jones	2,500 0 0	300	..	300 0 0	5	19 July ,,
	,,	Robert Jones	8,966 17 11	1,000	..	600 0 0	3	6 Sept. ,,
	,,	Sir W. H. R. Palmer	4,793 13 9	700	..	140 0 0	1	20 Aug. ,,
	,,	Thomas Jones	1,600 0 0	500	..	200 0 0	2	4 Dec. ,,
	,,	Edward Wingfield	1,000 0 0	1,000	500 0 0	200 0 0	1	30 July ,,
	,,	Alex. H. L. Popham, &c.	538 0 0	500	..	..	..	
	,,	Thomas Jones	600 0 0	600	..	120 0 0	1	21 Dec. ,,
	,,	Robert N. Armstrong	501 15 0	300	..	60 0 0	1	17 Nov. ,,
	,,	Edward Wingfield	500 0 0	500	..	400 0 0	4	16 Nov. ,,
	Tirerill	John Ormsby	1,000 0 0	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	23 Feb. 1848
	,,	Henry Griffith	2,798 0 0	2,200	..	440 0 0	1	13 Nov. 1847
	,,	Edward J. Cooper	4,262 6 6	3,000	..	2,000 0 0	4	17 July 1849
	,,	Richard G. Brinkley	5,010 10 7	1,200	..	720 0 0	3	10 Oct. ,,
	,,	Nicholson O. Furey	487 0 0	220	..	80 0 0	2	27 Oct. ,,
	,,	John Irwin	280 0 0	500	..	..	..	
	,,	William Gardiner	150 0 0	150	..	60 0 0	2	30 Oct. ,,
			80,801 0 1	43,050	500 0 0	20,000 0 0		
Leitrim	Carrigallen	John Godley	1,000 0 0	1,000	..	800 0 0	4	5 Mar. ,,
	,,	Robert W. Story	300 0 0	250	..	150 0 0	3	22 July 1848
	,,	Alexander Percy	900 0 0	800	..	800 0 0	5	28 Feb. 1849
	,,	Matilda Shanly	260 0 0	150	..	30 0 0	1	13 Dec. 1847
	,,	William C. Percy	1,000 0 0	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	1 Dec. ,,
	,,	Earl of Leitrim	1,600 0 0	1,000	..	600 0 0	3	14 June 1849
	,,	Richard S. Clifford	300 0 0	150	..	150 0 0	5	4 May ,,
	,,	John Unsworth and John Browne	2,500 0 0	1,400	..	560 0 0	2	24 May ,,

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SCHEDULE,—Showing the Proprietors who have applied for Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount Applied for to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Amount Sanctioned to Dec. 31, 1849. £.	Amount Cancelled or Relinquished to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Amount Issued to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Number of Instalments Issued.	Date of last Issue.
Leitrim—*continued.*	Carrigallen	Pierce Simpson	350 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	12 July 1849
	,,	John Gulley	450 0 0	400	..	400 0 0	5	18 Dec. ,,
	,,	Catherine P. Jones	15,000 0 0	8,000	7,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	2	3 Sept. ,,
	,,	Pierce Simpson	700 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	20 Sept. ,,
	,,	Peter D. La Touche	1,400 0 0	1,400	..	560 0 0	2	10 Oct. ,,
	,,	George D. Beresford	130 0 0	100	..	20 0 0	1	13 Oct. ,,
	Dromahaire	Nicholas L. Tottenham	1,400 0 0	1,200	..	960 0 0	4	13 Sept. 1848
	,,	William Kernaghan	1,532 0 0	1,500	1,500 0 0	..	..	
	,,	Francis N. Cullen	1,007 0 0	800	..	800 0 0	5	25 Jan. 1849
	,,	Earl of Leitrim	1,270 0 0	1,100	..	1,100 0 0	5	23 June ,,
	,,	Burton Phibbs	1,000 0 0	650	..	650 0 0	5	20 April ,,
	,,	Hugh L. Montgomery	630 0 0	500	..	500 0 0	5	8 Dec. 1848
	,,	William P. Cullen	350 0 0	250	..	250 0 0	5	1 Sept. 1849
	,,	Samuel White	5,093 10 0	2,000	2,000 0 0	..	..	
	,,	Francis N. Cullen	231 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	23 Aug. ,,
	,,	William Johnston	822 5 0	800	..	320 0 0	2	31 Aug. ,,
	,,	William P. Cullen	121 10 0	100	..	40 0 0	2	31 Aug. ,,
	,,	Henry Brett	304 0 0	200	..	40 0 0	1	17 Nov. ,,
	Leitrim	George D. Mansfield	100 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	5 Mar. ,,
	,,	Peter D. La Touche	685 17 1	650	..	650 0 0	5	24 Nov. ,,
	,,	John R. Peyton	472 7 8	400	..	400 0 0	5	3 April ,,
	,,	Pierce Simpson	800 0 0	400	..	320 0 0	4	13 July ,,
	,,	George Shaw	120 0 0	100	..	40 0 0	2	0 May ,,
	,,	Thomas Lananze*	300 0 0	300	..	180 0 0	3	15 Sept. ,,
	,,	Earl of Bessborough	1,172 0 0	1,100	..	440 0 0	2	31 Aug. ,,
	,,	William Lewis	409 0 0	300	..	300 0 0	5	1 June ,,
	,,	Arthur J. V. L. Birchall	210 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	6 July ,,
	,,	William Peyton	679 17 4	200	..	120 0 0	3	8 Sept. ,,
	,,	Pierce Simpson	300 0 0	300	..	00 0 0	1	11 July ,,
	,,	George Vaugh	200 0 0	150	..	..	..	
	,,	John R. Peyton	1,416 7 6	500	..	100 0 0	1	2 Nov. ,,
	Mohills	Theophilus B. Jones	1,000 0 0	1,000	..	1,000 0 0	5	1 June ,,
	,,	Earl of Leitrim	1,000 0 0	900	..	900 0 0	5	21 June ,,
	,,	Robert Blackall	300 0 0	300	..	00 0 0	1	3 Mar. ,,
	,,	Guy Lloyd	341 0 0	300	..	60 0 0	1	15 Dec. ,,
	Rosclogher	John R. Dickson	5,191 0 0	3,000	..	2,000 0 0	4	7 Aug. ,,
	,,	James and John J. White	9,100 0 0	3,500	..	2,000 0 0	4	22 Sept. ,,
	,,	James Johnston	8,855 5 0	3,700	800 0 0	2,500 0 0	5	15 Dec. ,,
	,,	Robert Johnston	200 0 0	150	90 0 0	60 0 0	2	24 Aug. 1848
	,,	John Ffolliott	1,500 0 0	800	..	800 0 0	5	30 Aug. 1849
	,,	Robert H. Ellis	911 2 10	900	..	360 0 0	2	21 Sept. ,,
	,,	John Parke	400 0 0	400	..	80 0 0	1	7 Dec. ,,
	,,	James S. Ellis	300 0 0	200	..	40 0 0	1	7 Dec. ,,
			75,135 3 0	45,500	11,390 0 0	23,200 0 0		
Mayo	Burrishoole	John M'Laughlin	2,500 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	4 April 1848
	,,	Dominick M'Laughlin	1,836 0 0	500	..	500 0 0	5	7 Dec. 1849
	,,	Marquis of Sligo	20,000 0 0	20,000	0,050 0 0	3,000 0 0	6	21 Aug. ,,
	,,	Sir Richard A. O'Donnell	20,000 0 0	11,900	3,000 0 0	7,500 0 0	15	7 July ,,
	,,	George R. Gildea	207 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	20 Nov. ,,
	,,	Sir W. H. R. Palmer	5,019 1 0	5,000	..	500 0 0	1	14 June 1848
	,,	Sir Richard A. O'Donnell	1,500 0 0	1,500	..	000 0 0	2	11 Dec. 1849
	,,	Dominick J. Bourke	422 7 4	200	..	40 0 0	1	10 Mar. ,,
	,,	Marquis of Sligo	2,500 0 0	2,500	..	2,500 0 0	5	17 July ,,
	,,	Earl of Lucan	3,072 0 0	8,000	..	1,000 0 0	2	13 Nov. ,,
	,,	Sir Richard A. O'Donnell	1,500 0 0	1,500	..	300 0 0	1	19 July ,,
	Carra	William Kearney	1,761 17 6	1,100	..	880 0 0	4	18 July ,,
	,,	Andrew C. Lynch	1,685 3 8	1,500	..	600 0 0	2	29 Nov. ,,
	,,	Dorothea J. FitzGerald	400 0 0	300	..	240 0 0	4	25 Oct. ,,
	,,	Isidore P. Blake	300 0 0	200	..	120 0 0	5	30 Nov. 1848
	,,	Earl of Lucan	8,000 0 0	8,000	..	3,000 0 0	6	2 Nov. 1849
	,,	John Browne	1,106 0 0	700	..	140 0 0	1	1 April 1848
	,,	John Fynn	270 0 0	250	..	200 0 0	4	10 Feb. 1849
	,,	Peter Bourke	312 0 0	100	..	40 0 0	2	12 Feb. ,,
	,,	Lord Kilmaine	854 0 0	500	..	200 0 0	2	3 Aug. ,,
	,,	George Clendining	600 0 0	500	..	400 0 0	4	12 Oct. ,,
	,,	Sir Robert L. Blosse	912 4 6	500	..	200 0 0	2	19 Sept. ,,
	,,	Bridgettina Irwin	400 0 0	400	..	160 0 0	2	6 Dec. ,,
	Clanmorris	Sir Robert Arbuthnot	1,254 13 9	1,200	520 0 0	680 0 0	3	6 July ,,
	,,	Lord Oranmore	16,143 0 0	11,500	6,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	2	21 May ,,
	,,	Isidore Bourke	1,700 0 0	1,000	..	1,000 0 0	5	22 Nov. ,,
	,,	James S. Lambert	700 0 0	700	..	700 0 0	5	11 Dec. 1848
	,,	Andrew C. Lynch	402 8 0	400	..	160 0 0	2	21 Nov. 1849
	,,	Patrick C. Lynch	200 0 0	150	..	120 0 0	4	23 July ,,
	,,	Joseph Lambert	528 6 0	400	..	320 0 0	4	2 June ,,
	,,	George Glendining	1,386 0 0	500	..	300 0 0	8	17 Aug. ,,
	,,	George Vesey	739 0 0	700	..	420 0 0	3	12 July ,,
	,,	Patrick C. Lynch	309 7 6	200	..	100 0 0	4	20 Nov. 1848
	,,	Sir Robert L. Blosse	1,100 0 0	1,000	..	600 0 0	3	31 Aug. 1849
	,,	George Glendining	1,500 0 0	500	..	200 0 0	2	13 Oct ,,
	,,	James S. Lambert	300 0 0	300	..	300 0 0	5	27 July ,,
	,,	Patrick Kirwan	3,105 0 0	1,500	..	300 0 0	1	23 April ,,
	,,	John Cather	200 0 0	100	..	60 0 0	3	7 Dec. ,,
	,,	Joseph Lambert	157 17 0	150	..	90 0 0	3	6 July ,,
	Costello	James Browne	7,600 0 0	7,000	..	3,000 0 0	8	20 Dec. ,,
	,,	Hugh Burke	722 0 0	500	..	500 0 0	5	11 Aug. ,,
	,,	Viscount Dillon	14,961 0 0	3,000	..	500 0 0	1	25 Aug. ,,
	,,	Hugh Burke	502 0 0	500	..	200 0 0	2	20 Dec. ,,

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SCHEDULE,—Showing the Proprietors who have applied for Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount Applied for to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Amount Sanctioned to Dec. 31, 1849. £.	Amount Cancelled or Relinquished to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Amount Issued to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Number of Instalments Issued.	Date of last Issue.
Mayo—*continued*	Erris	William H. Carter	6,989 8 9	5,000	..	500 0 0	1	12 April 1878
,,	,,	Samuel Bourns	600 0 0	400	..	80 0 0	1	15 June, 1849
,,	,,	John Richards	690 6 10	500	..	100 0 0	1	15 May ,,
,,	,,	James O'Donel	500 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	26 Sept. ,,
	Gallen	David Thompson	3,500 0 0	2,000	2,000 0 0	..	..	
,,	,,	Barnard M'Manus	2,024 0 0	1,000	..	800 0 0	4	9 July ,,
,,	,,	Harlow P. Baker	350 0 0	300	..	60 0 0	1	26 Jan. 1848
,,	,,	Matthew Gallagher	1,000 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	6 June 1849
,,	,,	Patrick Tuohy	360 0 0	300	..	..	..	
,,	,,	John Tuohy	400 0 0	250	..	50 0 0	1	21 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	Charles B Jordan	676 7 4	300	..	60 0 0	1	10 Oct. ,,
	Kilmaine	Jane E. Roberts	410 12 8	400	..	320 0 0	4	15 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	Thomas Elwood	453 5 8	450	360 0 0	90 0 0	1	16 Dec. 1847
,,	,,	Ormsby Elwood	450 11 3	400	..	400 0 0	5	16 July 1849
,,	,,	Thomas S Lindsay	4,136 18 0	4,100	2,700 0 0	1,400 0 0	3	14 Apr. ,,
,,	,,	Francis C. M'Donnell	800 0 0	300	..	60 0 0	1	21 Sept. 1848
,,	,,	Thomas S. Lindsey	2,854 4 1	2,850	1,490 0 0	1,360 0 0	3	14 Apr. 1849
,,	,,	Robert Bowen	342 0 0	300	300 0 0	..	..	
,,	,,	Patrick Kirwan	6,627 13 7	5,000	..	2,000 0 0	4	7 Mar. ,,
,,	,,	Earl of Lucan	2,612 0 0	2,000	..	1,500 0 0	3	11 June ,,
,,	,,	Henry Blake	300 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	18 Apr. ,,
,,	,,	Charles Macdonnell	715 7 8	500	..	100 0 0	1	22 Feb. 1848
,,	,,	George S. Lynch	440 0 0	400	..	400 0 0	5	26 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	George Ormsby	450 0 0	400	..	80 0 0	1	27 May ,,
,,	,,	Thomas Elwood	291 5 8	200	160 0 0	40 0 0	1	6 May 1849
,,	,,	Courtney Kenny	1,340 0 0	800	..	800 0 0	5	15 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	Earl of Lucan	18,000 0 0	9,400	3,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	8	13 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	George Rutledge	1,500 0 0	550	..	550 0 0	5	24 Feb. ,,
,,	,,	John Fynn	748 0 0	300	..	240 0 0	4	1 May ,,
,,	,,	James K. Gildea	2,000 0 0	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	17 Jan. ,,
,,	,,	Lord Kilmaine	1,640 0 0	500	..	200 0 0	2	19 July ,,
,,	,,	John Fynn	250 0 0	250	..	50 0 0	1	3 Jan. ,,
,,	,,	George S. Lynch	200 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	14 May ,,
,,	,,	Joseph Lambert	150 0 0	150	..	60 0 0	2	29 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	John C. L. Bucknall	412 0 0	400	..	160 0 0	2	8 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	Thomas Elwood	422 0 0	400	..	80 0 0	1	2 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	Thomas S. Lindsey	542 0 0	400	160 0 0	240 0 0	3	14 Apr. ,,
	Murrisk	John C. Garvey	1,000 0 0	1,000	700 0 0	200 0 0	1	22 Jan. 1848
,,	,,	Robert Buchanan	532 0 0	500	400 0 0	100 0 0	1	1 Dec. 1847
,,	,,	Henry Hildebrand	372 0 0	150	..	120 0 0	4	4 July 1849
,,	,,	James W. Garvey	578 0 0	450	..	90 0 0	1	6 Apr. 1848
,,	,,	Sir W. H. R. Palmer	4,868 8 0	4,850	..	500 0 0	1	14 June ,,
,,	,,	Francis Garvey	500 0 0	300	..	60 0 0	1	29 Sept. 1849
,,	,,	Marquis of Sligo	3,594 0 0	3,550	..	500 0 0	1	10 Oct. ,,
	Tyrawly	William Orme	2,500 0 0	2,000	..	1,600 0 0	4	20 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	Thomas Palmer, Jun.	345 0 0	300	..	180 0 0	3	18 Dec. 1848
,,	,,	Henry W. Knox	300 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	1 Aug. 1849
,,	,,	Francis A. K. Gore	8,102 19 0	2,500	..	1,500 0 0	3	14 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	Walter Bourke	559 15 0	400	..	820 0 0	4	14 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	William Knox Orme	420 0 0	250	..	250 0 0	5	1 May ,,
,,	,,	Thomas Pigot	1,503 0 0	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	6 Mar. 1848
,,	,,	Roger Palmer	383 18 1	350	..	140 0 0	2	20 Apr. 1849
,,	,,	Matthew Atkinson and Thomas Atkinson	990 0 0	500	..	200 0 0	2	17 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	Walter J. Bourke	687 0 0	400	400 0 0	..	..	
,,	,,	Andrew Browne	200 0 0	200	..	40 0 0	1	14 June 1848
,,	,,	Lewis J. Jones	500 0 0	300	..	60 0 0	1	17 June ,,
,,	,,	Charles O'Donnell	634 16 0	300	..	60 0 0	1	8 Mar. 1849
,,	,,	Richard J. C. Green	2,110 0 0	1,200	..	240 0 0	1	10 Feb. 1840
,,	,,	John Gardiner	1,141 0 0	500	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Sir W. H. R. Palmer	10,245 19 3	2,250	..	450 0 0	1	18 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	Henry W. Knox	200 0 0	200	..	80 0 0	2	18 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	John Walshe	500 0 0	200	..	40 0 0	1	21 Dec. ,,
			231,584 9 1	159,300	26,240 0 0	56,540 0 0		
Roscommon	Athlone	Lord Crofton	2,000 0 0	1,500	..	300 0 0	1	7 Dec. 1847
,,	,,	William H. Scott	243 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	8 Apr. 1849
,,	,,	Richard W. Bond	307 0 0	300	..	300 0 0	5	14 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	Ambrose O'Kelly	818 0 0	500	..	400 0 0	4	23 June ,,
,,	,,	John J. O'Sullivan	624 0 0	500	..	500 0 0	5	24 Nov. 1848
,,	,,	Peter C. Roche	500 0 0	150	..	150 0 0	5	3 Nov. 1849
,,	,,	John Power	511 2 0	400	..	320 0 0	4	7 July ,,
,,	,,	John Hodson	224 11 0	200	..	120 0 0	3	12 July ,,
,,	,,	William E Greinger	460 0 0	400	..	80 0 0	1	6 Sept. 1848
,,	,,	John H Walsh	1,236 14 8	800	..	800 0 0	5	21 Dec. 1849
,,	,,	John J. O'Sullivan	833 8 8	300	..	240 0 0	4	26 July ,,
,,	,,	Garrett O'Moore	1,186 0 0	500	..	200 0 0	2	18 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	John Dillon	800 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	13 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	Theobald Shell	500 0 0	500	..	..	..	
,,	,,	John J. O'Sullivan	621 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	24 Aug. ,,
	Ballintobber, North	James Bannon	530 0 0	300	..	180 0 0	3	11 May ,,
,,	,,	Marquis of Westmeath	500 0 0	300	..	60 0 0	1	29 Dec. 1848
,,	,,	Ditto	300 0 0	300	..	60 0 0	1	23 Aug. 1849
	Ballintobber, South	Francis Fetherston H., &c.	1,500 0 0	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	4 Aug. 1848
,,	,,	Nicholas Balfe	1,104 17 3	800	..	840 0 0	4	14 Sept. 1849
,,	,,	Francis J. Darys	420 0 0	400	..	160 0 0	2	17 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	Marquis of Westmeath	2,300 0 0	2,000	..	1,600 0 0	4	18 July ,,
,,	,,	Sir Michael D. Bellew	487 0 0	200	..	40 0 0	1	5 Aug. 1848

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SCHEDULE,—Showing the Proprietors who have applied for Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Amount Sanctioned to Dec. 31, 1849. £.	Amount Cancelled or Relinquished to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Amount Issued to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Number of Instalments Issued.	Date of last Issue.
Roscommon—*continued.*	Boyle	Guy Lloyd	6,000 0 0	6,000	..	3,500 0 0	7	15 Aug. 1849
	,,	James B. Stoney	471 5 0	250	250 0 0	..	..	
	,,	John Flanagan	500 0 0	300	..	240 0 0	4	7 Dec. ,,
	,,	Conte C. Molloy	300 0 0	150	..	90 0 0	3	25 July ,,
	,,	Viscount Lorton	8,000 0 0	8,000	6,500 0 0	500 0 0	1	29 Oct. 1848
	,,	Richard Irwin	220 0 0	200	..	40 0 0	1	14 June 1849
	Castlereagh	William R. W. Sandford	7,766 0 0	5,000	..	4,000 0 0	3	30 July ,,
	,,	Richard Irwin	900 0 0	700	..	560 0 0	4	4 May ,,
	,,	Patrick D. Irwin	281 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	19 Sept. ,,
	,,	Denis O'Conor	2,084 0 0	1,300	..	780 0 0	3	19 Sept. ,,
	,,	Rollerick O'Connor	491 19 10	300	..	180 0 0	3	4 June ,,
	,,	Marquis of Westmeath	2,050 0 0	1,000	..	800 0 0	4	5 Sept. ,,
	,,	Henry Pakenham	2,090 0 0	1,300	..	1,040 0 0	4	5 Sept. ,,
	,,	Sir Alexander Crichton	170 0 0	150	..	150 0 0	5	26 July ,,
	Roscommon	Theobald A. Dillon	3,620 0 0	2,000	..	400 0 0	1	5 July 1848
	,,	Henry S. P. Mahon	2,393 0 0	1,000	..	600 0 0	3	16 Aug. 1849
	,,	Ditto	1,500 0 0	800	..	160 0 0	1	12 Nov. ,,
	,,	Charles B. Baldwin	1,815 17 4	1,000	..	..	..	
	Frenchpark	Lord De Freyne	7,000 0 0	7,000	..	7,000 0 0	14	11 Oct. ,,
	,,	Viscount Dillon	7,600 9 0	7,000	..	2,500 0 0	5	14 Aug. ,,
	,,	Oliver D. J. Grace	1,500 0 0	1,000	..	000 0 0	3	21 Dec. ,,
	,,	Lord De Freyne	936 0 0	800	..	500 0 0	5	15 Nov. 1848
	,,	Daniel H. Ferrall	1,550 0 0	800	..	040 0 0	4	5 Sept. 1849
			77,354 4 9	58,800	6,750 0 0	31,530 0 0		
Galway	Athenry	Burton Persse	1,182 0 0	900	..	540 0 0	3	19 Dec. ,,
	,,	Harriet C. Daly	500 0 0	500	..	300 0 0	3	27 Nov. ,,
	,,	Andrew William Blake	1,112 3 9	200	..	40 0 0	1	12 June ,,
	,,	Ditto	912 0 0	900	..	180 0 0	1	18 Aug. ,,
	Ballymoe	Peter Blake	300 0 0	250	..	200 0 0	4	28 June ,,
	,,	George Vesey	6,275 0 0	2,200	700 0 0	1,500 0 0	5	29 Nov. 1848
			..	2,800	..	1,000 0 0	2	10 July 1849
	,,	Edmund Dowell	1,124 16 8	700	..	280 0 0	2	13 Dec. 1848
	,,	John Cheevers	1,649 0 0	500	..	400 0 0	4	21 Aug. 1849
	,,	Ditto	128 10 0	100	..	60 0 0	3	18 July ,,
	,,	John L. Bagot	325 11 7	300	..	120 0 0	2	4 Apr. ,,
	,,	William M'Dermott	3,162 0 0	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	5 Aug. 1848
	,,	Gregory Browne	430 0 0	400	..	..	..	
	,,	Thomas N. Bagot	843 19 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	20 May ,,
	,,	George Clandinning	500 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	9 July 1849
	,,	Sir Joseph Burke	540 6 2	400	..	80 0 0	1	9 Oct. ,,
	Ballinahinch	John Lambert	1,215 0 0	1,100	1,100 0 0	..	..	
	,,	Thomas C. Butler	1,000 0 0	1,000	..	800 0 0	4	17 Nov. ,,
	,,	Garbids Shea	500 0 0	200	..	80 0 0	2	11 Oct. 1848
	,,	Alexander Thompson	4,000 0 0	2,500	..	500 0 0	1	31 Mar. ,,
	,,	William H. G. Colles	324 0 0	100	..	40 0 0	2	11 Dec. ,,
	,,	John A. O'Neill	0,268 0 0	8,000	5,500 0 9	500 0 0	1	5 Nov. 1847
	,,	William Andrews	1,800 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	13 Sept. 1848
	,,	Andrew Geraghty	1,475 5 10	600	360 0 0	240 0 0	2	4 Aug. ,,
	,,	Christopher St. George	432 10 0	300	..	120 0 0	2	27 Feb. 1849
	,,	James Beresford	199 0 0	150	..	60 0 0	2	11 Dec. ,,
	,,	Thomas Y. Prior	1,600 0 0	800	640 0 0	160 0 0	1	12 Apr. 1848
	,,	Arthur G. B. Martin	11,019 2 5	5,000	5,000 0 0	..	..	
	,,	Robert Graham	800 0 0	300	..	..	..	
	Clare	John A. Kirwan	3,271 16 7	1,600	..	320 0 0	1	27 Mar. ,,
	,,	Pierce Joyce	300 0 0	300	..	300 0 0	5	6 Sept. 1849
	,,	Denis Kirwan	3,400 0 0	3,400	2,400 0 0	500 0 0	1	1 Dec. 1847
	,,	Pierce J. Blake	1,398 0 0	900	..	180 0 0	1	13 Nov. 1848
	,,	Giles E. Lambert	720 0 0	700	..	700 0 0	5	10 Oct. 1849
	,,	Francis Blake	1,000 0 0	700	..	560 0 0	4	7 April ,,
	,,	John J. Gunning	1,157 0 0	1,000	..	600 0 0	3	5 Sept. ,,
	,,	James O'Brien	327 16 0	300	..	180 0 0	3	12 June ,,
	,,	John J. D'Arcy	603 3 0	300	..	180 0 0	3	8 May ,,
	,,	Christopher St. George	1,003 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	9 Aug. 1848
	,,	Walter and Thomas E. Lambert	4,317 0 0	1,000	..	1,000 0 0	5	18 July 1849
	,,	Pierce Joyce	150 0 0	150	..	150 0 0	5	18 Aug. ,,
	,,	James S. Lambert	1,941 13 0	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	18 May ,,
	,,	Robert Bodkin	700 0 0	700	..	420 0 0	3	2 Nov. ,,
	,,	Catherine Coneys	233 0 0	200	..	40 0 0	1	17 Sept. ,,
	,,	Robert Bodkin	1,100 0 0	600	..	..	..	
	Clonmacnoon	Lord Clonbrock	6,025 0 0	6,000	..	3,000 0 0	6	10 Dec. ,,
	,,	Michael B. Kelly	604 0 0	600	..	120 0 0	1	17 Sept. ,,
	,,	Hubert B. Moore	500 0 0	300	300 0 9	..	..	
	Dunkellin	Lord Wallscourt	1,272 0 0	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	8 Mar. 1848
	,,	Thomas A. Joyce	1,000 0 0	1,000	..	1,000 0 0	5	29 Nov. ,,
	,,	Sir Thomas E. Blake	404 0 0	250	..	250 0 0	5	13 Sept. 1849
	,,	Christopher St. George	406 0 0	2,000	..	1,200 0 0	3	6 Mar. ,,
	,,	Ditto	516 10 0					
	,,	Ditto	893 10 0					
	,,	James S. Lambert	2,100 0 0	1,500	..	900 0 0	3	19 Nov. ,,
	,,	Ditto	150 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	6	5 Mar. ,,
	,,	Lord Wallscourt	3,204 15 0	1,200	330 0 0	240 0 0	1	21 Oct. 1848
	,,	Peter Blake	518 16 0	400	..	160 0 0	2	18 Oct. ,,
	,,	Randal E. L. Athy	842 0 0	600	..	120 0 0	1	27 July ,,
	,,	Lord Dunsandle	3,141 0 0	2,000	..	800 0 0	2	22 May 1849
	,,	Robert P. Graham	158 13 8	100	..	80 0 0	4	25 May ,,
	,,	John Connolly	200 0 0	200	..	80 0 0	2	21 Nov. ,,

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SCHEDULE,—Showing the Proprietors who have applied for Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount Applied for to Dec. 31, 1849.	Amount Sanctioned to Dec. 31, 1849.	Amount Cancelled or Relinquished to Dec. 31, 1849.	Amount Issued to Dec. 31, 1849.	Number of Instalments Issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Galway—*continued*	Dunkellin	James S. Lambert	100 0 0	100	..	40 0 0	2	17 Aug. 1849
,,	,,	Thomas A. Joyce	500 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	1 Feb. ,,
,,	,,	Richard D'Arcy	500 0 0	400	..	80 0 0	1	21 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	James Ffrench	250 0 0	200	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Edward M. Davies	200 0 0	200	..	120 0 0	3	13 Sept. ,,
	Dunmore	Cornelius J. O'Kelly	541 8 0	400	..	400 0 0	5	24 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	Andrew C. Lynch	158 1 6	150	..	60 0 0	2	12 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	Martin S. Kirwan	500 0 0	300	..	240 0 0	4	21 June ,,
,,	,,	Richard A. H. Kirwan	1,439 0 0	600	..	240 0 0	2	7 Sept. 1848
,,	,,	Cornelius J. O'Kelly	300 0 0	300	..	..	..	
	County of the Town of Galway	Francis Comyn	537 15 6	300	..	60 0 0	1	10 Mar. ,,
,,	,,	James Browne	468 0 0	400	..	240 0 0	3	8 Nov. 1849
,,	,,	Charles Blake	1,776 18 9	500	..	100 0 0	1	1 June 1848
	Galway	Nicholas Lynch	2,256 0 0	2,000	..	1,200 0 0	8	12 July 1849
	Kilconnell	Richard D. Ireland	428 0 0	400	..	80 0 0	1	21 Oct. 1847
,,	,,	James S. Lambert	600 0 0	600	..	240 0 0	2	5 July 1849
,,	,,	Richard D. Ireland	501 0 0	300	..	60 0 0	1	3 May 1848
,,	,,	Frederick F. Trench	150 0 0	150	..	90 0 0	3	7 April 1849
,,	,,	Arthure Donnelan	400 0 0	200	..	40 0 0	1	17 June 1848
,,	,,	George J. Crowe	330 0 0	300	..	60 0 0	1	17 Aug. 1849
,,	,,	Lord Clanbrock	1,500 0 0	1,500	..	800 0 0	2	13 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	Frederick F. Trench	250 0 0	250	..	50 0 0	1	20 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	John R. Hudson	834 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	2 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	Lord Ashtown	1,182 8 4	1,000	..	..	..	
	Killian	Denis H. Kelly	1,866 10 6	950	..	950 0 0	5	15 June ,,
,,	,,	John Cheevers	1,097 15 8	800	..	480 0 0	3	29 Dec. 1848
,,	,,	Sir Michael D. Bellew	1,991 17 6	800	..	800 0 0	5	21 Aug. 1849
,,	,,	Sir James F. R. Mahon	653 0 0	300	..	300 0 0	5	1 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	George Kelly	584 0 0	500	..	..	..	
	Kiltartan	Dudley Persse	1,541 6 0	300	..	180 0 0	3	4 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	Viscount Gort	4,168 15 9	3,000	2,000 0 0	500 0 0	1	17 Dec. 1847
,,	,,	William H. Gregory	4,500 0 0	3,000	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	2	14 Mar. 1849
,,	,,	James Daly	701 14 6	600	..	360 0 0	3	25 July ,,
,,	,,	Anne G. Bagot	333 18 1	200	..	..	..	
,,	,,	William H. Gregory	550 0 0	600	..	..	..	
	Leitrim	Philip Reade	600 0 0	500	100 0 0	300 0 0	3	28 April ,,
,,	,,	Edward Burke	400 0 0	300	..	60 0 0	1	19 Feb. 1848
,,	,,	Philip Reade	1,500 0 0	1,200	240 0 0	720 0 0	3	14 July ,,
,,	,,	Ditto	350 0 0	300	120 0 0	60 0 0	1	4 April ,,
,,	,,	Francis C. Sampson	300 0 0	200	..	80 0 0	2	23 Jan. 1849
,,	,,	Thomas N. Redington	4,433 0 0	4,000	3,500 0 0	500 0 0	1	22 Feb. 1848
,,	,,	John Lopdell	1,000 0 0	800	..	320 0 0	2	28 Sept. 1849
,,	,,	Abraham A. Freer	100 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	31 July ,,
,,	,,	Marquis of Clanricarde	1,741 0 0	1,500	..	1,100 0 0	4	26 May ,,
,,	,,	Lord Wallscourt	365 18 3	350	..	70 0 0	1	7 April ,,
,,	,,	Abraham A. Freer	100 0 0	100	..	..	..	
	Longford	Thomas Seymour	944 0 0	900	..	900 0 0	5	10 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	Pierce Joyce	500 0 0	150	..	150 0 0	5	23 Oct. 1848
,,	,,	Walter Lawrence	319 10 0	200	..	160 0 0	4	23 Nov. 1849
,,	,,	Amorose O'Kelly	466 0 0	300	..	240 0 0	4	22 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	Richard G. Daly	350 0 0	250	..	150 0 0	3	26 May 1848
,,	,,	Christopher St. George	1,170 5 6	1,000	..	400 0 0	2	11 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	James McDermott	850 0 0	500	..	300 0 0	3	21 July 1849
,,	,,	Peter H. Dolphin	500 0 0	400	..	240 0 0	3	18 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	James Galbraith	443 15 9	300	..	120 0 0	2	25 June ,,
,,	,,	John Reynolds	1,670 0 0	1,000	..	..	..	
,,	,,	John Eyre	600 0 0	400	..	400 0 0	5	27 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	Thomas S. Eyre	655 2 0	400	..	80 0 0	1	23 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	Marquis of Clanricarde	5,258 0 0	5,000	..	1,500 0 0	3	19 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	William Trench	722 0 0	400	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Walter Lawrence	267 14 10	200	..	40 0 0	1	18 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	John Eyre	500 0 0	400	..	80 0 0	1	19 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	Pierce Joyce	200 0 0	200	..	40 0 0	1	17 Nov. ,,
	Loughrea	Dudley Persse	7,408 10 6	4,000	3,500 0 0	500 0 0	1	16 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	Earl of Huntingdon	525 0 0	500	..	200 0 0	2	13 June ,,
,,	,,	Thomas Welshe	950 0 0	350	..	70 0 0	1	19 Oct. ,,
	Moycullen	James S. Lambert	500 0 0	350	..	280 0 0	4	14 June ,,
,,	,,	Ditto	500 0 0	500	..	400 0 0	4	29 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	Patrick Blake	1,323 0 0	700	..	560 0 0	4	23 July ,,
,,	,,	Francis Comyn	3,490 0 0	2,500	..	500 0 0	1	3 Jan. 1848
,,	,,	Andrew W. Blake	1,033 2 6	1,000	200 0 0	800 0 0	4	1 June 1849
,,	,,	Anthony O'Flaherty	1,000 0 0	1,000	..	600 0 0	3	15 June ,,
,,	,,	George R. Burke	2,891 8 10	1,500	..	600 0 0	2	22 Sept. 1848
,,	,,	Christopher St. George	2,155 0 0	1,500	..	300 0 0	1	21 Mar. ,,
,,	,,	Michael P. Browne	169 6 5	150	..	60 0 0	2	4 April 1849
,,	,,	Thomas H. O'Flaherty	1,022 0 0	500	..	400 0 0	4	17 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	James Martin	693 0 0	300	..	180 0 0	3	22 Feb. ,,
,,	,,	Christopher St. George	851 13 4	500	..	100 0 0	1	8 July 1848
,,	,,	James Martin	407 11 0	400	..	80 0 0	1	1 Feb. 1849
,,	,,	Martin Morris	450 0 0	350	..	70 0 0	1	17 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	Patrick Blake	623 5 0	600	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Edmond O'Flaherty	125 13 0	100	..	20 0 0	1	12 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	George F. O'Flaherty	687 0 0	300	..	60 0 0	1	27 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	James S. Lambert	275 0 0	250	..	50 0 0	1	15 Dec. ,,
	Rose	Earl of Leitrim and Earl of Charlemont	6,790 8 4	6,000	..	4,500 0 0	9	23 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	James Kilkelly	1,100 0 0	1,100	880 0 0	220 0 0	1	15 Nov. 1847
,,	,,	Alexander C. Lambert	297 0 0	250	..	250 0 0	5	21 July 1848
,,	,,	Charles J. Lynch	3,630 0 0	500	..	300 0 0	3	7 April 1849

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SCHEDULE,—Showing the Proprietors who have applied for Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount Applied for to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Amount Sanctioned to Dec. 31, 1849. £.	Amount Cancelled or Relinquished to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Amount Issued to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Number of Instalments Issued.	Date of last Issue.
Galway—*continued.*	Traquie	James D'Arcy	600 0 0	600	..	480 0 0	4	20 Jan. 1849
	,,	Richard D'Arcy	700 0 0	700	..	420 0 0	3	3 Aug. ,,
	,,	Andrew Browne	600 0 0	550	..	110 0 0	1	17 Nov. 1847
	,,	John C. Evans	252 0 0	200	..	120 0 0	3	20 Aug. 1849
	,,	Myles Wm. O'Reilly	5,526 7 3	5,000	2,500 0 0	500 0 0	1	19 Oct. 1848
	,,	Edward Browne	026 11 0	600	..	120 0 0	1	20 June ,,
	,,	Peter Blake	226 10 0	200	..	80 0 0	2	4 Dec. 1849
	,,	Richard H. M. Eyre	495 16 0	450	..	90 0 0	1	22 Nov. 1848
	,,	Thomas J. Blake	1,400 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	8 May 1849
	,,	Sir Michael D. Bellew	150 0 0	150	..	60 0 0	2	5 Nov. ,,
	,,	James D'Arcy	912 3 9	600	..	120 0 0	1	9 July ,,
	,,	Alexander Beytagh	300 0 0	250	..	50 0 0	1	12 Nov. ,,
	,,	Charles Kelly	696 19 6	500	..	..	..	
	,,	James Blake	700 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	13 Oct. ,,
	,,	Robert French	770 13 10	400	..	..	..	
			205,986 18 8	141,650	29,990 0 0	51,710 0 0		
Clare	Bunratty, Lower	Crosdaile Molony	455 10 0	400	400 0 0	..	..	
	,, ,,	Henry Butler	507 17 5	300	..	240 0 0	4	3 Aug. ,,
	,, ,,	Stafford O'Brien	2,264 5 8	1,650	..	330 0 0	1	14 Aug. 1848
	,, ,,	Stephen O'Halloran	351 0 0	300	..	..	..	
	,, ,,	Hamilton L. Jackson	1,500 0 0	1,000	..	400 0 0	2	17 Dec. 1849
	,, ,,	William Monsell	239 0 0	200	..	..	..	
	Bunratty, Upper	Sir Colman M. O'Loghlen	500 0 0	500	..	300 0 0	3	26 June ,,
	,, ,,	Michael Butler	110 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	16 Dec. 1848
	,, ,,	Sir Colman M. O'Loghlen	250 0 0	250	150 0 0	100 0 0	2	10 Oct. 1849
	,, ,,	Cornelius Creagh	4,547 8 2	1,700	..	080 0 0	2	30 Aug. ,,
	,, ,,	Michael Butler	510 7 1	200	..	120 0 0	3	17 Oct. ,,
	,, ,,	Cornelius O'Brien	235 14 6	200	..	40 0 0	1	20 Aug. ,,
	,, ,,	Francis O'Brien	640 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	8 Sept. ,,
	Burren	Pierce Creagh	2,500 0 0	2,300	..	1,380 0 0	3	31 Aug. ,,
	,,	Cornelius Creagh	10,602 12 8	3,000	..	1,500 0 0	3	10 Sept. ,,
	,,	John Macnamara	401 16 8	400	..	160 0 0	2	2 Feb. ,,
	,,	George Macnamara	380 0 0	300	300 0 0	..	..	
	Clonderlaw	Charles Fitz Gerald	1,896 11 3	1,000	..	1,000 0 0	5	25 Oct. ,,
	,,	Thomas E. Davenport	650 0 0	500	..	300 0 0	3	4 Dec. ,,
	,,	William H. Ball	700 0 0	650	..	520 0 0	4	29 June ,,
	,,	George Studdert	180 0 0	150	..	120 0 0	4	24 July ,,
	,,	Letitia J. Hickman	1,769 8 11	1,000	..	..	..	
	,,	Theobald Butler	200 0 0	200	..	80 0 0	2	27 Sept. ,,
	,,	Charles FitzGerald	800 0 0	500	..	300 0 0	3	11 June ,,
	Corcomroe	Nicholas Westley	10,300 0 0	7,000	1,150 0 0	1,000 0 0	2	13 Oct. 1848
	,,	Cornelius O'Brien	2,829 0 0	2,000	..	1,200 0 0	3	19 Dec. 1849
	,,	John O'Brien	2,151 0 0	2,000	..	400 0 0	1	13 May 1848
	,,	John W. Stratford	350 0 0	300	..	300 0 0	3	24 Sept. 1849
	,,	Cornelius O'Brien	548 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	17 Aug. ,,
	,,	John W. Stratford	380 0 0	350	..	350 0 0	5	24 Sept. ,,
	,,	John Whitly	245 0 0	200	..	40 0 0	1	22 Sept. ,,
	,,	Andrew Lysaght	300 0 0	300	..	60 0 0	1	17 Nov. ,,
	Ibrikane	Francis G. Moroney	3,553 17 8	2,000	..	400 0 0	1	13 April 1848
	,,	Thomas H. Moroney	1,524 0 0	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	24 Aug. 1849
	Inchequin	Charles Synge	5,000 0 0	4,500	3,550 0 0	1,000 0 0	2	31 Dec. 1847
	,,	Edward Synge	14,000 0 0	2,500	..	1,000 0 0	2	8 July 1849
	,,	Edward W. Burton	278 5 7	250	..	150 0 0	3	14 April ,,
	,,	Sir Colman M. O'Loghlen	500 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	15 Oct. 1847
	,,	James Roughan	608 0 0	500	..	400 0 0	4	21 April 1848
	,,	Elizabeth Synge	1,042 0 0	500	..	..	..	
	,,	James Roughan	300 0 0	300	..	68 0 0	1	5 Sept. ,,
	Islands	Marcus Keane	507 0 0	300	..	300 0 0	5	29 Nov. 1848
	,,	Anne Dodd	273 0 0	200	..	80 0 0	2	26 Oct. ,,
	,,	Sir David Roche	1,000 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	17 April 1849
	,,	Cornelius O'Brien	406 0 0	400	..	80 0 0	1	18 Aug. ,,
	,,	Sir David Roche	1,000 0 0	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	12 Nov. ,,
	,,	Charles FitzGerald	1,155 11 0	400	..	..	..	
	Moyarta	Henry S. Burton	3,268 0 0	2,500	..	1,000 0 0	2	19 Oct. ,,
	,,	Arthur O'Keeffe	200 0 0	150	..	60 0 0	2	13 Aug. ,,
	,,	Nicholas Westby	1,500 0 0	1,150	..	230 0 0	1	1 June ,,
	Tulla Lower	Marcus Patterson	1,700 0 0	1,500	600 0 0	900 0 0	3	6 June ,,
	,,	David J. Wilson	1,000 0 0	950	..	760 0 0	4	23 July ,,
	,,	Patrick Quaid	172 18 4	150	..	150 0 0	5	15 Sept. ,,
	,,	John Brown	738 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	29 Mar. 1848
	,,	David J. Wilson	200 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	3 July 1849
	,,	Edward Bernard	480 0 0	300	..	60 0 0	1	17 May 1848
	,,	Sir H. D. Massy	560 0 0	500	..	500 0 0	3	24 Oct. 1849
	,,	William Cannan	190 3 4	150	..	..	..	
	,,	Thomas Arthur	1,427 0 0	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	5 June ,,
	,,	Edward T. Gloster	200 0 0	200	..	40 0 0	1	14 June ,,
	,,	Timothy O'Brien	1,475 0 0	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	11 July ,,
	,,	Hamilton L. Jackson	1,500 0 0	1,000	..	208 0 0	1	21 Sept. ,,
	,,	Charles W. Smith	466 16 6	450	..	90 0 0	1	5 Sept. ,,
	Tulla, Upper	Ditto	308 0 0	300	..	800 0 0	5	12 July ,,
	,,	James Molony	500 0 0	500	500 0 0	..	..	
	,,	Thomas Studdert	488 0 0	400	..	320 0 0	4	0 June ,,
	,,	Ditto	804 0 0	700	280 0 0	420 0 0	3	14 July ,,
	,,	Maurice O'Connell	535 0 0	400	..	80 0 0	1	22 Mar. 1848
	,,	James O'Hara	2,500 0 0	2,400	2,400 0 0	..	..	
	,,	James Molony	596 0 0	500	..	200 0 0	2	19 Jan. 1849
	,,	Ditto	335 18 9	300	..	..	..	
			102,191 1 4	62,000	9,330 0 0	21,300 0 0		

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SCHEDULE,—Showing the Proprietors who have applied for Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount Applied for to Dec. 31, 1849.	Amount Sanctioned to Dec. 31, 1849.	Amount Cancelled or Relinquished to Dec. 31, 1849.	Amount Issued to Dec. 31, 1849.	No. of Instalments Issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£	£. s. d.	£ s. d.		
Limerick	Clanwilliam	Eyre Lloyd	2,200 0 0	1,500	..	900 0 0	3	8 June 1849
,,	,,	Sir Richard Bourke	460 7 10	450	..	450 0 0	5	10 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	John Croker	400 0 0	400	..	400 0 0	5	13 Dec. 1848
,,	,,	Viscount Gort	1,392 2 0	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	31 Mar. ,,
,,	,,	Samuel Maunsell	150 0 0	100	..	40 0 0	2	24 Feb 1849
,,	,,	Earl of Clare	1,500 0 0	1,000	..	1,000 0 0	5	19 June ,,
,,	,,	Sir David Roche	1,000 0 0	600	..	600 0 0	5	12 June ,,
,,	,,	John Croker	200 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	27 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	Earl of Clare	1,072 0 0	1,000	..	400 0 0	2	5 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	Sir Matthew Barrington	1,508 0 0	1,500	..	300 0 0	1	24 July ,,
,,	,,	George Gough	814 0 0	800	..	150 0 0	1	15 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	John Croker	300 0 0	300	..	80 0 0	1	18 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	Joseph Gabbett	850 0 0	850	..	170 0 0	1	21 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	John Croker	150 7 0	150	..	30 0 0	1	12 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	George C. Freud	367 0 0	350	..	..	..	
Connelloe Lower		John S Browne	545 0 0	500	..	200 0 0	2	25 July 1849
,,	,,	Robert Hunt	1,189 3 3	800	..	800 0 0	5	19 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	Terence Murray	513 18 0	400	..	160 0 0	2	25 June ,,
,,	,,	Carroll Naish	450 0 0	400	..	160 0 0	2	29 Dec. 1848
,,	,,	George Hewson	227 17 2	100	..	20 0 0	1	23 May ,,
,,	,,	Thomas Lloyd	522 19 9	300	..	240 0 0	4	12 Oct. 1849
,,	,,	Thomas E. Davenport	400 0 0	200	..	80 0 0	2	20 Sept. 1848
,,	,,	William Hewson	324 16 3	200	..	80 0 0	2	30 June 1849
,,	,,	Francis Hewson	212 17 8	200	..	80 0 0	2	17 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	William Archer	100 0 0	100	..	60 0 0	3	27 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	George M. Maunsell	150 0 0	150	..	90 0 0	3	7 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	Charles L. Sandes	650 0 0	600	..	120 0 0	1	5 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	Julius Delmege	1,000 0 0	1,000	..	..	..	
Connelloe Upper		Charles L. Sandes	1,000 0 0	250	..	250 0 0	5	24 July ,,
,,	,,	Patrick Q. Hannigan	200 0 0	200	..	120 0 0	3	13 Mar. ,,
,,	,,	John Cox	351 18 10	300	..	240 0 0	4	20 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	Andrew Vance and Anne Hart	800 0 0	400	..	240 0 0	3	3 May ,,
,,	,,	Richard Ellis	3,000 0 0	2,000	..	500 0 0	2	30 June ,,
,,	,,	John Mason	492 16 0	350	..	140 0 0	2	3 April ,,
,,	,,	Allan Graham	490 8 10	400	..	80 0 0	1	13 April 1848
,,	,,	Francis S. Walker	306 0 0	350	..	350 0 0	5	26 May 1849
,,	,,	William Monsell	500 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	22 Nov. 1848
,,	,,	James D. Lyone	700 0 0	500	..	200 0 0	2	15 Aug. 1849
,,	,,	Roger K. Sheehy and others	1,300 0 0	800	..	160 0 0	1	11 Aug. 1848
,,	,,	C. H. B. C. S. Wandesford	300 0 0	200	..	80 0 0	2	15 Jan. 1849
,,	,,	John Cox, Jun.	582 0 0	800	..	300 0 0	5	8 July ,,
,,	,,	William H. De Massy	100 0 0	100	100 0 0	..	..	
,,	,,	Wellington A. Rose	500 0 0	500	..	300 0 0	3	22 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	William R. Sanders	600 0 0	300	..	120 0 0	2	23 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	Miles J. Mason	301 0 0	300	..	50 0 0	1	27 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	John Anster	344 0 0	300	..	60 0 0	1	3 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	Grantley Shelton	600 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	14 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	Earl of Clare	4,000 0 0	2,000	..	400 0 0	1	15 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	Francis S. Walker	458 0 0	450	..	90 0 0	1	17 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	John Massy	237 0 0	200	..	..	..	
,,	,,	George M. Massy	150 0 0	150	..	30 0 0	1	21 Nov. ,,
Coonagh		Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools	2,500 0 0	1,000	..	1,000 0 0	5	12 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	John W. Shelton	500 0 0	400	..	400 0 0	5	24 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	Newport White	200 0 0	200	..	160 0 0	4	17 July ,,
,,	,,	Edmund W. Shuldham	1,553 4 0	1,200	..	480 0 0	2	11 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	James M'Mahon	300 0 0	300	300 0 0	..	..	
,,	,,	Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools	193 10 10	150	..	..	..	
Coshlee		Mary J. O'Gascoigne and Elizabeth O Gascoigne	24,173 0 0	8,000	..	8,500 0 0	7	17 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	Mary J. O'Gascoigne and Elizabeth O Gascoigne	4,721 4 0	4,700	..	3,000 0 0	8	13 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	Edward J. Cooper	5,642 0 0	3,000	..	1,500 0 0	3	12 May ,,
,,	,,	John B. Massy	200 0 0	150	..	120 0 0	4	4 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	Charles J. Coote and others	765 17 8	800	..	120 0 0	1	25 June ,,
,,	,,	C. H. B. C. S. Wandesforde	500 0 0	400	..	400 0 0	5	11 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	Earl of Kingston	8,542 0 0	2,000	..	..	..	
,,	,,	George L. Bennett	200 0 0	150	..	30 0 0	1	25 July ,,
,,	,,	Sir David Roche	1,000 0 0	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	28 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	Wellington A Rose	500 0 0	500	..	..	..	
Cashma		Robert Maxwell	800 0 0	650	..	650 0 0	5	8 June ,,
,,	,,	William H. Mason	100 0 0	100	..	80 0 0	4	7 Mar. ,,
,,	,,	William Monsell	500 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	22 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	Earl of Buckinghamshire and others	3,000 0 0	2,000	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Frederick F. Trench	105 0 0	100	..	60 0 0	3	9 May ,,
,,	,,	Gertrude B. Fitz Gerald	700 0 0	700	..	560 0 0	4	23 July ,,
,,	,,	Anthony F. B. St. Leger	1,179 0 0	1,000	..	600 0 0	3	10 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	Sir David Roche	500 0 0	500	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Hamilton L. Jackson	1,000 0 0	850	..	340 0 0	2	17 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	John Croker	168 8 8	150	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Earl of Dunraven	400 0 0	400	..	320 0 0	4	22 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	Robert Ievers	200 0 0	200	..	..	..	
Glenquin		Conyngham Ellis	1,500 0 0	1,500	..	900 0 0	3	27 July ,,
,,	,,	Trustees of the Devon Estates	10,000 0 0	10,000	..	2,000 0 0	4	3 Jan. ,,
,,	,,	Robert Fetherstone	500 0 0	300	..	240 0 0	4	10 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	Lord Muskerry	1,550 0 0	1,000	..	400 0 0	2	5 July ,,

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SCHEDULE[4]—Showing the Proprietors who have applied for Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount Applied for to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Amount Sanctioned to Dec. 31, 1849. £.	Amount Cancelled or Relinquished to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Amount Issued to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Number of Instalments Issued.	Date of last Issue.
Limerick—*continued.*	Glenquin	Richard FitzGibbon	2,000 0 0	2,000	..	1,200 0 0	3	26 May 1840
	,,	William Stephenson	200 0 0	200	..	80 0 0	2	6 July ,,
	,,	William Leake	1,138 0 0	800	..	640 0 0	4	5 Nov. ,,
	,,	George M. Maunsell	1,667 9 0	1,000	..	1,000 0 0	5	8 Sept. ,,
	,,	John J. Sullivan	500 0 0	300	..	60 0 0	1	12 July ,,
	,,	Daniel Clanchy	850 0 0	300	..	60 0 0	1	25 Aug. 1840
	,,	William Leake	462 0 0	350	..	70 0 0	1	2 Nov. ,,
	,,	Godfrey Massy	600 0 0	600	..	120 0 0	1	4 Dec. ,,
	,,	Thomas D. Evans	316 16 4	200	..	..	..	
	Kenry	William Waller	8,000 0 0	8,000	..	2,000 0 0	4	8 Sept. ,,
	,,	Ditto	600 0 0	500	..	300 0 0	3	6 Feb. ,,
	,,	Sir Vere E. P. De Vere	179 3 0	150	..	150 0 0	5	3 April ,,
	,,	Thomas E. Davenport	300 0 0	300	..	300 0 0	5	23 Nov. ,,
	,,	George Fosbery	1,000 0 0	750	..	600 0 0	4	3 July ,,
	,,	James Caulfield	8,760 15 8	2,000	1,200 0 0	800 0 0	2	12 April ,,
	,,	George Fosbery	200 0 0	200	100 0 0	100 0 0	3	31 May ,,
	,,	Sir Vere E. P. De Vere	221 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	29 June ,,
	,,	Sir Vere E. P. De Vere	262 0 0	250	..	50 0 0	1	14 Aug. ,,
	,,	Darby O'Grady	300 0 0	300	..	120 0 0	2	10 Oct. ,,
	,,	George Fosbery	500 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	15 Dec. ,,
	,,	Jane and D. L. Westropp	150 0 0	150	..	130 0 0	1	24 Aug. ,,
	Owneybeg	Richard Lloyd	3,500 0 0	2,000	..	1,200 0 0	3	5 Sept. ,,
	,,	Stafford O'Brien	2,600 0 0	2,000	..	600 0 0	2	25 July ,,
	,,	Thomas Lloyd	2,936 2 0	1,500	..	900 0 0	3	16 Feb. ,,
	,,	Caleb Powell	294 2 0	200	..	120 0 0	3	4 Aug. ,,
	,,	Thomas P. Evans	277 5 8	200	..	160 0 0	4	19 Dec. ,,
	Pubblebrien	George Tathill	1,008 0 0	1,000	..	800 0 0	4	23 July ,,
	,,	William Monsell	800 0 0	800	..	480 0 0	3	8 June ,,
	,,	John W. O'Grady	100 0 0	100	..	20 0 0	1	13 Dec. 1847
	,,	William Barker	3,000 0 0	2,000	..	2,000 0 0	6	11 Oct. 1849
	,,	William Monsell	400 0 0	400	..	80 0 0	1	27 Jan. ,,
	,,	Wyndham Goold	500 0 0	350	..	350 0 0	5	18 Dec. ,,
	,,	William N. Lee	315 0 0	300	..	240 0 0	4	16 Nov. ,,
	,,	Thomas Lloyd	243 0 4	200	..	80 0 0	2	22 Dec. ,,
	,,	Sir David Roche	200 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	17 Oct. ,,
	Shanid	William R. Yielding	2,155 0 9	500 1,000	..	500 0 0	5	5 July ,,
	,,	Richard Q. Sleeman	750 0 0	750	..	400 0 0	2	30 July ,,
	,,	William Dickson and Samuel A. Dickson	500 0 0	500	560 0 0	140 0 0	1	26 Nov. 1847
	,,	Knight of Glin	2,500 0 0	2,000	..	300 0 0	3	5 July 1849
	,,	Thomas Bateson	301 15 4	300	..	1,600 0 0	4	20 Jan. ,,
	,,	Earl of Clare	3,000 0 0	2,500	..	240 0 0	4	15 Aug. ,,
	,,	Lord Monteagle	641 10 0	600	..	1,500 0 0	3	18 Aug. ,,
	,,	Earl of Clare	5,000 0 0	4,000	..	120 0 0	1	1 Dec. 1849
	,,	Lord Monteagle	1,377 10 3	1,000	..	2,500 0 0	5	14 Nov. 1849
	,,	Richard Bateson	500 0 0	500	600 0 0	80 0 0	1	12 Dec. ,,
	,,	Lord Monteagle	1,550 0 0	1,100	..	300 0 0	3	12 July ,,
	,,	Patt M'Donnell	200 0 0	200	..	880 0 0	4	12 Sept. ,,
	,,	Eyre Massy	300 0 0	300	200 0 0	..	..	
	,,	Wyndham Goold	3,000 0 0	1,500	..	120 0 0	2	15 Aug. ,,
	,,	Richard Bateson	692 0 0	650	..	300 0 0	1	15 June ,,
	,,	John D. Evans	240 11 5	200	..	200 0 0	2	14 Nov. ,,
	,,	Thomas Bateson	953 0 11	800	..	40 0 0	1	5 Sept. ,,
	,,	Anselm E. Taylor	409 14 5	400	..	160 0 0	1	24 Dec. ,,
	,,	Lord Monteagle	600 0 0	600	..	..	..	
						240 0 0	2	10 Dec. ,,
			178,835 5 6	120,800	3,060 0 0	54,170 0 0		
Tipperary	Clanwilliam	Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools	1,200 0 0	1,100	..	880 0 0	4	16 July 1849
	,,	John B. Massey	300 0 0	300	..	300 0 0	5	31 Aug. ,,
	,,	Richard M. S. Mansergh	100 0 0	100	..	80 0 0	4	31 May ,,
	,,	James H. S. Barry	3,450 0 0	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	11 July ,,
	Eliogarty	Henry Cotton	146 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	17 April 1848
	,,	Sir John C. Carden	200 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	31 May 1849
	,,	Patrick Maher	148 16 7	100	..	80 0 0	4	22 May ,,
	,,	John Trant	1,484 0 0	1,000	..	1,000 0 0	5	2 Nov. ,,
	,,	Richard M. Carden	303 0 0	200	..	80 0 0	2	5 July ,,
	,,	Sir John C. Carden	531 0 0	500	..	400 0 0	4	19 April ,,
	,,	Henry Cotton	100 0 0	100	..	20 0 0	1	13 March ,,
	,,	Sir John C. Carden	1,764 0 0	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	24 Aug. ,,
	,,	John Trant	510 12 6	400	..	80 0 0	1	24 Nov. ,,
	,,	Henry Goold	780 0 0	700	..	140 0 0	1	2 Nov. ,,
	Iffa and Offa West	Viscount Lismore	1,000 0 0	900	..	900 0 0	5	11 Oct. 1848
	,, ,,	Earl of Kingston	5,006 0 0	2,000	..	1,600 0 0	4	17 April 1849
	Ikerrin	John J. Willington	2,099 0 0	2,000	..	1,200 0 0	8	16 April ,,
	,,	John Carden	1,937 12 6	1,500	..	1,500 0 0	5	2 March ,,
	,,	Robert Lloyd	111 13 5	100	..	80 0 0	4	11 July ,,
	,,	Dudley Byrne	886 4 1	500	200 0 0	300 0 0	5	11 April ,,
	,,	James Butler	150 0 0	100	..	80 0 0	4	13 March ,,
	,,	Gilbert Egan	100 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	5 Dec. ,,
	,,	Thomas Pound	100 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	29 April ,,
	,,	John J. Willington	241 7 6	200	..	80 0 0	2	14 Feb. ,,
	,,	William B. Fry	300 0 0	200	..	160 0 0	4	10 March ,,
	,,	John D. Hutchinson	1,506 11 10	900	..	720 0 0	4	25 July ,,
	,,	John Carroll	100 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	21 April ,,
	,,	Nicholas Pound	100 0 0	100	..	60 0 0	3	27 Sept. 1848
	,,	Robert White	280 0 0	200	..	80 0 0	2	13 July 1849

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SCHEDULE,—Showing the Proprietors who have applied for Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount Applied for to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Amount Sanctioned to Dec. 31, 1849. £.	Amount Cancelled or Relinquished to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Amount Issued to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	No. of Instalments Issued.	Date of last Issue.
Tipperary—*continued.*	Ikerrin	Frederick Lidwill	600 0 0	200	..	160 0 0	4	4 July 1849
,,		The Commissioners of Education in Ireland	1,000 0 0	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	13 Sept. ,,
,,		John Carden	2,000 0 0	2,000	..	400 0 0	1	3 Sept. ,,
	Kilnemanagh, Lower	John Greene	243 0 0	200	..	160 0 0	4	11 Aug. ,,
	Kilnemanagh, Upper	Richard S. Hammersley	1,000 0 0	1,000	..	600 0 0	3	17 Feb. ,,
,,		Governors of Erasmus Smith's schools	2,500 0 0	1,000	..	800 0 0	4	16 Nov. ,,
	Middlethird	Francis L. Gore	583 18 8	400	200 0 0	40 0 0	1	19 Aug. 1848
,,		Wray Palmer	1,000 0 0	800	..	320 0 0	2	6 July 1849
,,		Earl of Clare	2,000 0 0	1,500	..	1,500 0 0	5	20 Oct. ,,
,,		Matthew Millett	990 0 0	600	..	120 0 0	1	29 April 1848
,,		Thomas P. Lloyd	500 0 0	300	..	120 0 0	2	17 Oct. 1849
,,		Anne Monsergh	150 0 0	150	..	60 0 0	2	10 Oct. ,,
,,		John Bayley	300 0 0	300	..	180 0 0	3	12 Sept. ,,
,,		Earl of Clare	3,297 4 1	3,000	..	..	..	
	Ormond, Lower	F. Hastings Toone	450 0 0	350	..	350 0 0	5	27 Nov. ,,
,,		Henry Dwyer	800 0 0	800	..	840 0 0	4	18 April ,,
,,		Edward Waller	400 0 0	400	..	320 0 0	4	23 June ,,
,,		Thomas G. Stoney	1,636 0 0	1,500	..	1,200 0 0	4	8 May ,,
,,		George Kinahan and Robert Kinahan	1,545 12 10	800	..	840 0 0	4	7 May ,,
,,		Thomas G. Storey	850 0 0	800	..	480 0 0	8	19 March ,,
,,		Denis Leonard	194 5 9	150	..	120 0 0	4	23 May ,,
,,		Charles Cambie	1,077 18 6	700	..	280 0 0	2	16 Aug. ,,
,,		John Goring	400 0 0	250	..	150 0 0	3	19 June ,,
,,		Countess of Farnham	1,100 0 0	950	..	760 0 0	4	14 Dec. ,,
,,		Augustus Robinson	643 6 8	250	..	150 0 0	3	21 July ,,
,,		Joseph Falkner	1,058 7 0	800	..	640 0 0	4	2 Aug. ,,
,,		George Smith	880 0 0	500	..	300 0 0	3	23 July ,,
,,		Edward Waller	545 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	1 May 1848
,,		George S. Waller	100 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	26 April 1849
,,		Ralph S. Smith	242 8 0	200	..	40 0 0	1	1 May 1848
,,		James J. Poe	166 10 9	150	..	150 0 0	5	20 Feb. 1849
,,		Thomas Smith	200 0 0	200	..	120 0 0	3	21 July ,,
,,		William Smith	100 0 0	100	..	60 0 0	3	22 May ,,
,,		Francis Synge	1,984 0 0	1,600	..	300 0 0	1	31 March 1848
,,		Robert Leeson	300 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	6	23 May 1848
,,		Ralph Smith	100 11 7	100	..	..	..	
,,		Richard W. R. Sadlier	100 0 0	100	..	60 0 0	3	28 June ,,
,,		Richard Gason	100 0 0	100	..	80 0 0	3	18 May ,,
,,		Robert Nisbett	350 0 0	200	..	80 0 0	2	4 Sept. 1848
,,		George Cornwall and others	200 0 0	200	..	120 0 0	3	9 June 1849
,,		James J. Poe	200 0 0	200	..	40 0 0	1	30 July ,,
,,		Thomas E. Goold	200 0 0	150	..	90 0 0	3	13 Aug. ,,
,,		Marquis of Ormonde	1,100 0 0	1,000	..	..	..	..
,,		Augustus Robinson	340 0 0	100	..	20 0 0	1	17 Dec. ,,
,,		Edward Waller	435 0 0	400	..	..	..	..
	Ormond, Upper	Matthew Canny	939 0 0	700	..	280 0 0	2	20 Feb. ,,
,,		James Willington	835 6 0	500	..	400 0 0	4	10 Oct. ,,
,,		John Lanigan	1,100 0 0	800	..	320 0 0	2	10 Oct. ,,
,,		John Bayly	1,375 4 7	1,000	..	1,000 0 0	5	14 Dec. ,,
,,		James Dalton	100 0 0	100	100 0 0	..	..	..
,,		Maunsell Andrews	335 6 6	200	..	160 0 0	4	7 Dec. ,,
,,		William Minchin	100 0 0	100	100 0 0	..	..	..
,,		Thomas Cleary	150 0 0	100	..	20 0 0	1	23 March 1848
,,		Stafford O'Brien	150 0 0	100	..	80 0 0	3	28 July 1849
,,		Caleb Going	1,626 0 0	1,000	..	800 0 0	4	15 Oct. ,,
,,		John Bayly	316 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	7 July ,,
,,		Sophia O'Cave	2,688 0 0	1,000	..	..	..	
,,		Richard Kennedy	200 0 0	200	..	..	..	
,,		John Bayly	600 0 0	600	..	..	..	
	Owney and Arra	William Ryan	585 12 10	550	..	550 0 0	5	3 July 1840
,,		Richard E. Philips	369 15 10	850	..	270 0 0	3	12 Aug. 1848
,,		Ditto	498 14 2	450	..	450 0 0	5	24 Sept. 1849
,,		Ditto	102 10 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	29 Dec. 1848
,,		Ditto	357 17 2	250	..	50 0 0	1	28 Oct. 1847
,,		Ditto	189 4 0	150	..	30 0 0	1	1 Dec. ,,
,,		Margaret Ormsby	1,000 0 0	1,000	..	400 0 0	2	13 April 1849
,,		Lady Waller	158 12 0	150	..	120 0 0	4	17 Nov. 1848
,,		Stafford O'Brien	564 5 4	550	..	330 0 0	3	13 Aug. 1849
,,		Wellington A. Rose	589 0 0	400	..	400 0 0	5	27 Nov. ,,
,,		Ditto	173 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	17 Nov. 1848
,,		Lady Waller	897 5 8	700	..	700 0 0	5	31 Oct. 1849
,,		William Ryan	306 8 8	300	..	180 0 0	3	4 April ,,
,,		Richard U. Bayly	750 0 0	500	..	400 0 0	4	10 Sept. ,,
,,		Francis Spaight	1,442 10 10	1,100	..	660 0 0	3	8 Sept. ,,
,,		Earl of Orkney	778 0 0	500	..	400 0 0	4	24 Dec. ,,
,,		William Phsips	200 12 8	150	150 0 0	..	..	
,,		Edward Parker	300 0 0	300	..	120 0 0	2	28 Sept. ,,
,,		William Parker	700 0 0	600	..	100 0 0	1	21 Dec. ,,
,,		Wellington A. Rose	300 0 0	100	..	..	..	
,,		George Kinahan	1,511 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	30 June ,,
,,		William B. Smithwick	700 0 0	500	..	..	..	
,,		Lady Waller	725 11 2	600	..	..	..	
,,		Ditto	184 9 1	100	..	..	..	
,,		William Tuthill and others	500 0 0	400	..	..	..	
	Slieveardagh	John Stephens	4,450 0 0	2,000	..	400 0 0	1	21 Oct. 1847
,,		Thomas H. Ponsonby	500 0 0	450	180 0 0	270 0 0	3	12 Jan. 1849
,,		Ambrose Goring	731 0 0	700	..	560 0 0	4	21 Dec. ,,

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SCHEDULE,—Showing the Proprietors who have applied for Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount Applied for to Dec. 31, 1849.	Amount Sanctioned to Dec. 31, 1849.	Amount Cancelled or Relinquished to Dec. 31, 1849.	Amount Issued to Dec. 31, 1849.	No. of Instalments Issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Tipperary—*continued.*	Slieveardagh	John Lane	889 0 0	700	..	280 0 0	2	8 Nov. 1848
,,	,,	William Despard	750 0 0	700	..	280 0 0	2	23 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	Godfrey Lavinge	725 19 0	700	..	420 0 0	3	1 Feb. 1849
,,	,,	William Barker	1,780 7 11	1,000	..	600 0 0	8	23 Oct. ,,
			03,058 11 8	05,150	930 0 0	34,500 0 0		
Waterford	Coshmore and Coshbride	Christopher Usher	800 0 0	650	30 0 0	620 0 0	5	25 April 1849
,,	,,	Barry Drew	500 0 0	400	..	160 0 0	2	23 Oct. 1848
,,	,,	Sir Richard Musgrave	672 0 0	600	..	480 0 0	4	19 Feb. 1849
,,	,,	John Kaily	2,970 0 0	1,500	..	300 0 0	1	22 March 1848
,,	,,	James Leahy	1,485 0 0	650	650 0 0	..	..	
,,	,,	Barry Drew	100 0 0	100	100 0 0	..	..	
,,	,,	Ditto	410 0 0	200	..	40 0 0	1	18 April ,,
,,	,,	Duke of Devonshire	200 0 0	150	..	30 0 0	1	10 July ,,
,,	,,	Richard Smith	1,000 0 0	1,000	..	400 0 0	2	28 June 1849
	Decies within Drum	Lord Stuart de Decies	820 0 0	500	..	200 0 0	5	4 Nov. 1848
,,	,,	Lord Stuart de Decies	121 9 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	15 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	Ditto	295 9 9	250	..	250 0 0	5	8 May 1849
,,	,,	Ditto	642 9 3	600	..	600 0 0	5	3 April ,,
,,	,,	Earl and Countess of Huntingdon	340 0 0	380	..	300 0 0	5	7 May ,,
,,	,,	Robert W. Dower	125 19 8	100	..	100 0 0	5	9 Feb. ,,
,,	,,	Lord Stuart de Decies	175 9 1	150	..	150 0 0	5	15 April 1848
,,	,,	Ditto	1,233 6 0	750	..	750 0 0	5	12 April 1849
,,	,,	Ditto	182 18 7	100	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Sir Henry W. Barron	700 0 0	700	..	700 0 0	5	16 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	Lord Stuart de Decies	125 0 0	100	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Edward Odell	210 0 0	200	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Earl and Countess of Huntingdon	119 0 0	100	..	20 0 0	1	12 Nov. ,,
	Decies without Drum	George B. Poer	711 8 6	700	..	550 0 0	4	24 July ,,
,,	,,	William H. Crawford	300 0 0	200	..	90 0 0	1	20 May 1848
,,	,,	Thomas Garde	300 0 0	250				
,,	,,	Thomas P. Sherlock	2,182 0 0	1,500	..	1,200 0 0	4	13 April 1849
,,	,,	Richard Musgrave	410 0 0	400	80 0 0	320 0 0	4	25 April ,,
,,	,,	Ditto	370 0 0	300	60 0 0	240 0 0	4	9 Feb. ,,
,,	,,	Catherine J. Osborne	3,400 0 0	2,200	..	1,320 0 0	3	5 July ,,
,,	,,	Wray Palliser	2,915 0 0	1,500	..	900 0 0	3	26 June ,,
,,	,,	Catherine J. Osborne	1,525 0 0	1,400	..	560 0 0	2	2 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	Richard Chearnley	11,227 7 3	4,000	..	1,500 0 0	3	19 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	Catherine J. Osborne	2,068 0 0	1,450	..	290 0 0	1	4 May 1848
,,	,,	Ditto	1,390 5 8	1,350	..	540 0 0	2	26 May 1849
,,	,,	Ditto	1,980 0 0	1,700	..	1,020 0 0	3	16 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	Ditto	850 9 0	750	..	450 0 0	3	17 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	Lord Cremorne	1,500 9 0	1,000	..	600 0 0	3	31 July ,,
,,	,,	Richard Usher	444 0 0	300	..	240 0 0	4	15 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	Lord Stuart de Decies	505 9 0	500	..	200 0 0	2	31 July ,,
,,	,,	Robert Uniacke	522 0 0	300	..	60 0 0	1	22 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	Richard T. Barron	1,982 0 0	1,000	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Sir John N. Humble	1,800 0 0	1,500	..	300 0 0	1	24 Nov. ,,
	Gaultiere	Sir Henry W. Barron	1,000 0 0	1,000	150 0 0	600 0 0	3	26 Feb. ,,
,,	,,	Lord Carew	700 0 0	650	..	390 0 0	3	22 Jan. ,,
,,	,,	William Marchant	430 0 0	200	..	160 0 0	4	14 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	Earl Fortescue	4,000 0 0	4,000	..	..	..	
	Glenahiry	Catherine J. Osborne	1,000 0 0	950	..	380 0 0	2	2 July ,,
	Middlethird	Thomas Gamble	105 0 0	100	..	20 0 0	1	17 April 1848
,,	,,	Henry Langley	380 0 0	200	..	40 0 0	1	27 May ,,
,,	,,	Viscount Donsraile	253 0 0	200	..	120 0 0	3	16 Aug. 1849
,,	,,	Philip Fleming	120 0 0	100	100 0 0	..	..	
	Upperthird	Marquis of Waterford	1,044 0 0	1,900	1,900 0 0	..	..	
,,	,,	Catherine J. Osborne	773 0 0	550	..	550 0 0	5	1 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	Ditto	958 0 0	600	..	240 0 0	2	1 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	William N. Barron	450 0 0	300	..	240 0 0	4	19 Mar. ,,
,,	,,	Ditto	158 0 0	150	..	..	..	
			81,766 10 0	42,700	3,070 0 0	19,930 0 0		
Cork	Bantry	Earl of Bantry	5,900 0 0	5,300	2,100 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	23 Sept. 1848
,,	,,	Daniel O'Sullivan	503 18 8	300	..	300 0 0	5	19 April 1849
,,	,,	William O'Sullivan	631 12 6	400	..	320 0 0	4	22 May ,,
,,	,,	Earl of Bantry	300 0 0	250	..	250 0 0	5	17 Feb. ,,
,,	,,	Jeremiah O'Connell	190 0 0	100	..	60 0 0	9	13 Mar. ,,
,,	,,	Earl of Bantry	547 0 0	500	..	300 0 0	3	23 Sept. 1848
,,	,,	Ditto	823 8 7	350 150	..	70 0 0	1	5 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	Earl of Kenmare	8,966 0 0	2,500	..	..	..	
	Barrett's	Thomas Punch	175 0 0	150	..	150 0 0	5	14 Nov. 1849
,,	,,	George Stawell	180 0 0	150	..	150 0 0	5	4 Sept. 1848
,,	,,	William G. Browne	2,450 0 0	600	..	120 0 0	1	5 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	Philip Cross	845 0 0	300	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Charlotte Symes	1,000 0 0	400	..	320 0 0	4	4 July ,,
,,	,,	George Stawell	150 0 0	150	..	120 0 0	4	30 July ,,
,,	,,	Thomas Punch	160 0 0	100	..	..	..	
	Barrymore	Edward G. Hudson	3,400 0 0	1,500	..	900 0 0	3	17 May ,,
,,	,,	Henry M. Smith	9,562 8 0	3,000	..	1,500 0 0	3	27 Feb. ,,

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SCHEDULE,—Showing the Proprietors who have applied for Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount Applied for to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Amount Sanctioned to Dec. 31, 1840. £.	Amount Cancelled or Relinquished to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Amount Issued to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Number of Instalments Issued.	Date of last Issue.
Cork—*continued.*	Barrymore	Amelia Creed	511 2 6	300	..	180 0 0	3	14 Feb. 1848
,,	,,	Edward Roche	3,594 10 0	1,500	..	300 0 0	1	5 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	Henry B. Mitchell	737 3 0	300	..	120 0 0	2	8 June 1849
,,	,,	John Turpin	150 0 0	150	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Richard Barter	1,200 0 0	500	..	300 0 0	3	29 Sept. ,,
Bear		Viscount Berehaven	055 0 0	850	..	170 0 0	1	31 Jan. 1848
,,	,,	Ditto	4,000 0 0	2,000	..	800 0 0	2	16 Feb. 1849
,,	,,	Patrick O'Sullivan	458 14 0	350	..	140 0 0	2	23 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	Earl of Bantry	802 0 0	350	..	..	..	
East Carberry, East Division		William B. Jones	1,858 0 0	700	..	700 0 0	5	17 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	Cornelius O'Callaghan	1,000 0 0	1,000	..	600 0 0	3	2 June ,,
,,	,,	Daniel Conner	751 13 9	450	..	450 0 0	5	25 Jan. ,,
				300	..	300 0 0	5	28 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	Ditto	036 0 0	850	..	510 0 0	3	19 July 1848
,,	,,	John Bowen	450 0 0	250	..	50 0 0	1	26 June 1849
,,	,,	W. J. O'Neill Daunt	576 2 9	400	80 0 0	240 0 0	3	18 Aug 1848
,,	,,	Thomas Hungerford	300 0 0	200	..	120 0 0	3	20 Aug. 1846
,,	,,	Sampson T. W. French	610 0 0	600	120 0 0	480 0 0	4	7 April ,,
,,	,,	William Merrick	100 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	6 July ,,
,,	,,	Earl of Shannon	10,311 8 3	8,000	..	4,000 0 0	8	6 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	Daniel Donovan	121 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	13 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	Eliza Sealy	350 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	4 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	Sir W. A. Chatterton	1,150 0 0	350	..	210 0 0	8	22 June ,,
East Carberry, West Division		Edmund W. Shuldham	950 0 0	700	..	700 0 0	5	15 Nov. 1848
,,	,,	William Morris, Jun.	1,100 0 0	500	..	200 0 0	2	18 May ,,
,,	,,	James Gillman	458 0 0	400	80 0 0	240 0 0	3	13 April 1849
,,	,,	James Lysaght	641 0 0	400	..	400 0 0	5	26 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	Edward J. Alcock	200 0 0	150	..	150 0 0	5	29 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	Godfrey C. Smith	144 14 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	11 Jan. ,,
,,	,,	Herbert Gillman	4,397 8 1	2,000	..	800 0 0	2	10 July ,,
,,	,,	James R. Barry	1,174 1 0	800	..	800 0 0	5	10 Oct ,,
,,	,,	James Gillman	130 0 0	100	..	20 0 0	1	26 Jan. 1848
,,	,,	Ditto	419 6 0	300	..	120 0 0	2	3 April 1849
,,	,,	William Morris, Jun.	600 0 0	200	..	80 0 0	2	3 July ,,
,,	,,	John S. Jagoe	207 1 8	100	..	80 0 0	4	19 June ,,
,,	,,	John Williamson	266 16 3	100	..	100 0 0	5	21 June ,,
,,	,,	William Norwood	230 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	14 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	Denis O'Leary	140 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	21 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	John Powell	274 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	3 April ,,
,,	,,	Henry Gillman	612 0 0	300	..	120 0 0	2	14 July ,,
,,	,,	Martha D. Cox and others	246 0 0	200	..	40 0 0	1	25 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	Thomas Gillman	663 18 0	300	300 0 0	..	..	
,,	,,	William M. Alcock	300 0 0	300	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Thomas Hungerford	835 0 0	300	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Thomas Gillman	1,300 0 0	500	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Helena H. Stealy	158 2 0	150	..	30 0 0	1	17 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	John D Evans	992 0 0	400	..	60 0 0	1	10 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	Mary Long and others	150 0 0	150	..	30 0 0	1	27 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	Thomas K. Sullivan	332 0 0	300	..	60 0 0	1	10 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	Edmund W. Shuldham	310 0 0	200	..	40 0 0	1	19 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	William Norwood	257 0 0	200	..	40 0 0	1	29 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	Thomas Tuckey	108 0 0	100	..	..	..	
West Carberry, East Division		Richard H. H. Becher	321 12 11	200	..	40 0 0	1	26 Sept. 184
,,	,,	Francis Beamish	200 0 0	200	..	120 0 0	3	16 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	George Robinson	494 14 0	450	..	360 0 0	4	16 April 1843
,,	,,	Daniel Conner	308 0 0	300	..	240 0 0	4	5 June ,,
,,	,,	Henry Newman	260 17 3	100	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Sir William W. Becher	180 0 0	150	..	90 0 0	3	17 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	Ditto	612 2 6	600	..	480 0 0	4	10 May ,,
,,	,,	Richard H. H. Becher	1,134 0 4	1,000	..	600 0 0	3	14 Feb. ,,
,,	,,	Sophia G. Jermyn	675 5 10	400	..	..	..	
,,	,,	John T. Becher	2,063 15 8	1,100	700 0 0	320 0 0	4	22 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	Sir William W. Becher	312 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	23 July ,,
,,	,,	Ditto	180 0 0	150	..	120 0 0	4	10 May ,,
,,	,,	Richard H. H. Becher	231 15 1	150	..	30 0 0	1	21 Dec. 1847
,,	,,	William B. Baldwin	248 12 0	200	..	160 0 0	4	6 July 1849
,,	,,	Ditto	447 17 8	300	..	300 0 0	5	23 July ,,
,,	,,	Ditto	800 17 8	600	..	480 0 0	3	22 June ,,
,,	,,	Lionel J. Fleming	253 0 0	250	..	150 0 0	3	8 Dec. ,,
,,	,,	Edward Broderick	1,450 0 0	1,000	1,000 0 0	..	..	
,,	,,	John Beamish	291 14 4	150	..	60 0 0	2	20 May ,,
,,	,,	William Whitney	590 0 0	300	..	120 0 0	2	26 May ,,
,,	,,	Thomas St. John Clerke, &c.	838 15 5	700	..	700 0 0	5	13 Sept. ,,
,,	,,	St. John Jeffreys	2,185 0 0	1,500	..	600 0 0	2	22 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	Florence M'Carthy	158 15 0	100	..	60 0 0	3	19 Nov. ,,
,,	,,	Jeremiah O'Connell	665 0 0	400	..	320 0 0	4	29 Aug. ,,
,,	,,	Gibbs Rass	102 0 8	100	..	80 0 0	4	24 May ,,
,,	,,	T. M'C. Downing	272 12 10	150	150 0 0	..	..	
,,	,,	Henry Newman	300 0 0	300	..	120 0 0	2	17 Jan. ,,
,,	,,	Morgan W. O. Donovan	276 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	26 Oct. ,,
,,	,,	Maurice F. S. Townsend	3,200 0 0	1,500	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Ditto	262 18 0	250	..	..	..	
West Carberry, West Division		Adam Newman	1,087 8 2	600	240 0 0	380 0 0	3	9 June ,,
,,	,,	Sir William W. Becher	185 15 2	150	..	150 0 0	5	23 July ,,
,,	,,	Ditto	134 13 4	100	..	100 0 0	5	23 July ,,
,,	,,	Thomas Tuckey	200 0 0	150	..	120 0 0	4	1 May ,,

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SCHEDULE,—Showing the Proprietors who have applied for Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount Applied for to Dec. 31, 1848.	Amount Sanctioned to Dec. 31, 1848.	Amount Cancelled or Relinquished to Dec. 31, 1849.	Amount Issued to Dec. 31, 1849.	Number of Instalments Issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Cork—*continued.*	West Carbarry, West Division	Richard H. H. Becher	595 2 0	300	300 0 0	..	..	
,, ,,		Ditto	530 4 0	300	..	60 0 0	1	4 Mar. 1848
,, ,,		Sir William W. Becher	295 13 5	140	..	100 0 0	5	23 July 1848
,, ,,		Ditto	437 9 1	200	..	..	..	
,, ,,		Adam Newman	800 5 0	600	240 0 0	360 0 0	3	14 May ,,
,, ,,		Patience Noble	300 0 0	150	150 0 0	..	..	
,, ,,		Samuel Levis	981 17 3	600	..	600 0 0	5	18 Sept. 1848
,, ,,		Alleyn Evanson	200 0 0	200	200 0 0	..	..	
,, ,,		Timothy O'Donovan	300 0 0	200	..	160 0 0	4	24 Oct. 1848
,, ,,		Richard T. Evanson	520 0 0	300	..	240 0 0	4	24 Oct. ,,
,, ,,		James H. & Anna Swanton	1,201 14 0	600	..	120 0 0	1	10 Oct. ,,
,, ,,		James Lysaght	225 10 0	200	..	80 0 0	2	15 Dec. ,,
	Condons and Clongibbons	William C. Collis	1,000 0 0	850	..	680 0 0	4	28 July ,,
,, ,,		Anthony Cliffe	380 0 0	350	..	70 0 0	1	17 June 1848
,, ,,		Robert Briscoe	500 0 0	300	..	180 0 0	3	12 Mar. 1849
,, ,,		John P. Peirce	140 0 6	100	..	20 0 0	1	8 May 1848
,, ,,		Thomas Campion	313 3 4	100	..	20 0 0	1	18 April ,,
,, ,,		Henry Braddell	654 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	14 Sept. ,,
Cork		John Deeley	300 0 8	200	..	40 0 0	1	15 Dec. 1849
Courcays		John C. Kearney	856 17 10	500	..	300 0 0	3	16 Aug. ,,
Duhallow		George Grehan	2,316 12 0	1,300	..	780 0 0	3	12 May ,,
,,		Daniel C. Bastable	500 0 0	150	..	150 0 0	5	11 Oct. 1848
,,		Thomas H. Justice	240 0 0	150	111 0 0	39 0 0	2	23 April 1849
,,		Richard O. Aldworth	1,594 1 6	1,300	..	1,040 0 0	4	15 June ,,
,,		Ditto	400 0 0	300	26 13 4	273 8 8	5	31 Aug. ,,
,,		Cornelius Ryan	360 0 0	250	..	150 0 0	3	26 Jan. ,,
,,		Eugene M'Carthy	250 0 0	250	..	250 0 0	5	30 Nov. ,,
,,		Benjamin Leader	500 0 0	300	..	300 0 0	5	8 Sept. ,,
,,		Sir George C. Colthurst	4,548 6 0	2,900	..	500 0 0	1	11 Oct. 1848
,,		Nicholas P. Leader	5,000 0 0	4,350	..	2,500 0 0	5	8 June 1849
,,		John Leader	1,900 0 0	1,000	..	600 0 0	3	27 Nov. 1848
,,		James Carmichael	400 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	17 Nov. 1849
,,		John O'Callaghan	243 12 7	100	..	80 0 0	4	5 July ,,
,,		Sir William W. Becher	100 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	20 July ,,
,,		Denis McCarthy	450 13 4	300	..	120 0 0	2	2 March ,,
,,		Daniel and John L. Crowin	4,023 0 0	3,000	..	2,000 0 0	4	17 Oct. ,,
,,		Denis S. Lawlor	2,348 0 0	1,200	..	720 0 0	3	23 July ,,
,,		Samuel P. Townsend	1,300 0 0	800	..	480 0 0	3	15 Dec. ,,
,,		Frances J. Hewson	1,159 18 4	800	..	640 0 0	4	24 Oct. ,,
,,		James L. O'Keefe	110 13 0	100	100 0 0	..	..	
,,		John Sullivan	262 14 8	200	..	160 0 0	4	13 July ,,
,,		Sir William W. Becher	400 0 0	400	120 0 0	280 0 0	4	20 July ,,
,,		John Power	225 18 4	150	..	90 0 0	3	28 Sept. ,,
,,		George Bolster	710 0 0	400	..	240 0 0	3	1 Aug. ,,
,,		Viscount Lismore	1,850 0 0	1,500	..	1,200 0 0	4	20 Dec. ,,
,,		William Sankey	200 0 0	150	..	150 0 0	5	16 July ,,
,,		Lord Lisle	4,981 0 0	2,000	2,000 0 0	..	..	
,,		Michael Cagney	585 0 0	250	..	50 0 0	1	12 Nov. ,,
,,		William Leader	400 0 0	400	..	320 0 0	4	5 Sept. ,,
,,		Henry Allen	600 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	18 Sept. ,,
,,		Henry Leader	100 0 0	100	..	20 0 0	1	19 June ,,
,,		Richard Longfield	400 0 0	350	..	70 0 0	1	30 July ,,
,,		George and Thomas Bolster	1,380 0 0	400	..	80 0 0	1	18 Oct. ,,
,,		Sir William W. Becher	150 0 0	150	..	30 0 0	1	5 Sept. ,,
,,		William Sullivan	160 0 0	150	..	..	..	
,,		William Allen	300 0 0	200	..	40 0 0	1	21 Dec. ,,
,,		Edward Foott	701 11 4	300	..	..	..	
Fermoy		J. Dillon Croker	300 0 0	250	..	150 0 0	3	21 March ,,
,,		Arthur H. Lucas	140 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	24 Aug. 1848
,,		Timothy Hennessy	1,400 0 0	1,400	..	1,120 0 0	4	23 July 1849
,,		Francis Rowland	623 6 7	250	..	200 0 0	4	29 Aug. ,,
,,			..	100	..	100 0 0	5	30 Aug. ,,
,,		St. John Galway	500 0 0	400	..	240 0 0	3	2 Nov. ,,
,,		Robert A. Rogers	340 0 0	500	..	60 0 0	1	19 Jan., 1848
,,		Robert Atkins, Robert A. Rogers, and Robert J. Barkeley	834 0 0	600	..	600 0 0	5	20 Dec. ,,
,,		George Crofts	3,320 0 0	1,500	..	300 0 0	1	7 Mar. ,,
,,		George E. Cotler	450 0 6	350	..	280 0 0	4	19 Sept. 1849
,,		Richard Longfield	250 0 3	250	..	250 0 0	5	20 April ,,
,,		James Hill	313 0 0	250	..	150 0 0	3	19 Feb. ,,
,,		Viscount Doneraill	405 0 0	300	..	300 0 0	5	13 July ,,
,,		John H. Barry	849 0 0	300	..	180 0 0	3	31 Aug. ,,
,,		William Hennessy	800 0 0	100	..	..	..	
Ibane and Barryroe		Susan Cummint	100 0 0	100	..	40 0 0	2	24 May ,,
,,		James H. S. Barry	12,000 0 0	2,000	..	400 0 0	1	16 July ,,
Imokilly		Edward W. Hoare	400 0 0	350	..	350 0 0	5	20 April, 1848
,,		Earl of Shannon	4,358 0 0	4,000	..	2,000 0 0	4	2 July ,,
,,		Henry Allen	150 0 0	150	..	150 0 0	5	8 May ,,
,,		Mountifort Longfield	800 0 0	500	..	500 0 0	5	3 Dec. ,,
,,		Roger, G., and John Davis	605 0 0	350	..	210 0 0	3	14 May ,,
,,		Thomas M. Cummins	834 0 0	400	..	80 0 0	1	12 Nov. ,,
,,		Thomas J. Biggs	958 0 0	500	..	300 0 0	3	8 Jan. ,,
,,		Richard U. Bayly	364 0 0	250	..	200 0 0	4	18 July ,,
,,		Marquis of Thomond	1,214 0 0	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	27 Aug. ,,
Kerricurrihy		John Molony	100 0 0	100	..	40 0 0	2	20 April, 1848
,,		Richard Hayes	470 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	13 April, 1849
,,		Henry O'Brien	118 8 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	20 Feb. ,,
,,		Thomas Hayes	150 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	10 Jan. ,,

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SCHEDULE,—Showing the Proprietors who have applied for Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount Applied for to December 31, 1849.	Amount Sanctioned to Dec. 31, 1849.	Amount Cancelled or Relinquished, to Dec. 31, 1849.	Amount Issued to Dec. 31, 1849.	Number of Instalments Issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Cork—*continued.*	Kinalea	William R. Meade	175 10 0	150	..	150 0 0	5	18 Sept. 1848
	,,	Achilles Deaut	166 0 0	150	..	150 0 0	5	19 Feb. 1849
	,,	William R. Meade	250 0 0	150	..	150 0 0	5	8 Feb. ,,
	,,	John Molony	1,163 0 0	1,000	..	800 0 0	4	31 July ,,
	,,	Richard W. Knolles	100 0 0	100	..	40 0 0	2	28 Oct. 1848
	,,	Thomas W. Knolles	420 0 0	300	..	120 0 0	2	20 Sept. ,,
	,,	John Meade	137 16 3	100	20 0 0	80 0 0	4	25 June, 1849
	,,	William R. Meade	645 0 0	500	..	400 0 0	4	10 Oct. ,,
	,,	Adam N. Meade	179 7 3	150	..	120 0 0	4	21 July ,,
	,,	Somers Payne	107 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	11 Dec. 1848
	,,	William Whitney	131 0 0	100	..	20 0 0	1	10 May ,,
	,,	Achilles Deaut	254 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	1 Dec ,,
	,,	Michael H. Roberts	260 0 0	250	..	100 0 0	2	26 Oct. 1848.
	,,	Thomas W. Hungerford	200 0 0	150	..	..	..	
	,,	Francis Woodley	356 4 3	250	..	50 0 0	1	26 Sept. ,,
	,,	John H. Wheatley	3,068 15 1	1,500	..	300 0 0	1	15 Oct. ,,
	Kinalmeaky	William A. Lamb	200 0 0	200	..	120 0 0	8	10 Oct. ,,
	,,	Simon D. Crooke	200 0 0	200	..	120 0 0	3	30 Jan. ,,
	,,	Henry Baldwin	350 0 0	300	..	60 0 0	1	12 Nov. ,,
	Kinnattaloon	William O'Mahony	3,590 0 0	1,500	..	300 0 0	1	2 Feb. 1848
	,,	William Kirby	300 0 0	250	..	50 0 0	1	17 Nov. ,,
	,,	Marion Peard	500 0 0	300	..	180 0 3	3	16 July ,,
	,,	Richard U. Bayly	380 0 0	250	..	250 0 0	5	23 July ,,
	Kinsale	Robert Meade	222 14 6	200	50 0 0	150 0 0	4	3 Feb. ,,
	,,	Thomas Townsend	450 0 0	200	..	180 0 0	4	23 June ,,
	,,	William Newman	450 0 0	450	..	450 0 0	5	28 Oct. ,,
	,,	Marmaduke C. Cramer	250 0 0	200	..	40 0 0	1	28 May ,,
	,,	Henry Bennett	200 0 0	150	..	120 0 0	4	16 Mar. 1849
	,,	William Newman	150 0 0	150	..	150 0 0	5	7 July ,,
	Muskerry East	Sir George C. Colthurst	1,276 0 0	800	..	800 0 0	5	24 Sept. ,,
	,, ,,	Horatio Townsend	218 0 0	150	..	120 0 0	4	14 Feb. ,,
	,, ,,	Thomas J. Fitzgerald	3,000 0 0	1,500	..	1,200 0 0	4	6 July ,,
	,, ,,	John Hawkes	500 0 0	300	..	180 0 0	8	1 Mar. ,,
	,, ,,	George Foott	200 0 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	18 May ,,
	,, ,,	Daniel Conner	735 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	14 Jan. 1848
	,, ,,	William Crooke	100 0 0	100	..	80 0 0	4	26 April 1849
	,, ,,	William H. H. W. Hedges	507 10 0	450	450 0 0	..	..	
	,, ,,	Henry T. Coppinger	150 0 0	100	..	80 0 0	4	26 July ,,
	,, ,,	Richard Reeves	560 0 0	350	..	70 0 0	1	17 Aug. ,,
	Muskerry West	Timothy O. C. Horgan	1,000 0 0	700	420 0 0	140 0 0	1	15 Nov. 1847
	,, ,,	John Blennerhassett	924 0 0	900	..	800 0 0	5	3 Aug. 1849
	,, ,,	Sir George C. Colthurst	1,445 0 0	1,400	..	560 0 0	2	1 Aug. 1848
	,, ,,	John E. Barrett	350 0 0	200	..	160 0 0	4	12 April 1849
	,, ,,	John C. Morgan	500 0 0	300	300 0 0	..	..	
	,, ,,	William Galgey	260 0 0	200	..	120 0 0	3	10 Mar. ,,
	,, ,,	Sir George C. Colthurst	11,775 0 0	6,800	..	1,600 0 0	2	26 Jan. ,,
	,, ,,	Richard Barter	578 0 0	500	..	500 0 0	5	23 Oct. ,,
	,, ,,	Ditto	630 0 0	500	..	400 0 0	4	22 Oct. ,,
	,, ,,	Henry Leader	1,500 0 0	800	..	160 0 0	1	8 May 1848
	,, ,,	William Boyle	478 0 0	200	..	40 0 0	1	5 July ,,
	,, ,,	Denis O'Leary	251 0 0	150	..	30 0 0	1	17 Nov. 1840
	Orrery and Kilmore	George Bruce	500 0 0	500	..	300 0 0	3	17 Sept. ,,
	,, ,,	Robert Maxwell	600 0 0	450	..	270 0 0	3	19 Mar. ,,
	,, ,,	William Cox	300 0 0	250	193 19 0	56 1 0	2	2 June ,,
	,, ,,	Elizabeth W. Bowen, and others	400 0 0	300	..	180 0 0	3	7 April ,,
	,, ,,	Jonathan Bruce	500 0 0	300	300 0 0	..	..	
			229,841 1 2	137,700	2,751 12 4	65,598 7 8		
Kerry	Clanmaurice	William T. Crosbie	15,269 9 8	8,000	..	3,000 0 0	6	4 Aug. 1849
	,,	Robert J. Palmer	570 0 0	200	..	40 0 0	1	17 July 1848
	,,	Samuel B. Leonard	1,701 9 8	1,000	800 0 0	200 0 0	1	1 Jan. ,,
	,,	Pierce Crosbie	2,606 0 0	2,000	..	1,200 0 0	3	10 May 1849
	,,	Stephen E. Collis	1,236 6 8	950	..	570 0 0	3	25 June ,,
	,,	Maurice R. Hewson	653 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	2 Sept. 1848
	,,	Alexander Elliott	1,140 0 0	500	..	200 0 0	2	20 Jan. 1849
	,,	Oliver Fitzmaurice	4,540 0 0	2,500	..	500 0 0	1	1 April 1848
	,,	Edward F. Day	2,800 0 0	1,000	..	800 0 0	4	3 Aug. 1849
	,,	Gerald F. O'Connor	1,352 14 8	750	..	150 0 0	1	21 Nov. 1848
	,,	Samuel Julian	8,160 0 0	1,000	..	400 0 0	2	18 Dec. 1849
	,,	Earl of Listowel	4,400 0 0	1,500	..	..	..	
	,,	Richard S. Oliver	2,646 6 4	1,000	..	..	..	
	,,	Stephen C. Sandes	1,640 0 0	800	..	160 0 0	1	14 Sept. 1849
	,,	Robert C. Hurley	443 19 0	200	..	..	..	
	,,	John Blennerhassett	745 10 6	500	..	..	..	
	,,	Ditto	858 8 9	300	..	..	..	
	Corkaguiny	James Hickson	634 0 0	600	240 0 0	360 0 0	3	24 Sept. ,,
	,,	Ditto	1,219 0 0	800	580 0 0	220 0 0	2	28 April ,,
	,,	Robert C. Hickson	14,000 0 0	11,000	..	8,500 0 0	7	6 Nov. ,,
	,,	Edward Bussey	2,120 0 0	1,800	..	1,040 0 0	4	4 June ,,
	,,	Arthur B Rowan	1,000 0 0	800	..	640 0 0	4	2 June ,,
	,,	John Hickson	750 0 0	700	..	560 0 0	4	14 Sept. ,,
	,,	Maurice F. S. Townsend	1,805 0 0	1,000	..	800 0 0	4	3 Sept. ,,
	,,	John F. Day	1,128 0 0	700	..	140 0 0	1	10 June 1848
	,,	Thomas Blennerhassett	2,300 0 0	1,400	..	840 0 0	3	16 Aug. 1849
	,,	George Hickson	300 0 0	200	..	120 0 0	3	17 Oct. ,,
	Dunkerron North	Berkeley Drummond	690 0 0	500	..	300 0 0	3	25 Aug. ,,
	,,	Myles Mahony	4,319 18 0	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	24 Aug. 1848
	,,	Edward Day	230 0 0	200	..	40 0 0	1	27 Aug. 1849

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SCHEDULE,—Showing the Proprietors who have applied for Loans, &c.—*concluded.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount Applied for to December 31, 1849.	Amount Sanctioned to Dec. 31, 1849.	Amount Cancelled or Relinquished to Dec. 31, 1849.	Amount Issued to Dec. 31, 1849.	Number of Instalments Issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Kerry—*continued.*	Dunkerron South	James F. Bland	11,000 0 0	8,000	..	1,000 0 0	2	18 Nov. 1848
	,,	John Mahony	5,200 0 0	2,500	..	2,000 0 0	4	2 Feb. 1849
	,,	Denis Mahony	3,194 9 5	300	..	120 0 0	2	25 Oct. ,,
	Glenarought	Frances J. Bewson	361 19 2	200	..	120 0 0	3	3 Sept. ,,
	,,	Marquis of Lansdowne	4,668 12 0	4,000	..	1,000 0 0	2	31 May ,,
	,,	Ditto	4,334 11 0	4,000	..	1,500 0 0	3	31 May ,,
	Iraghticonner	Richard Hinde	400 0 0	300	240 0 0	60 0 0	1	6 Jan. 1848
	,,	Stephen E. Collis	985 15 0	800	..	480 0 0	3	27 Nov. 1849
	,,	Thomas S Dennis	1,150 0 0	700	..	560 0 0	4	13 June ,,
	,,	George Cashel	265 0 0	250	..	200 0 0	4	18 Dec. ,,
	,,	St. John T. Blacker	11,772 0 0	9,000	..	4,000 0 0	8	17 April ,,
	,,	Richard Fitzgerald	3,213 0 0	2,000	..	800 0 0	2	4 June ,,
	,,	Eusebius Sealy	623 12 8	500	..	400 0 0	4	14 July ,,
	,,	Stephen E. Collis	857 0 0	700	..	420 0 0	3	8 June ,,
	,,	William Sandes	4,196 0 0	3,000	..	1,500 0 0	3	6 July ,,
	,,	John Creagh	132 10 0	100	..	100 0 0	5	28 Sept. ,,
	,,	Robert Leslie	600 0 0	250	..	200 0 0	4	25 June ,,
	,,	William Sandes, Jun.	340 0 0	200	200 0 0	..		
	,,	Berkeley Drummond	1,053 0 0	750	..	300 0 0	2	26 Sept. ,,
	,,	Pierce Mahony	7,521 0 0	3,000	..	500 0 0	1	25 Mar. 1848
	,,	Ditto	6,415 0 0	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	20 Sept. ,,
	,,	Ditto	18,880 8 10	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	10 Jan. 1849
	,,	Charles L. Sandes	3,800 0 0	2,000	..	1,200 0 0	3	26 May ,,
	,,	George Gun	11,500 0 0	5,000	..	1,500 0 0	3	27 April ,,
	,,	Stephen E. Collis	10,370 0 0	5,000	..	1,000 0 0	2	22 Dec. 1848
	,,	Ditto	4,228 0 0	2,500	..	1,000 0 0	2	28 Feb. 1849
	,,	Samuel B. Leonard	2,206 18 3	800	640 0 0	160 0 0	1	22 June 1848
	,,	George Sandes	703 16 6	500	..	200 0 0	2	16 Mar. 1849
	,,	William B. L. Foster	1,479 0 0	1,000	..	600 0 0	8	14 June ,,
	,,	James Raymond	1,120 0 0	500	..	200 0 0	2	6 Mar. ,,
	,,	James Crosbie	555 0 0	350	..	210 0 0	3	3 April ,,
	,,	Thomas O'Connor	1,212 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	19 Sept. ,,
	,,	Earl of Listowel	1,600 0 0	1,000	..	600 0 0	3	21 July ,,
	,,	Charles L. Sandes	700 0 0	500	..	100 0 0	1	12 Nov. ,,
	,,	St. John T. Blacker	981 0 0	650	..	130 0 0	1	13 June ,,
	,,	Maurice Hennessy	200 0 0	200	..	40 0 0	1	24 Aug. ,,
	,,	Thomas S. Denais	3,878 0 0	1,500	..	300 0 0	1	18 July. ,,
	,,	Samuel S. Raymond	536 0 0	400	..	80 0 0	1	22 Dec. ,,
	,,	Sir Robert J. Paul	1,192 8 7	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	1 Dec. ,,
	Iveragh	The Knight of Kerry	3,446 0 0	1,400	..	560 0 0	2	28 April 1848
	,,	Marquis of Lansdowne	5,310 2 3	4,000	..	1,500 0 0	3	28 Sept. 1849
	,,	Maurice R. Bewson	150 0 0	150	150 0 0	..	..	
	,,	Daniel O'Connell	200 0 0	200	..	40 0 0	1	3 April 1848
	,,	Andrew McCarthy	500 0 0	300	..	240 0 0	4	30 Nov. 1849
	,,	The Knight of Kerry	1,043 0 0	750	..	300 0 0	2	30 Nov. 1848
	,,	Charles Sugrue	1,300 0 0	600	..	480 0 0	4	31 Aug. 1849
	,,	Thomas S. Townsend	1,361 0 0	1,000	..	..	..	
	,,	James Butler	1,430 0 0	800	..	360 0 0	3	1 Nov. ,,
	Magonichy	Michael Lynch	1,600 0 0	1,600	..	320 0 0	1	21 Dec. 1847
	,,	Richard Leahy	810 0 0	600	..	480 0 0	4	7 April 1849
	,,	John F. Day	913 0 0	350	..	70 0 0	1	22 June 1848
	,,	Marion Harte	4,200 0 0	2,000	..	1,200 0 0	3	10 Mar. 1849
	,,	Daniel Lalar	1,047 0 0	1,000	1,000 0 0	..	..	
	,,	John F. Day	2,443 0 0	300	..	180 0 0	1	22 June 1848
	,,	Henry A. Herbert	673 0 0	300	..	80 0 0	1	21 June ,,
	,,	Ditto	2,032 0 0	1,500	..	300 0 0	1	21 June ,,
	,,	Richard Murphy	1,120 6 6	600	360 8 0	50 0 0	1	24 Aug. 1849
	,,	Robert Leeson	457 0 0	400	..	80 0 0	1	27 Aug. ,,
	,,	Earl of Kenmare	22,138 0 0	4,500	..	..	..	
	Trughenackmy	George D. Stokes	1,586 8 0	950	..	570 0 0	3	21 Nov. 1848
	,,	William M. Hickson	558 0 0	500	..	200 0 0	2	16 Oct. ,,
	,,	Thomas Cuthbert	3,585 17 7	1,500	800 0 0	000 0 0	3	8 June 1849
	,,	James Hickson	3,500 0 0	2,000	..	400 0 0	1	31 Jan. 1848
	,,	Edward D. Freeman	384 0 0	300	..	300 0 0	5	23 April 1849
	,,	Sir W. D. Godfrey	4,100 0 0	1,150	..	690 0 0	3	5 July ,,
	,,	James Hussey	2,890 18 2	1,500	..	600 0 0	2	16 June ,,
	,,	George D. Stokes	609 0 0	500	..	400 0 0	4	19 Mar. ,,
	,,	Francis Twiss	888 0 0	150	..	30 0 0	1	0 Mar. 1848
	,,	Berkeley Drummond	5,893 3 5	3,000	..	1,000 0 0	2	5 June 1849
	,,	Robert Leeson	14,351 0 4	4,200	..	1,500 0 0	3	27 June ,,
	,,	Sir Edward Denny	5,800 0 0	2,500	..	1,000 0 0	2	8 Feb. ,,
	,,	John Hussey	767 0 0	400	..	80 0 0	1	10 May 1848
	,,	William Meredith	1,630 0 0	600	..	120 0 0	1	5 April ,,
	,,	Edward Rae	936 1 0	650	..	260 0 0	2	0 Mar. 1849
	,,	Francis B. Rae	185 16 0	100	..	100 0 0	3	8 Nov. 1848
	,,	Robert Twiss	322 0 0	200	..	80 0 0	2	2 Aug. 1849
	,,	Edward D. Freeman	325 0 0	250	250 0 0	..	..	
	,,	Edward Nash	301 18 0	300	..	60 0 0	1	27 Aug. ,,
	,,	Robert A. Thompson	273 0 0	200	..	200 0 0	5	25 May ,,
	,,	William Blennerhassett	1,050 0 0	850	..	340 0 0	2	8 Feb. ,,
	,,	Francis B. Rae	310 0 0	300	..	300 0 0	3	24 Aug. ,,
	,,	Philip J. W. Miles	600 0 0	600	..	360 0 0	3	11 Dec. ,,
	,,	Richard O'Connell	800 0 0	500	..	200 0 0	2	8 Nov. ,,
	,,	Sir Edward Denny	1,174 3 8	1,000	..	200 0 0	1	18 Aug. ,,
	,,	William Miles	564 3 4	800	..	120 0 0	1	2 Nov. ,,
	,,	George M. Hewson	403 16 2	400	..	..	..	
	,,	Richard Chute	3,790 0 0	1,000	..	..	..	
		Total	325,062 19 3	195,800	5,050 8 0	55,596 0 0	..	

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
31st December, 1849.

E. Hornsby, *Secretary.*

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Appendix G.
Land Improvement.
No. 1.

Appendix G. No. 1.

LAND IMPROVEMENT.

Schedule showing the Amount applied for in each County for which no Loans have been Sanctioned.

—	Amount Applied for to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Total of each District to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.
North District.		
Antrim	25,947 19 5	
Londonderry	11,650 4 8	
Donegal	13,676 19 6	
Fermanagh	10,530 9 0	
Tyrone	8,700 0 1	
Armagh	7,179 0 0	
Down	2,990 7 0	80,674 19 8
Midland and East District.		
Cavan	7,147 19 11	
Monaghan	8,598 13 7	
Longford	1,383 2 10	
Louth	8,173 15 2	
Meath	22,031 17 3	
Westmeath	3,388 7 0	
Dublin	6,681 5 6	
Kildare	4,680 14 6	
King's	5,840 4 9	
Queen's	8,151 10 2	
Carried forward	76,077 10 8	

—	Amount Applied for to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.	Total of each District to Dec. 31, 1849. £. s. d.
Brought forward.	76,077 10 8	80,674 19 8
Wicklow	2,292 11 5	
Carlow	2,860 1 3	
Kilkenny	2,767 8 11	
Wexford	17,964 10 5	101,762 2 8
West District.		
Sligo	12,809 10 7	
Leitrim	13,369 15 0	
Mayo	42,299 12 5	
Roscommon	27,080 19 5	
Galway	53,446 9 3	
Clare	14,150 19 6	163,097 6 2
South District.		
Limerick	27,718 9 7	
Tipperary	14,737 2 2	
Waterford	8,669 13 4	
Cork	34,584 13 3	
Kerry	54,233 9 1	139,948 7 5
Gross Total.	..	485,477 15 11

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
31st December, 1849.

By Order,
E. Hornsby, *Secretary.*

No. 2.

Appendix G. No. 2.

Land Improvement.

Acts 10 Vict. c. 32, and 12 and 13 Vict. c. 59.

Whereas, an Act was passed in the 10th year of the reign of Her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to facilitate the Improvement of Landed Property in Ireland." And whereas, a further Act was passed in the 13th year of Her said Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend an Act of the Tenth year of Her Majesty for facilitating the Improvement of Landed Property in Ireland." And whereas, in pursuance of said Acts, or one of them, an order was heretofore made for a loan to for the sum of £ for the improvement of the lands therein mentioned. And whereas, by the said secondly-recited Act, it is (amongst other things) enacted, that in any case in which an order for a loan had been made by the Commissioners of Public Works under the said first-recited Act, and the person for the time being entitled to the benefit of such order should neglect to comply with the provisions of the said first-recited Act, or the rules and regulations of the said Commissioners, for the purpose of obtaining any advance or instalment in respect of such loan, or if, after any such instalment or instalments had been advanced by the pay-master of Civil Services, such person, after notice by the said Commissioners of his default in that behalf, neglected to proceed with the works for which such loan had been made, or agreed to be made, with such diligence and expedition as should be satisfactory to the said Commissioners, it should be lawful for the said Commissioners (if they thought fit so to do) by order under their common seal, to direct that the amount of such loan, or part thereof as should be then remaining unpaid, should not be issued; and thereupon the monies applicable to such loan, or to the residue of said loan, as the case might be, might be applied to other loans under the provisions of the said first-recited Act. And whereas, a sum of £ being an instalment of the said loan, has been heretofore issued to you, and inasmuch as you have made default in proceeding with the works on the lands for the improvement of which such instalment was so issued to you, the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland hereby give you notice, that, in case you neglect to proceed with the works for which such loan has been made and such instalment issued as aforesaid, with such diligence and expedition as shall be satisfactory to the said Commissioners, the said Commissioners, (if they think fit so to do), will, by an order under their Common Seal, direct that the amount of said loan, or such part thereof as shall then be remaining unpaid, shall not be issued. And the said Commissioners of Public Works hereby require you, on or before the day of 18 , to account to them for the due expenditure of the amount of the said instalment of the said loan so issued as aforesaid.

10 Vic. c. 32.
12 & 13 Vic. c. 59.
Section 3.

Dated at the Office of Public Works,
Custom House, Dublin, this day of 18 .

By order,

To *Secretary.*

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Appendix G. No. 3.

LAND IMPROVEMENT.

Return of Tileries at present in operation, showing the Counties in which they are situate, Names of the Proprietors and Stations, with the Number of Tiles of every description Manufactured in the Years 1846-47-48-49.

No.	COUNTY.	PROPRIETOR.	STATION.	Total Number of every Description Manufactured.				REMARKS.
				1846	1847	1848	1849	
			NORTH.					
1	Antrim	Henry Anderson	Ballymoney	650,000	350,000	500,000	1,033,000	
2	,,	Edward Orlea	,,	..	..	..	..	No return received.
3	,,	Robert Thompson	Belfast	288,700	313,000	412,800	Nil.	
4	,,	Lundy	,,	..	..	..	..	,, ,,
5	,,	James Agnew	,,	..	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	,,	A. H. Halliday	Ballyduff, Belfast	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	538,500	Erected in 1849.
7	Londonderry	F. S. Hemming	Campsie, Muff	Nil.	Nil.	615,000	1,170,000	
8	,,	Messrs. Caher and Given	Antikally, Newtown Simivady	Nil.	Nil.	424,000	526,000	
9	,,	John Smyth	Longfields, Muff	Nil.	Nil.	No return.	105,000	
10	,,	The Ironmongers Company	Agmey, Ballymoney	No return.	No return.	No return.	768,000	
11	,,	The Clothworkers Company	Coleraina	267,000	355,500	387,500	706,000	
12	Tyrone	Messrs. Hughes and Co.	Coal Island	..	..	..	..	No return received.
13	,,	Messrs. Gray and Co.	,,	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Will commence in 1850.
14	,,	John Wilkin	Caladon	Nil.	Nil.	463,000	497,000	
15	,,	Robert Forster	Springfield, Dungannon	..	..	..	..	No return received.
16	Fermanagh	The Earl of Erne	Crom, Lennaskea	561,000	247,000	413,800	No return.	
17	,,	The Earl of Enniskillen	Florence Court	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	626,000	
18	,,	Sir A. B. Brooke, Bart.	Brendrum, Colebrooke	Nil.	Nil.	94,678	233,000	
19	Donegal	John Leslie	Pettigo	..	..	..	..	,, ,,
			MIDLAND AND EAST.					
1	Cavan	Lord Lanesborough	Belturbet	..	..	..	..	No return received.
2	,,	Robert Burrowes	Stradane	Nil.	Nil.	352,000	48,400	
3	Monaghan	Lord Cremorne	Fairfield, Rockcorry	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	228,000	
4	,,	J. W. Johnstone	Cassaugh Monne, Aughnacloy	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	55,000	Commenced Oct. 1849.
5	Louth	Sir John McNeill	Miltown Grange, Castle Bellingham	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	126,500	
6	Meath	William Chapman	Kilkeelan Athboy	Nil.	260,000	456,000	550,000	
7	Westmeath	Sir Richard Levinge, Bart.	Knockdrin, Mullingar	12,165	125,740	190,248	910,800	
8	Dublin	Richard Farrell	Swords	10,000	119,000	217,000	No return.	
9	,,	Charles Folliott	Kill-of-the-Grange, Kingstown	Nil.	90,000	420,000	732,000	
10	,,	Mark Flower	Rathfarnham	Nil.	Nil.	30,000	55,000	
11	Kildare	A. G. Lefroy	Miltown Athy	276,000	552,000	816,000	770,000	
12	,,	,,	Maynooth	342,000	435,000	406,000	No return.	
13	Queen's	Marquess of Lansdowne	Luggacurran	Nil.	Nil.	185,360	1,115,500	
14	Wicklow	William Hodgins	Dunganstown, Wicklow	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Erected Dec. 1849.
15	Carlow	B. B. Newton	Bagenalstown	Nil.	309,000	793,000	1,437,000	
16	Wexford	Earl of Courtown	Courtown, Gorey	265,000	486,000	830,000	1,283,500	
17	,,	Messrs. Doyne and Lecky	Gorey	Nil.	Nil.	1,008,000	1,391,850	
18	,,	W. C. Rickman	Palessora, Wexford	Nil.	Nil.	No return.	609,000	
			SOUTH.					
1	Limerick	Frederick C. Trench and Miss Gascoigne	Kilfinane	17,650	113,700	466,150	623,700	
2	,,	Lord Courtnay	Newcastle	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
3	Tipperary	Lord Stanley	Solloghead, Tipperary	Nil.	Nil.	182,500	488,000	Tilery now erecting.
4	,,	Stafford O'Brien	Nenagh	Nil.	Nil.	40,000	No return.	
5	Cork	Francis Woodley	Meadstown, Carrigalioe	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Erected Dec. 1849.
6	Kerry	St. John T. Blacker	Torbert	Nil.	Nil.	340,000	1,022,850	
7	,,	Sir Edward Denny, Bart., and Wm. T. Crosbie	Gurrane, Tralee	Nil.	Nil.	87,500	348,000	
8	,,	Pierce Mahony	Kilmeany, Listowel	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	In course of erection.
			WEST.					
1	Leitrim	William Johnston	Kinlough, Bundoran	Nil.	Nil.	643,000	620,000	
2	Mayo	Earl of Lucan	Castlebar	Nil.	Nil.	97,600	169,000	
3	Roscommon	Lord Colnbrook	Knockroghery, Athlone	Nil.	169,000	197,000	408,250	
4	,,	Lord Dillon	Lenghglynn	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Na return.	
5	Galway	Lord Ashtown	Woodlawn Kilconnel	..	..	..	..	No return received.
6	Clare	Colonel Wynham	Kildomo, Miltown Malbey	..	..	..	..	,, ,,

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APPENDIX H.—DRAINAGE.

No. 1.—Return of Districts in which Final Notices have been issued from the passing of the Act in August 1842; showing the Expenditure and Employment thereon to the 31st December 1849.

No. 2.—Extracts from the Annual Reports for 1849 of the following District Engineers, viz.:—

1. Barry, Frederick, C.E.
2. Battersby, Charles J., C.E.
3. Coneys, Joseph, C.E.
4. Deverell, Frederick G., C.E.
5. Farrell, Martin, C.E.
6. Farrell, James B., C.E.
7. Fraser, William, C.E.
8. Gisborne, Lionel, C.E.
9. Gray, Richard A., C.E.
10. Kelly, John W., C.E.
11. King, Martin, C.E.
12. Klasen, Peter J., C.E.
13. Latimer, Williams D., C.E.
14. Manning, Robert, C.E.
15. Mulvany, Thomas J., C.E.
16. Ottley, Charles S., C.E.
17. Roberts, Samuel M., C.E.
18. Smith, Terence, C.E.
19. Tarrant, George, C.E.

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APPENDIX H—No 1.

DRAINAGE, NAVIGATION, AND WATER POWER.

Acts 5 and 6 Vic c 89, 8 and 9 Vic. c 69; 9 Vic c 4, and 10 and 11 Vic. c. 79.

RETURN of DISTRICTS in which FINAL NOTICES have been issued, from the passing of the Act in August 1842, to the present date, showing the Expenditure and Employment thereon to the 31st December 1849

NOTE.—The Numbers omitted have been transferred to the Land Improvement Act, 10 Vic c 32.

Date of Final Notices.	Number of Districts in Final Notices.	Districts.	Counties in which situate	Date when Works commenced.	Area of Catchment Basin.	Length of Rivers or principal Drains to be made or improved.	Area of Flooded and Injured Lands originally estimated to be Drained or Improved, Statute Measure	* Quantity of Land on Revision, and detailed Survey of District found to be benefited by the proposed Works, Statute Measure	Total Expenditure from commencement of Works to 31st Dec. 1849, including Interest on borrowed Money	Expenditure for One Year ending 31st Dec. 1849, including Interest on borrowed Money	Quantity of Rock and Earthwork removed in 1849	Length of Rivers and † Drains opened in 1849	Equivalent of Men's Labour in day's Work of one Man 1849.	Observations.
					Stat. Acres.	Stat. Miles.	A. R. P	A. R. P	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Cubic Yards.	Stat. Miles.		
11 April, 1844	2	Ardee	Louth and Meath	4 June, 1844	75,000	12½	3,240 1 33	-	11,658 13 9	617 8 2	-	-	-	Ordinary proceedings.
28 Aug., 1846	40	Annagh	Galway	23 Oct., 1846	13,120	6	1,130 0 0	1,120 0 0	3,130 10 3	463 10 10	-	0	3,283	Summary proceedings
3 Oct., 1846	46	Aleck	Mayo	24 Nov., 1846	9,564	8	400 0 0	221 0 36	2,504 9 9	377 6 4	1,853	-	3,278	Summary proceedings, second assents received, draft award made.
10 Sept., 1847	171	Ardnamry	Wicklow	20 Jan., 1848	1,490	2½	241 0 0	-	42 11 0	28 8 9	-	-	-	Summary proceedings, works not commenced
28 Sept., 1847	178	Ashillaun	Mayo	20 Jan., 1848	1,600	1½	210 0 0	-	-	29 2 7	-	-	-	Summary proceedings, works executed by Land Slips, under the Land Improvement Act.
17 Oct., 1846	1	Blackwater	Meath and Kildare	6 June, 1844	66,000	18	3,861 0 11	5,687 2 16	12,868 18 1	24 18 0	-	-	-	Ordinary proceedings, final award made 16 Mar., 1849
8 Nov., 1844	6	Suncheno	Tipperary	7 April, 1846	60,000	13	1,206 0 18	1,209 0 28	7,429 13 6	640 11 1	-	-	3,896	Ordinary proceedings.
14 May, 1846	9	Sorts in Cmory	Tipperary and Queen's.	15 June, 1846	66,840	14½	3,236 1 2	9,232 1 2	16,240 11 10	2,743 16 0	118 701	7½	41,735	Ordinary proceedings. Ditto.
16 June, 1846	17	Boyne	Meath, Westmeath, Kildare, and King's.	20 June, 1846	804,120	64	7,050 3 1	-	30,480 0 4	6 254 0 0	149,103	4½	46,876	Ditto.
2 July, 1846	24	Ballybay	Roscommon	1 Aug., 1846	3,300	2	350 0 0	-	856 11 11	54 5 11	-	-	-	Summary proceedings.
4 July, 1846	27	Emma (Ferbane)	King's	6 Sept., 1846	382 120	66½	15,987 0 25	16,860 0 0	29,751 11 1	11,592 10 7	411 799	17	115,129	Ditto.
7 July, 1846	68	Ballycasey	Tipperary	6 Sept., 1846	7,280	-	351 1 13	835 0 0	3,983 0 2	884 10 2	7,416	-	4,965	Summary proceedings, second assents received
30 July, 1846	84	Bellinhassig	Cork	14 Sept., 1846	23,600	-	3,013 0 0	1,300 0 0	6,375 0 4	281 2 11	-	-	-	Ditto
28 Aug., 1846	39	Ballandrary	Westmeath and King's.	15 Nov., 1847	-	-	108 0 0	311 0 36	1,253 11 1	212 2 0	3,580	2½	1,444	Summary proceedings, second assents received, draft award made.
2 Dec., 1846	62	Ballytoigno	Wexford	1 Jan., 1847	26,733	13½	2,321 3 14	3,187 0 0	16,101 10 0	4,460 10 0	66,380	7½	53,136	Ordinary proceedings.
9 Dec., 1846	64	Bellycowan	Kildare	14 Dec., 1846	-	1	265 0 0	215 2 28	743 0 10	93 15 0	-	-	-	Summary proceedings, final award made 16 June, 1849
28 Dec., 1846	71	Broadlough	Mayo	9 Jan., 1847	1,000	2½	212 0 0	300 2 12	1,169 10 0	77 12 1	-	-	-	Summary proceedings, second assents received.
12 Feb., 1847	62	Brickey	Waterford	-	8,800	7	807 0 0	—	172 10 4	57 10 0	-	-	-	Summary proceedings works not commenced.

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Return of Districts in which Final Notices have been issued, &c.—*continued*

Date of Final Notice.	Number of District, or Final Notice.	Districts.	Counties in which situate.	Date when Works commenced.	Area of Catchment Basin.	Length of Rivers or principal Drains to be made or improved.	Area of Flooded and Injured Lands originally estimated to be Drained or Improved, Statute Measure.	Quantity of Land on Revision and Detailed Survey of District found to be benefited by the proposed Works, Statute Measure.	Total Expenditure from commencement of Works to 31st Dec. 1849, including Interest on borrowed Money	Expenditure for One Year ending 31st Dec. 1849, including Interest on borrowed Money	Quantity of Rock and Earthwork removed in 1849	Length of Rivers and Drains opened in 1849	Equivalent of Men's Labour in day's Work of one Man, 1849.	Observations
					Stat. Acres.	Stat. Miles.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Cubic Yards.	Stat. Miles.		
4 March, 1847	108	Boley	Galway	19 Apr., 1847	6,600	—	310 0 0	843 0 0	1,716 0 0	114 9 0	—	—	—	Summary proceedings; second assents received.
18 May, 1847	122	Ballinkilll	Meath	1 Sept., 1847	1,390	2	410 0 0	430 0 3	1,107 7 1	360 0 0	10,360	2½	3,600	Summary proceedings.
8 Aug., 1847	125	Beardsmill			6,600	7	959 0 0	1,420 0 18	3,401 17 1	1,329 0 0	53,126	8	14,531	Summary proceedings; second assents received
,,	193	Ballinaskea and Castleblakeney	Galway		3,900	4	606 0 0	738 0 20	2,003 10 2	932 16 0	35,940	6½	11,830	Ditto.
3 Sept. 1847	195	Dunmore	Sligo		120,450	—	600 0 0		48 12 3	14 12 0	—	—	—	Summary proceedings; works not commenced
21 Sept., 1847	172	Balla	Mayo	20 Jan., 1848	30,720	15	4,158 0 0		2,313 19 0	2,168 0 3	32,142	4½	20,640	Summary proceedings.
28 Sept., 1847	178	Ballynahown	Westmeath and King's		15,000	7½	1,236 2 0		2,137 11 2	2,099 18 1	119,700	17½	41,772	Ditto.
30 June, 1848	93 and 119	Ballinagore and Ballycumsill	Cavan, Fermanagh, Leitrim, and Roscommon.	20 June, 1848	101,450	49	9,533 1 18		93,088 10 3	34,843 0 1	400,160	3½	458,371	Ordinary proceedings; Drainage and navigation combined; Shannon and Erne Junction.
19 Nov., 1847	180	Barton Hall	Carlow and Kildare	—	—	3½	600 0 0		36 12 9	0 1 11	—	—	—	Summary proceedings; works not commenced.
23 Nov., 1847	186													
10 Jan., 1848	189	Burren	Carlow	1 Aug., 1848	40,000	23	6,636 0 0	—	9,399 8 9	6,842 11 5	619,484	18	85,769	Summary proceedings.
7 Jan., 1848	9	Cahore	Wexford	10 Apr., 1848	9,590	4½	606 2 33	899 3 28	2 627 12 0	154 1 7	—	—	—	Ordinary proceedings.
19 June, 1848	12	Cappagh	Galway	7 July, 1848	34,250	11	2,327 0 0	3,114 2 34	8 589 3 0	459 14 11	695,769	14	114,370	Summary proceedings.
29 June, 1848	33	Carnagua	Limerick	7 Sept., 1848	81 184	4½	1,270 2 20	1,259 0 0	2 553 5 5	898 14 5	58,858	1½	6,646	Ditto.
7 Oct., 1848	47	Clonakilty	Cork	20 Oct., 1848	2,000	—	303 0 0	303 0 0	9 358 4 11	2,003 0 11	34 476	2	86,539	Summary proceedings, second assents received
20 Oct., 1848	51	Cork Slob		29 Dec., 1848	650	—	230 0 0	300 0 0	5,467 17 0	370 14 4	—	—	—	Summary proceedings
30 Oct., 1848	99	Carrigower	Wicklow	17 Mar., 1847	12,600	7	684 0 0	693 0 81	3 468 18 0	488 4 3	—	—	—	Summary proceedings, draft award made
24 Dec., 1849	67	Carragana	Donegal	8 Apr., 1847	9,330	9½	834 2 18	834 2 18	9,488 15 10	183 19 0	—	—	—	Ordinary proceedings, final award made 26 Oct 1849.
28 Dec., 1849	99	Cummaduff	Mayo	9 Jan., 1847	200	—	40 0 0	98 2 5	988 18 2	88 0 0	—	—	—	Summary proceedings, second assents received
,,	70	Culmore		18 Jan., 1847	560	¾	53 3 0	97 3 14	303 7 7	94 18 0	—	—	—	Ditto
,,	73	Cameloon		2 Jan., 1847	400	1	76 0 0	78 3 37	340 10 0	48 11 3	—	—	—	Ditto.
1 Feb., 1847	36	Castlelow Lakes	Cavan	28 Mar., 1847	1,600	1	189 0 0	189 0 0	1,377 0 0	904 4 0	509	—	1,690	Ditto.
4 Mar., 1847	107	Cashary Mill Stream	Kildare	4 Mar., 1847	—	1½	141 0 0	126 0 26	627 10 1	72 10 0	—	—	—	Summary proceedings, second assents received, final award made 19 October 1849.
12 Mar., 1847	110	Carrowmore Lake	Mayo	18 May 1847	600	1	141 0 0	189 2 30	767 0 0	142 12 3	4,133	1½	2,793	Summary proceedings, second assents received, draft award made
19 April, 1847	125	Clonlost	Westmeath	24 May, 1847	3,600	2½	603 1 36	648 2 5	2,008 10 0	130 10 0	—	—	104	Summary proceedings.
28 April 1847	138	Castleiemard	King's	1 May 1847	38,000	13	1,911 0 0	2,406 0 0	4,811 11 11	517 10 0	—	—	660	Ditto.
21 May, 1847	163	Castlerea	Roscommon	25 June, 1848	6,000	7	503 0 0	—	1,017 11 7	852 16 4	23,638	6	14,001	Ditto
19 July, 1847	154	Curraghs	Meath and Dublin	2 Aug., 1847	2,800	—	393 0 0	407 0 30	1 250 0 7	217 17 7	7,600	2½	1,897	Ditto.
3 Sept., 1847	188	Creghan	Roscommon	23 June, 1848	850	2	299 0 0	—	1,154 17 0	1,000 0 0	8,977	1½	16,578	Ditto

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Return of Districts in which Final Notices have been issued, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Final Notice	Number of District, as Table No. 2	Districts.	Counties in which situate	Date when Works commenced	Area of Catchment Basin.	Length of River or principal Drains to be made or improved.	Area of Flooded and Injured Lands originally estimated to be Drained or Improved, Statute Measure.	Quantity of Land in Revision, and detailed Survey of District found to be benefited by the proposed Works, Statute Measure.	Total Expenditure from commencement of Works to 31st Dec. 1849, including Interest on borrowed Money	Expenditure for One Year ending 31st Dec. 1849, including Interest on borrowed Money	Quantity of Rock and Earthwork removed in 1849.	Length of Rivers and Drains opened in 1849	Equivalent of Men's Labour in days Work of one Man, 1849.	Observations.
					Stat. Acres.	Stat. Miles.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Cubic Yards.	Stat. Miles.		
3 Sept., 1847	191	Castlemartyr	Cork	2 July, 1846	16,960	13	1,080 3 0	..	1,088 11 0	1,020 3 3	48,857	1½	26,480	Summary proceedings.
31 Sept., 1847	178	Coolany	Sligo	6 Sept., 1846	20,744	9	856 0 0	..	850 10 9	458 17 0	5,503	2	8,928	Ditto.
28 Sept., 1847	177	Carrowbeg	Mayo	..	330	1½	64 0 0	..	32 4 0	10 2 0	—	—	—	Ditto.
30 Sept., 1847	179	Cross Lough	..	..	309	1	61 0 0	..	43 0 4	26 16 10	—	—	—	Ditto.
19 Jan., 1849	101	Clongill	Meath	27 Aug., 1846	1,690	2½	361 0 0	..	36 0 0	10 18 0	—	..	—	Ditto.
6 June, 1846	10	Dungelman	Westmeath and Longford	18 June, 1846	28,000	11	1,801 0 0	6,298 3 10	6,650 10 0	310 10 11	..	—	—	Summary proceedings; works not commenced.
14 July, 1846	66	Deel	Meath and Westmeath	27 July, 1846	64,000	21	3,611 0 0	6,353 3 01	10,868 1 1	2,351 14 7	75,817	1¼	18,370	Summary proceedings.
19 Aug., 1846	36	Dunkellin	Galway	4 Sept., 1846	88 344	53	7,110 0 0	6 893 0 0	31,782 14 0	1,019 0 0	785,340	36½	300,736	Ditto.
10 Mar., 1847	111	Derrylin	Fermanagh	1 April, 1847	3,900	4	138 0 0	171 0 4	563 14 4	26 16 0	—	—	—	Ditto.
"	118	Drumboomy	..	..	1,000	1	163 0 0	134 0 0	316 0 0	13 17 4	—	—	—	Ditto.
3 Sept., 1847	162	Drumaliff	Sligo	3 July, 1845	14,394	3½	434 0 0	..	587 1 2	563 0 0	11,155	½	10 117	Summary proceedings, draft award made
"	164	Dunmore	Galway, Mayo, and Roscommon.	6 Aug., 1846	96,101	40	8,593 0 0	..	9,233 15 7	1,233 16 7	18,522	—	3,449	Summary proceedings
26 Oct., 1847	188	Dunmoran	Sligo	3 July, 1846	7,680	0	744 0 0	..	882 13 2	317 11 0	88,080	1½	16,548	Ditto.
10 Jan., 1848	192	Derryholmes	Kings	6 June, 1845	29,660	10	2,755 0 0	..	1,591 14 1	1,346 11 9	70,930	6½	26,792	Ditto.
1 Feb., 1847	24	Kelin	Leitrim	27 April, 1847	10,840	10	1,555 0 0	2,600 2 10	6,471 15 1	2,142 2 0	52,400	7½	24,787	Summary proceedings, second assents received.
28 Mar., 1846	7	Fane	Louth	2 April, 1846	27,400	2½	1,449 1 21	..	2,966 5 0	1,640 6 3	40,694	3½	19,960	Ordinary proceedings.
17 Dec., 1846	62	Fergus	Clare and Galway	12 Feb., 1847	134,400	33	8,358 0 0	11,580 0 0	22,476 0 2	9,285 2 10	73,664	10	28,396	Summary proceedings
10 Apr., 1847	151	Fennoscull	Kildare	10 April, 1847	3,600	5	676 0 0	936 1 20	2,717 7 0	265 18 9	..	—	56	Summary proceedings, second assents received
14 May, 1846	8	Glyde	Louth, Meath Cavan, and Monaghan	11 April, 1846	176,810	44	9,287 0 0	..	29,289 11 7	2,030 17 2	35,216	18½	5,114	Ordinary proceedings.
4 Dec., 1846	63	Gurtom	Kildare	8 Dec., 1846	7,170	1	1,281 0 0	1,460 0 13	9,586 10 7	618 19 0	..	..	—	Summary proceedings; final award made 16 June, 1850
5 Mar., 1847	106	Garr	..	22 April, 1847	3,600	6½	938 3 1	944 0 23	3,715 2 2	712 19 0	15,780	1½	4,385	Summary proceedings; second assents received
28 Nov., 1847	187	Glenarriff River (Red Bay)	Antrim	16 June, 1843	6,200	0	510 0 0	..	1,970 1 8	1,098 14 11	44,178	9½	12,691	Summary proceedings.
19 Jan., 1848	199	Gillamoth	Kildare	..	900	1½	337 0 0	..	40 16 0	16 0 4	..	—	—	Summary proceedings; works not commenced
30 Nov., 1846	69	Hendford	Leitrim	12 May, 1847	3,350	1	166 0 0	340 0 0	973 7 7	30 10 0	..	..	—	Summary proceedings, second assents received
10 Jan., 1847	79	Hind (The River)	Roscommon	10 April 1847	16,000	14	2,300 0 0	3,401 0 20	9,237 12 7	3,341 17 0	99,794	2½	50,840	Summary proceedings; second assents received, drainage and irrigation confirmed.

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Return of Districts in which Final Notices have been issued, &c.—*continued*

Date of Final Notice	Number of Districts, Final Notices	Districts.	Counties in which situate.	Date when Works commenced.	Area of Catchment Basin.	Length of Rivers or principal Drains to be made or improved.	Area of Flooded and Diverted Lands originally estimated to be Drained or Improved, Statute Measure.	Quantity of Land on Requisition, and detailed Survey of District found it to be benefited by the proposed Works, Statute Measure.	Total Expenditure from commencement of Works to 31st Dec. 1849, including Interest on borrowed Money.	Expenditure for One year ending 31st Dec. 1849, including Interest on borrowed Money.	Quantity of Rock and Earthwork removed in 1849.	Length of Rivers and Drains opened in 1849.	Equivalent of Men's Labour in day's Work of one Man, 1849.	Observations.
					Stat. Acres.	Stat. Miles.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Cubic Yards.	Stat. Miles.		
1 Feb., 1847	97	Harmitage	Kildare	4 May, 1847	—	—	133 0 0	150 1 35	331 10 0	88 0 1	—	—	—	Summary proceedings, second assent received, final award made 19 June, 1849
31 July, 1846	36	Inny	Meath, Westmeath, Longford and Cavan	12 Sept., 1846	231,116	47	7,763 1 14	16,173 0 0	60,202 8 4	6,991 7 0	68,488	1	44,622	Summary proceedings.
3 Sept., 1847	109	Dublin town, Ongeestown and Grange streams.	Meath		—	42	463 0 0	—	32 14 3	16 4 0	—	—	—	Summary proceedings, works not commenced.
7 Jan., 1846	8	Kilmannock	Wexford	1 June, 1845	6,529	—	490 2 8	500 1 12	6,960 1 1	398 11 11	—	8½	1,393	Ordinary proceedings, final award made 20 Oct., 1849
16 June, 1846	16	Kilbrum	Galway	6 July, 1846	46,341	43½	6,891 0 28	8,316 3 4	24,511 4 11	1,008 11 0	673,581	47½	305,025	Summary proceedings.
29 July, 1846	31	K'Timoline	Mayo	19 Aug., 1846	10,543	8	1,268 0 0	—	9,816 7 6	1,270 4 1	46,676	22	37,023	Summary proceedings, second assent received
6 Sept., 1846	41	Kilboggan	Westmeath and King's	1 Feb., 1846	89,930	20	4,982 3 35	7,143 0 0	6,429 12 4	554 11 1	—	—	481	Summary proceedings.
30 Oct., 1846	64	Kilbride	Kilkenny and Tipperary	1 Oct., 1846	8,090	8	2,608 0 0	—	4,134 0 0	236 3 1	—	—	324	Ditto.
27 Nov., 1846	57	Kilmurry	Meath	7 Dec., 1846	2,000	1	544 0 0	809 1 22	947 0 5	96 0 11	—	—	—	Summary proceedings, final award made 30 July 1849
16 Jan., 1847	78	Kill	Cavan	1 Mar., 1847	17,000	16	642 0 0	1,611 0 0	2,160 14 0	175 19 8	—	—	—	Summary proceedings.
4 Mar., 1847	109	Kilcock	Meath	20 Mar., 1847	6,230	3½	440 0 0	443 0 31	1,587 19 4	80 11 7	—	—	249	Summary proceedings; second assent received.
19 Mar., 1847	112	Kinnea	Fermanagh	1 April, 1847	1,000	1	75 0 0	98 0 0	239 13 1	13 16 5	—	—	—	Summary proceedings.
17 April, 1847	134	Kilmagarry	Kilkenny	1 May, 1847	16,600	11	8,593 0 0	—	3,304 3 5	1,708 7 10	64,909	3½	19,730	Ditto
3 Sept., 1847	168	Kilbricest	Galway	—	20,800	10½	2,424 0 0	—	179 4 0	39 17 7	—	—	—	Summary proceedings, works not commenced.
"	110	Kanagh	Longford	25 June, 1849	16,500	9	1,882 0 0	—	309 14 6	277 9 2	83,326	4½	11,444	Summary proceedings.
"	163	Kadoon	Tipperary	—	13,720	7	1,416 0 0	1,870 3 30	113 9 8	89 0 0	—	—	—	Summary proceedings, works not commenced.
2 June, 1846	11	Longford	Longford	17 June, 1846	72,320	38	4,424 0 0	8,909 2 0	18,314 16 4	2,462 17 6	38,996	3	10,879	Summary proceedings
4 June, 1846	12	Lavin	Tipperary	29 June, 1846	8,400	64	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	3,441 4 2	177 6 11	—	—	—	Ditto.
3 July, 1846	26	Lough-naggart	Meath and Westmeath.	1 Aug., 1846	2,900	4	164 3 0	193 1 32	766 18 8	61 0 0	—	—	—	Summary proceedings; final award made 6 Sept., 1849
24 July, 1846	32	Lough Gara and Mantrai.	Roscommon, Mayo, and Sligo.	6 Sept., 1846	128,000	95	2,000 0 0	4,374 3 20	9,134 15 3	628 0 0	—	—	239	Summary proceedings
18 Sept., 1846	43	Leigle Gaghter and Gowra and River Erne.	Leitrim, Longford, and Cavan.	13 Oct., 1846	200,480	97	8,300 0 0	11,764 2 10	26,910 13 11	1,802 10 4	—	—	—	Summary proceedings, drainage and navigation combined.
24 Oct., 1846	53	Loughans	Kilkenny	1 Oct., 1846	3,500	4½	529 0 13	579 0 0	3,063 4 0	170 19 1	—	—	—	Ordinary proceedings
24 Dec., 1846	66	Lough Neagh	Derry, Antrim, Down, Armagh, and Tyrone.	3 May, 1847	1,411,320	91½	38,980 1 32	—	80,332 14 9	20,181 5 8	160,138	—	201 570	Ditto

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Return of Districts in which Final Notices have been issued, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Final Notice.	Number of Districts in Final Notice.	Districts.	Counties in which situate.	Date when Works commenced.	Area of Catchment Basin.	Length of Rivers or principal Drains to be made or improved.	Area of Flooded and Injured Lands originally intimated to be Drained or Improved, Statute Measure.	Quantity of Land on Revision and detailed Survey of District found to be benefited by the proposed Works, Statute Measure.	Total Expenditure from commencement of Works to 31st Dec. 1848, including Interest on borrowed Money	Expenditure for One Year ending 31st Dec. 1849, including Interest on borrowed Money	Quantity of Rock and Earthwork removed to 1849	Length of Rivers and Drains opened in 1849	Equivalent of Men's Labour in days Work of 10 Men, 1849.	Observations.
					Stat. Acres.	Stat. Miles.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Cubic Yards.	Stat. Miles.		
12 Mar., 1847	109	Lemborough	Monaghan	1 April, 1847	11,270	7	868 0 0	913 3 14	2,043 14 10	985 15 1	9,428	1½	9,387	Summary proceedings; second assents received.
17 May, 1847	151	Lough Crew	Meath	7 June, 1847	2,296	8	360 0 0	600 0 0	3,282 2 3	408 9 5	3,193	2½	4,477	Ditto.
3 Sept. 1847	168	Lough Dalla	Mayo	9 July, 1848	4,500	4	1,110 0 0	—	732 16 11	703 14 5	99,363	2½	16,938	Summary proceedings.
4 Sept., 1847	170	Lavally	Galway	9 July, 1849	28,160	26	9,426 0 0	—	9,196 2 5	1,944 4 7	114,080	2½	60,025	Ditto.
22 Sept., 1847	174	Lough Mask and Ross Robe	Galway and Mayo	11 June, 1849	225,100	69	14,865 0 0	—	3,743 4 6	3,692 10 0	77,123	7½	34,551	Summary proceedings; drainage and navigation combined
4 Nov., 1847	186	Loughs Corrib, Mask, and Carn	,, ,,	1 Jan., 1849	780,000	40½	20,972 0 09	—	46,447 17 0	31,781 10 8	816,832	6½	294,000	Ordinary proceedings.
23 Nov., 1847	188	Lusiff	Galway	11 June, 1849	—	10	567 0 0	—	1,042 11 9	1,013 19 10	84,989	6½	30,395	Summary proceedings.
19 Jan., 1848	196	Lough Lannagh	Mayo	,,	21,440	11	9,454 0 0	—	1,851 10 0	1,801 13 1	17,489	2½	11,700	Ditto
29 June, 1846	23	Moyone	,,	23 July, 1846	8,800	—	700 0 0	876 1 0	7,359 17 3	2,369 13 0	76,200	10½	35,423	Summary proceedings; second assents received.
2 Oct., 1846	42	Mullybarry	,,	27 Nov., 1846	8,010	—	267 1 00	848 2 10	879 19 11	97 5 8	—	—	—	Summary proceedings, draft award made.
30 Oct., 1846	52	Maas	Antrim	—	87,600	11	9,193 10 9	—	677 3 2	54 1 6	—	—	—	Ordinary proceedings, works not commenced; legal difficulties, &c.
30 Nov., 1846	69	Milm and Templebryan.	Cork	9 May, 1847	19,285	—	241 2 9	—	1,065 19 9	44 9 4	—	—	—	Summary proceedings, second assents received.
28 Dec., 1846	72	Mullaun	Mayo	15 Jan., 1847	400	1½	74 0 0	74 3 13	319 1 4	90 3 9	—	—	—	Ditto.
28 April, 1847	140	Slaghara	Down	9 Aug., 1847	16,000	11	375 0 0	—	1,381 19 5	179 9 6	—	—	—	Summary proceedings.
6 May, 1847	141	Moyne and Crosspatrick.	Mayo	30 Sept., 1847	600	1	93 0 0	93 1 39	657 13 9	56 2 9	—	—	—	Summary proceedings, second assents received, draft award made.
12 May, 1847	148	Mactarstown (Curlbury)	Kildare	—	—	—	116 0 0	—	19 11 3	1 16 6	—	—	—	Summary proceedings; works not commenced.
22 Sept., 1847	176	Muniven	Galway	9 Aug., 1849	54,000	29	3,779 2 0	—	1,233 4 3	1,019 0 10	16,647	⅞	7,000	Summary proceedings.
9 July, 1846	26	Nobber	Meath	10 July, 1846	—	11½	335 0 0	1,160 0 0	6,360 0 6	628 19 2	870	7½	877	Summary proceedings; second assents received.
8 Nov., 1846	4	Oranhill	Galway	14 April, 1849	—	8½	974 2 16	974 0 18	9,359 8 9	97 11 8	—	—	—	Ordinary proceedings, final award made 4 April, 1849
24 June, 1846	91	Owenahweeka	Mayo	29 July 1846	—	4½	400 0 0	—	3,034 5 8	483 15 7	4,419	2½	4,349	Summary proceedings; second assents received.
8 Oct., 1846	42	Owenkeagh	Cork	20 Oct., 1846	15,700	5	400 0 0	348 3 19	1,360 6 11	51 7 19	—	—	—	Summary proceedings, draft award made.
30 Nov., 1846	59	Quin	Clare	1 May, 1847	37,180	13	1,650 0 0	6,088 2 30	5,460 14 9	858 13 7	16,618	1½	12,094	Summary proceedings, second assents received
4 June, 1846	13	Redbog	Meath	16 June, 1846	—	1	876 0 0	241 2 8	9,18 14 5	80 0 1	—	—	—	Summary proceedings, final award made 6 Sept, 1849
10 Aug., 1846	37	Rath or Clonsen	Westmeath and Longford	6 Sept., 1846	15,000	—	1,236 0 0	1,236 3 33	4,188 15 2	191 3 0	—	—	4	Summary proceedings.

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Return of Districts in which Final Notices have been issued, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Final Notice.	Number of Final Notice.	Districts.	Counties in which situate.	Date when Works commenced.	Area of Catchment Basin	Length of River or principal Drains to be made or improved	Area of Flooded and Injured Lands originally estimated to be Drained or Improved, Statute Measure.	Quantity of Land in Rotation, and details of Survey of District found to be benefited by the proposed Works, Statute Measure.	Total Expenditure from commencement of Works to 31st Dec. 1849, including Interest on borrowed Money.	Expenditure for One Year ending 31st Dec. 1849, including Interest on borrowed Money	Quantity of Rock and Earthwork removed in 1849.	Length of Rivers and Drains opened in 1849	Equivalent of Men's Labour in days Work of one Man, 1849.	Observations.
					Stat. Acres.	Stat. Miles.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Cubic Yards.	Stat. Miles.		
6 Oct. 1846	49	Ballycragh	Cork	3 Nov. 1846	2 760	6½	288 0 0	271 0 0	871 7 4	60 10 0	. .	. .	. .	Summary proceedings.
1 Dec. 1846	61	Rinn and Blackriver	Leitrim and Longford.	16 April, 1847	74 000	17	4,037 0 0	. .	3,882 10 10	2,032 12 10	61,700	13½	28,671	Ditto.
3 Sept. 1847	107	Red Cross	Wicklow	. .	6,700	4	350 0 0	.	67 0 10	28 3 1	. .	. .	. .	Summary proceedings, works not commenced
25 Nov. 1847	50	Raham	Carlow	.	3,567	4½	424 0 0	. .	37 11 0	10 14 4	. .	. .	. .	Ditto.
30 May, 1846	10	Sakerstown	Roscommon	16 June, 1846	70,000	45½	7,337 2 0	. .	50,222 16 0	8,994 7 11	177,204	18½	75,433	Ordinary proceedings
19 June, 1846	60	Shrule	Mayo and Galway	10 July, 1846	27,000	13	3,060 0 0	4,367 0 0	14,614 7 0	9,653 7 0	48,911	24	45,953	Summary proceedings, second assets received.
30 July, 1846	68	Sunross	King's	11 Aug., 1846	36,840	8	1,217 0 0	. .	3,360 0 0	286 0 4	. .	. .	. .	Ditto.
12 Oct., 1846	80	Shanlon	Wexford	21 June, 1847	. .	. .	40 0 0	. .	945 2 0	192 16 0	. .	. .	1,548	Ditto.
23 Dec., 1846	74	Shandrum	Mayo	9 Jan., 1847	700	9½	127 0 0	132 1 36	688 2 0	43 16 10	. .	. .	. .	Summary proceedings, second assets received; final award made
1 Feb., 1847	90	Scar	Wexford	22 April, 1847	18,000	9½	1,300 0 0	1,209 0 0	3,501 16 1	1,257 11 6	38,373	. .	5,542	Ditto.
2 Sept., 1847	82	Shanagolden	Limerick	8 May, 1847	14,670	24	1,612 0 0	1,038 0 18	3,172 17 0	304 0 0	. .	. .	. .	Summary proceedings.
	97	Shanbogh	Kilkenny	. .	. .	.	361 0 0	. .	67 10 0	35 0 0	. .	. .	. .	Summary proceedings, works not commenced
	100	Salson Lough	Mayo	20 Jan., 1848	2,850	½	860 0 0	. .	2,185 10 1	653 10 10	19,940	2½	8,787	Summary proceedings.
26 Oct., 1847	151	Skane	Meath	. .	54,000	11	3,500 0 0	. .	72 12 0	2 0 7	. .	. .	. .	Summary proceedings, works not commenced.
4 June, 1846	14	Turloughmore	Galway	9 June, 1846	912,480	10	6,891 0 0	7,700 0 0	30,000 14 0	4,815 13 0	45,000	12	46,108	Summary proceedings; second assets received
16 Sept., 1846	42	Templemore	Tipperary	16 June, 1846	33,000	12½	3,468 0 1	3,648 0 0	9,054 4 0	2,153 0 0	80,063	6½	33,035	Ordinary proceedings.
30 Mar., 1847	110	Tawnawongaun	Mayo	22 May, 1847	2,200	6	316 0 0	. .	1,265 0 0	108 14 10	. .	. .	.	Summary proceedings, second assets received.
28 April, 1847	139	Wilkinstown	Meath	12 May, 1847	12,000	. .	373 0 0	700 2 37	1,015 0 10	427 3 0	. .	. .	. .	Summary proceedings; second assets received, final award made 10 Oct., 1849
2 Oct., 1847	130	Wattonstown	Louth	18 Jan., 1850	. .	. .	300 1 0	. .	78 8 4	68 10 0	. .	. .	. .	Summary proceedings.
2 Oct., 1846	44	Youghal	Cork	14 Oct., 1846	1,647	. .	290 0 0	271 0 22	9,432 3 1	3,071 11 0	83,088	. .	39,621	Summary proceedings; second assets received.
	139			Totals	6,624,437	1,014½	302,339 0 7	177,367 1 36	655,852 14 0	225,976 8 7	5,604,513	496½	3,148,069	
				Add quantity of originally returned, and not yet revised				166,491 0 10						
								344,399 0 3						

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
30th March 1850.

By Order,
E. Hennessy, *Secretary.*

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Appendix H.
Drainage.

No. 2.
Extracts from the Annual Reports for 1849, of the District Engineers.

Mr. *F. Barry*, C.E.

Appendix H, No. 2.

EXTRACTS from the ANNUAL REPORTS for 1849, of the DISTRICT ENGINEERS.

Extract from the Annual Report of Mr. Frederick Barry, C.E., District Engineer, for the year 1849.

Drainage Commission Office, Castlebar,
1st January 1850.

Annual Report for the year 1849, for the districts of—

1. Shule
2. Moyour.
3. Owenahrocka
4. Kilmaine
5. Lough Alick
6. Mullyfarry
7. Camcloon
8. Curraunboy
9. Broadlough
10. Shandrum
11. Culmore
12. Mullaun
13. Castlebar Lakes
14. Carrowmore Lake
15. Tawnawaggaun
16. Moyne and Crosspatrick
17. Saleen Lough
18. Lough Lannagh
19. Mask and Robe.
20. Lough Dalla, and
21. Balla,

In the county of Mayo.

I herewith beg to enclose my Annual Report, detailing an account of the progress made and the works executed during the past season on the several districts under my charge, which are enumerated above: but previous to going into a detailed statement of each work, I purpose making a slight sketch of our operations since the commencement in the year 1846, and bringing before the Board's notice some few facts and conclusions drawn therefrom, which I trust will not prove unacceptable.

The famine of 1845 and 1846, as is well known, was the chief cause of the drainage in the west of Ireland having been undertaken. On memorial from parties interested in the lands, numerous surveys and reports were hastily made, and before the summer of 1846 closed, the necessary preliminaries were finished to enable the districts of Shrule, Moyour, Owenabrocka, and Kilmaine to be commenced, and, late in November, those of Lough Alick and Mullyfarry.

During that season, up to December 31st, 1846, there was equivalent to 161,491 days' employment of one man, given at a cost of 8,762*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*

The labour was distributed as follows:—

1846.	
July . . .	1,835
August . . .	10,638
September . .	39,683
October . . .	53,908
November . .	30,677
December . .	24,750
Total . .	161,491

Now, from this it will be seen that as the season advanced the labourers were increased up to the end of October, and even during November and December nearly the same number were employed, deducting wet and holidays, which is just contrary to what should be adopted on works of this description, where, from the peculiar circumstances attending them, in having continually to contend with water, the most difficult opponent of engineering, everything should be carried on in the dryest seasons, and not in winter. But I know well that this could not have been avoided, from the state this country was in, and from the urging and unceasing demand made on the Board from all quarters to give employment.

The panic "for employment," as I may say, that ensued on account of the loss of the potato was everywhere extreme; and, to give an instance on the Kilmaine district, the workmen, who had at different spots congregated in large masses, did in some cases, when the person in charge had his back turned, lockspit an imaginary line where they saw some stake-rods, and portion it amongst themselves, and began excavating without having had any depth or dimension given, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they could be got to ascend out of the pit, or be convinced that they were working to no purpose.

In January 1847 six additional districts, namely, Camcloon, Curraunboy, Broadlough, Shandrum, Culmore, and Mullaun, were commenced, so as to afford as much relief as possible; and, still later, afterwards the district of Castlebar Lakes. In the month of May, two more additional districts were opened, namely, Carrowmore Lake and Tawnawoggaun; and in the autumn following (September), that of Moyne and Crosspatrick. Now all these districts were carried on under the summary proceedings of the Drainage Act, which allowed only 3*l.* per acre to be spent; it, therefore, was evident that the large expenditure going on could not last for any length of time without collecting second assents for each measure. This

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at that period was most difficult to do, from the numerous signatures required by the Act, together with the absence of some parties, and the unwillingness of others, from various causes, to sign; consequently, in the middle of the month of February, the works on the Kilmaine district were suspended until October following. The Moyour district was stopped for the same reason in March, and not recommenced at all that season. The Owenabrocka and Mullyfarry districts suffered similar misfortunes; the former being suspended from May to September, and the latter never completed for want of the second assents; thereby, in each case, losing the whole summer for carrying on our operations, besides having the works already executed vastly deteriorated from the effect of floods, which, I can confidently state, cost on the Moyour district more to put into proper form than if they had been finished to completion in the first instance, since it lay in that half-executed state for 12 months.

However, notwithstanding the Board's order of the 5th of June 1847, to restrict our operations to the reaches already commenced, there were finished during this season the districts of Broadlough, Shandrum, Cuilmore, Cameloon, Curraunhoy, and Mullaun, in time to have allowed almost the whole of the flooded lands, 580 acres, to be cropped for that year.

The number of days' employment given were 245,479, at a gross cost of 16,629*l.* 3*s.* 3½*d.*; and were distributed as follows:—

1847		1847	
January	31,445	August	31,686
February	14,609	September	23,804
March	19,838	October	23,527
April	22,864	November	13,786
May	17,244	December	4,333
June	24,916		
July	17,427	Total	245,479

Immediately after the commencement of 1848, the number of districts were increased by the Saleen Lough works, near the town of Castlebar, making an artificial channel for the escape of the ponded-up rain water of 2,850 acres, which heretofore caused great injury, and were then an insurmountable impediment to any agricultural improvement there.

In February, the second assents for the Moyour district having been furnished, the works were recommenced the month following, and everything went on satisfactorily until June, when the order of the 10th of that month, confining the outlay on each district to a comparatively small amount, presented a serious impediment to the works being then carried on with that rapidity which is so necessary to their *economical* completion. This continued until November 30th, when a positive order of the Board came to hand to suspend all works, and that on no account would any salary be paid after the 10th of December following.

In about a month in the summer during the year the Shrule district was stopped for second assents, but, on the other hand, the works did not wholly cease until the latter end of January, as the Board determined on finishing Shrule-road bridge, and not endangering the public by leaving it in the unfinished state in which it then existed.

The gross amount of days' employment given was equivalent to 165,331 days' work of one man, at a cost of 9,391*l.* 7*s.* 6½*d.*, apportioned over the year as follows:—

1848		1848	
January	3,038	August	18,329
February	5,040	September	30,733
March	3,027	October	20,673
April	5,836	November	15,781
May	9,935	December	3,624
June	20,748		
July	28,567	Total	165,331

The whole staff was then broken up, and everything got into store; the assistant engineers, check-clerks, and overseers were scattered abroad; and the anxious inquiries for work from the labourers for many a month afterwards plainly told how deeply it affected them. In consequence of this suspension the works in some cases were greatly damaged, more especially those half finished, and those which the tidal waters affected, such as the barrier at Rossow and the embankments at Derrygarriff on the Moyour.

This state of things lasted until June 1849, when orders were again issued to recommence the works. Then came the difficulty of collecting the staff again, and the still greater difficulty in being obliged in some cases to put strangers over the labourers, with whom previously neither they nor I had been acquainted. In the ensuing months great exertions were made, and, in addition to the old works, four new districts were commenced, namely, the Lough Mask and River Robe, Lough Lannagh, Balla, and Lough Dalla.

For the three months ending the 30th September, there were employed on an average 2,000 men daily, and since then, when the weather is fine, near 1,600 men daily. All this, as may be supposed, has caused a great deal of anxiety and watchfulness from all parties; and when it is considered that for these new districts the detailed working plans and sections had at the same time to be made and revised, and the various designs to suit bridges, &c., to be considered and planned, as also the difficulty of collecting plant and tools for such a large body of men, I do not think the Board will consider that the time of myself or staff has been misapplied.

The number of days' labour given this year (1849) was 283,387, at a cost of 14,156*l.* 11*s.* 4½*d.* It was distributed in the following numbers monthly:—

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Appendix H.
Drainage.
No. 2.
Extracts from the Annual Reports for 1849 of the District Engineers.

1848		1849	
January	1,192	October	41,504
February	1,371	November	38,387
June	16,162	December	25,027
July	46,418		
August	59,013	Total	283,387
September	54,313		

Mr. *F. Barry*, C.E.

I have now passed in slight review the operations for the last three years, and what does it show? but that, either caused by the injunctions of the Act of Parliament, or from other reasons, our works were commenced in the years 1846 and 1847 late in the season; in fact, employed in making tap-drains and stanks, which should have been executed in the winter or spring previous, to have enabled us at that time to have worked in the beds of the main channels; that during the summer of 1847 the chief works were suspended for want of second assents, and the operations on the remainder confined, and that in the summer of 1848 all were almost suspended for want of funds; that during the winter of 1846 and 1847 the works were carried on vigorously to afford employment, and that for 1848 and to summer 1849 wholly suspended for want of funds.

Now this, must be allowed, is a great misfortune to happen to any works, and more especially to those in my charge. In such a case it is scarcely possible to keep within an estimate; in fact, no one *can estimate* for winter work, as it is doing over and over again the same piece of excavation. The proprietors of the lands see not the difficulties to be encountered, and, keeping in view only the original estimate, are apt to lay the reason of the increase to other causes, namely, the inefficiency of the officers employed or the system adopted.

I have had a good deal of experience in heavy works of most kind, both at home and abroad, and can safely say that I never saw such economy practised in all departments as on the drainage.

I have no doubt the drainage works, having water to contend with, are nevertheless full 50 per cent. cheaper than railways or any other works usually undertaken by companies or public bodies.

It has been rather freely expressed by some parties that the drainage operations do not afford that relief to the labouring population which had been anticipated, and that what relief is given is very expensive.

This, from my own intimate knowledge of the county of Mayo, I altogether deny.

From the 1st of July last to the 1st of October there were employed under my directions, on an average, daily, including wet and dry days, 2,000 men, which represents 10,000 persons relieved, assuming five to be the multiple for a family. Now, taking that each of these persons would have cost the Unions 6*d.* per week, the total cost for the above three months would be 3,328*l.*, or at the rate of 13,312*l.* per annum.

The sum is thus allocated, from our returns, to the undermentioned Unions as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Tuam Union	259	0	0
Ballinrobe	1,394	0	0
Castlebar	906	10	0
Westport	542	10	0
Ballina	226	0	0
Total for three months,	£3,328	0	0

In addition to my districts, the works at Cong and Dunmore were also carried on under the Board, which relieved likewise to a great degree the Unions of Ballinrobe and Tuam.

In answer to these statements it will be quoted, that the class of persons employed are not those who are recipients of relief. In some cases I know that such is the fact, but this I can say, that had it not been for the drainage the majority must have been on the out-door relief; for the tenant-farmer was often starving when a poorer class was obtaining rations, struggling as he best could to get through the three summer months until the harvest came in, and not to lose his field and crop. Again, the countenance of all parties last June clearly showed how they had suffered during the suspension of the work in the spring and summer of 1849, and what must become of these parties had it not been for the drainage?

The great good that our works have effected is, not the having kept a certain class out of the poor-house, but having enabled them to regain that position in the social state which they were on the point of losing, and becoming hereafter perhaps permanent inmates of the workhouse.

The labourer has been also saved from the same fate; because rendered able-bodied and more capable of earning his bread elsewhere from the better system of work which he had seen and learnt. And how has this been done? Why, without cost to the public, for the benefit conferred by these people in reclaiming the flooded lands far exceeds the expenditure incurred.

When the country hereafter recovers itself, I am certain that these facts will then be felt and appreciated.

Again, the cost incurred for labour for the above three months has been 6,125*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*; if the parties employed had been in the workhouse the cost of same, by former showing, would have been 3,328*l.*; the difference, therefore, 2,797*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*, added to the cost of plant and powder, &c., 1,157*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, engineering and other expenses, 530*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, will show the net

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Mr. *F. Barry*, C.E.

expense of the drainage over and above what it would have cost for relief without any profitable return, namely, 4,485*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, instead of the real outlay, 7,813*l.* 3*s.* 3½*d.*

* * * * *

The result of this expenditure is that the vast majority of the persons above alluded to have been for ever kept from being a burden on the rate-payers, by being able to get through the *summer*, the produce of '48 not being sufficient for the 12 months' consumption; whilst 7,939 acres of prime land have been reclaimed since 1846, which now will give increased employment to the parties who are to cultivate them.

It may be asked what amount of direct benefit, in proportion to the expenditure, has been conferred on the proprietors who have embarked in the drainage. In the west, I am sorry to say that there have been very few results, and even those not satisfactory enough to determine the *absolute or entire* benefit conferred; in no one instance have all the flooded lands been tilled in a finished district.

The famine of 1846 and 1847 was the principal cause of the disturbance of the social system which in some parts of this country, from various causes, such as evictions, emigration, &c., almost depopulated whole regions; how could it, therefore, be expected to get the flooded lands of those districts in the north part of the county cropped, when large tracts of good upland, for miles in breadth and length adjacent, were lying waste for want of tenants or farmers.

Looking to the barony of Burrishoole, between Westport and Newport, where last year were to be seen the most luxuriant crops, and where the uplands were generally waste, and lowlands alone tilled, even there only about one-half of the lowlands have been sown; the other half lying waste as pasture is of little value.

However, four of the districts in the above barony, namely, Broadlough, Shandrum, Curraunboy, and Owenabroikagh, have been surveyed, and the actual portions under tillage calculated, the result of which is annexed in a tabular form.

BROADLOUGH.

A.	R.	P.			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
54	0	0	Oats	at	3	3	0	170	2	0
2	2	0	Wheat	„	6	6	0	15	15	0
20	0	0	Turnips	„	8	0	0	160	0	0
9	1	0	Potatoes	„	10	0	0	92	5	0
1	0	0	Flax	„	8	0	0	8	0	0
114	0	0	Grass	„	1	5	0	128	6	0
200	0	0	Total value of produce for 1849. . . .		. .			574	8	0
			Total expenditure* .		. .			1,011	0	8

SHANDRUM.

A.	R.	P.			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
25	2	0	Oats	at	3	3	0	80	6	6
9	2	0	Turnips	„	8	0	0	76	0	0
4	2	0	Potatoes	„	10	0	0	45	0	0
4	0	0	Flax	„	8	0	0	32	0	0
83	0	0	Grass	„	0	15	0	62	5	0
			Total value of produce for 1849 . . .		. .			295	11	6
			Total expenditure* .		. .			575	1	11½

CURRAUNBOY.

A.	R.	P.			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
12	0	0	Oats	at	3	3	0	37	16	0
8	0	0	Turnips	„	8	0	0	64	0	0
4	2	0	Potatoes	„	10	0	0	45	0	0
1	2	0	Flax	„	8	0	0	12	0	0
15	0	0	Grass (good pasture) .	„	1	5	0	18	15	0
			Total value of produce for 1849 . . .		. .			177	11	0
			Total expenditure* .		. . .			203	15	7½

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Mr. *F. Barry*, C.E.

OWENABROCKAGH.

A.	R.	P.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
66	0	0	Oats . . . . . at	3	3	0	207	18	0
28	0	0	Turnips . . . . . „	8	0	0	224	0	0
4	0	0	Potatoes . . . . . „	10	0	0	40	0	0
286	0	0	Grass (some under sea-water for this season) .	0	12	6	178	15	0
			Total value of produce for 1849 . . .	. .			650	3	0

* These, as all other accounts, are taken from the books kept in the district office, and include the moneys spent on county works, but not interest, and some few preliminaries, of which there is no record except in Dublin.

The price of the produce I have taken as the price of the standing crop, which any one must say is most moderate, and which previous to 1846 would not have been thought to be near the value of it.

Turnips are assumed as only 8*l.* per acre, whereas, if proper care was exercised, even at the present low prices of 1*d.* per stone, *would, at* 25 *tons to the acre* (a common average), be 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Potatoes are equally at the low figure of 10*l.* per acre, more especially as in such lands they did not fail.

Also, it must not be forgotten that in the tilling of these lands the farming of them is much less expensive than on uplands, as such a depth of soil has not to be turned up, or that expensive process of manuring to be adopted; in fact, for some years they will unceasingly produce cereal crops; for I have seen one field alone grow three crops of oats in succession, and the land nothing seemingly the worse.

From the annexed tabular statement it will be seen the results are, that on the districts of Broadlough and Shandrum, two years' produce would pay the cost of the works; and that on Curraunboy district the result is even more favourable, as a little more than one year's produce is there sufficient. It is also to be remembered that these districts have reaped these benefits for the last three seasons, and, from being incomplete as to county presentments, &c., likely to do so the next, without having to pay even one instalment; and that if all the lands had been tilled, double the profit would have arisen.

Last is the Owenabrockagh district, which has been only wholly finished this season. The value of the standing crop was 650*l.* 3*s.*, there being only 98 acres under tillage and 286 in pasture. The cost of the works have been 2,665*l.* 3*s.* 7½*d.*; which shows, even that when a little more than one-fourth of the lands are tilled, four and a-quarter years' produce would pay the expenditure incurred. These are facts. Various influential parties saw the lands last summer, and such luxuriant vales they acknowledge scarcely ever having before visited.

On all the districts under my charge there have been relieved since the year 1846, 7,939 acres, at a gross cost (not including interest) of 48,939*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*, which may not seem moderate; but this is accounted for, as in the large districts which have this year been opened, and where the greatest expenditure has been incurred, the keys or shoals at their lower ends have only been partially cut through, which has not allowed of the extensive tracts lying above being as yet freed, but which will be the case in the early part of this year. Annexed, in a tabular form, are the districts, and the number of acres relieved on each of them:—

Districts.	Area of Land relieved, on Dec. 31st, 1849.	Total Area of flooded and injured Lands.
	Acres.	Acres.
1. Shrule	1,819	4,741
2. Moyour . . .	790	1,049
3. Owenabrockagh .	384	384
4. Kilmaine . . .	900	1,107
5. Lough Alick . .	922	922
6. Mullafarry . . .	322	322
7. Camcloon . . .	73	73
8. Curraunboy . .	53	53
9. Broadlough . .	199	199
10. Shandrum . . .	132	132
11. Cuilmore . . .	58	58
12. Mullaun . . .	75	75
13. Castlebar Lakes .	185	185
14. Carrowmore Lake .	199	199
15. Tawnawoggaun .	294	294
16. Moyne and Crosspatrick.	93	93
17. Saleen Lough . . .	378	911
18. Lough Lannagh .	71	1,933
19. Mask and Robe .	552	14,887
20. Lough Dalla . .	180	917
21. Balla	260	4,155
	7,939	32,689

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Before I conclude, I would wish to draw attention to the apparent excess of the observed discharges over those which the theory laid down for our guidance would have led us to expect.

In the case of the Robe, an extensive and elongated district, the quantity discharged in 24 hours amounted to 0·45 of an inch of rain off the entire catchment, continuing for several successive days.

In the Balla district to 0·56, and in the Lough Lannagh to 0·70, notwithstanding the existence of a great reservoir in the lakes above in addition to the extent of catchment: those discharges also continued for several days.

In the Owenmore river, the outlet of the Dalla drainage, the discharge amounted to 1·35 of an inch off the catchment basin; but, from its precipitous nature, was of a much shorter duration than on the other districts.

From the above facts, I would be inclined to conclude that the real exceeds the theoretical maximum discharge very considerably in these western districts, particularly as the points at which the above observations were made were at the lower extremities of the districts, and remote from the immediate recipients of the rain, which would lead us to suppose that the period for discharging the prescribed half-inch would have extended over much more than 24 hours, which our observed discharges seem to contradict.

I regret that the want of the necessary guages prevented the ascertaining of the actual proportion borne by the quantity of water discharged to the fall of rain; but I have arrangements in progress to ensure its accurate observations during the ensuing year, and shall present the results in my next Report.

The county bridges for the districts of Broadlough, Mullaun, Cuilmore, Camcloon, Tawnawoggaun, and Curraunboy were brought before the grand jury at the last spring assizes, but the presentments were not made, as the secretary of the grand jury stated he did not receive a copy of the original declaration, which had been transmitted to him through the post, though all the other formalities, such as posting, publishing, &c., were proved. Last summer assizes they again were brought before the grand jury, but the judge decided not to have them placed on the levy, simply because, unfortunately, a copy of each declaration had not been posted on the church door, although the grand jury had never appointed any distinct places for posting notices in the county Mayo.

A few words with regard to the bulk of the population employed by us. From the state that they have been for ages accustomed to live in, it was even in the best of times found in the west almost impossible to get the amount of work done in proportion to the pay (though that was miserably small) which was then held out. How much that evil has been aggravated from physical causes since the famine commenced I leave the Board to imagine. Last June they were found in a debilitated state; and though ample prices were given, still rarely, even though everything was favourable, such as long days and fine weather, were they found to earn good wages. Poverty and roguery combine to do this, the latter especially, as it has been often attempted to force us to give day's instead of task-work. However, perseverance has, in some measure, overcome this difficulty. It is well known we only will allow task-work; and as confidence is given that when the work is done it will be paid for in money wages, a great improvement has been effected in the labourer, and he is generally earning now better wages, though the days are short, than he did last season.

In now bringing this Report to a conclusion, I should wish to draw the attention of the Board to the diligence and assiduity of the several officers in charge of their respective departments, employed under my direction, and to state that it is owing to the attention shown in their various duties that I consider the operations of the year 1849 has been so satisfactorily brought to a close.

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Moyour District.

On the reopening of the works, which occurred on the 4th of June, they were found in a state that plainly showed the great injury and loss sustained by their suspension during the preceding months.

At Carraholly Barrier, the high floods and tides of the previous winter removed a large portion of the clay filling, and damaged the front and rear walls, a part of which must be taken down.

At Drumgarriff, the embankments, which were commenced the previous season, and not completed before the sudden and unexpected order for suspension came from the Board, suffered very materially. In some places, where the requisite height had not been reached, the tidal waters, in connexion with the land floods, effected heavy breaches, and the flow of the water, then dividing and getting at the back of the embankments, carried away in the total 520 lineal yards, filling up the new channel with the spoil.

This embankment was a heavy piece of work, containing on an average 60 cubic yards per perch.

The district above, at Buckfield and Kilmeena, also suffered. The material here is bog, lying on sand, requiring, until completed, the most watchful attendance; in the absence of which, whole tracts of the bog were undermined, and came down not in the state of sediment but in large irregular masses, some containing 15 cubic yards; consequently the width of the river at those places was much increased, in one instance from 36 to 100 feet. The bottom was filled up with the sand, and the whole in a much worse state than it had been the previous

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Appendix H.
Drainage.

No. 2.

Extracts from the Annual Reports for 1849 of the District Engineers.

Mr. *F. Barry*, C.E.

year, although a large sum was expended on it in 1848. The works of masonry did not suffer.

The primary object last June was to get the embankment breaches made up, and the whole of the heavy work was perfected in the early part of October; their cubic content is 30,274 yards. The excavation for the bottoming of the river naturally took place, and was finished at the same time.

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Mr. C. *J. Battersby*, C.E.

EXTRACTS from the ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. CHARLES J. BATTERSBY, C.E., District Engineer for the Year 1849.

River Inny District—Counties of Meath, Westmeath, Longford, and Cavan.

The works during the past year have been confined to the following divisions:—

Division No. 3, Clynan.
" No. 4, Abbeyshrule.
" No. 7, Ballycorkey.
" No. 19, Taghshinny.

Clynan Division.—Since the suspension of the works in December 1848 nothing was done, owing to the want of funds on the Inny district, up to the 15th of June 1849, on which date the works were resumed on the Clynan division, by making the unwatering tap from the tail of the Clynan shoal up stream (*see* accompanying Tracing No. 1). On the completion of this tap, the excavation of the first reach of river was commenced on the 23rd of June, and was finished on the 6th of July: another length of tap was then made, partly through the low land and partly by forming a splitting dam in the old river channel, which at this point was very wide; and on the completion of this tap, the excavation of the second reach of river was then commenced, and the works were thus carried on without any interruption up to the 25th of October, when an unusually heavy fall of rain for about three days and nights, without intermission, raised the water so high in the river as to render it necessary to lower the dams.

As soon as the second reach of river was unwatered in July, employment could have been afforded to from 400 to 500 men per day, whereas only about 300 men could be obtained; and in the month of August only about 150 could be procured, although there was work for upwards of 500 per day; from which circumstances, although the work has in other respects progressed satisfactorily, it has not by any means advanced with that expedition so much required to make up for the loss of time occasioned by commencing the works so late in the season: in addition to which, the works are not now in such a good state as they might have been had a sufficient number of workmen been obtained to carry them on during the fine weather.

In the beginning of the month of August the excavation proceeded very well, but towards the latter end of the month the men gradually left the works to cut the harvest, so that towards the end there only remained about half the number of these employed in the beginning of the month: this reduction of the men progressed until about the 17th of September, when they numbered about 63, or about one-fifth of the previous number employed; and it is to be borne in mind that the men did not leave the work from any dissatisfaction as regarded the wages they earned when employed in the river works; but being in many instances occupiers of houses under the farmers who had corn to cut, they were of course obliged to attend to their interests. In the month of October the men continued to return to the works, but at no period did the number amount to within about 100 of those employed previous to the harvest, which was owing very much to a number of farmers who had small holdings having been engaged on the works previous to the harvest setting in, who, when the harvest was saved, were obliged to attend to their farms.

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Owing to the wetness of the season, and particularly to the heavy rain on 7th December, it was found impossible to recommence the excavation in the river before the 26th December, when the men were again set to work in the river channel at and below Lawler's Island; and should the weather continue favourable, there will be little difficulty in continuing the works on this division.

The men have worked very well and steadily, but there is still a great difference in the rate of wages earned by the gangs, which has arisen, not in a difference in the price per cubic yard for the material excavated, but from the inability of some of the men to work, owing to their not having been able to procure sufficient food in the early part of the season. The difference in the rate of wages earned may also in some measure be attributed to some of the gangs being partly composed of boys, who are, however, in some cases better able to work than the men.

* * * * *

Abbeyshrule Division.—The works on this division were not resumed before 25th last June, at which time they were commenced by deepening the unwatering tap, and making up the dams which had been lowered at the time of the suspension of the works on 20th November 1848. On 10th July the rock-cutting below the bridge was commenced, in the line of the new cut, and immediately alongside and above the mill, and was continued up to 24th October, when the floods made a breach in the splitting dam near the mill, and immediately filled the reach in operation, there being at the time only about two weeks' work required to complete this part of the river to the proposed depth.

With a view to getting in the foundations of the proposed bridge, the excavation in the line

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of it was also carried on in the early part of July, and was finished in the September following, and the men were then removed to the lower part of the shoal.

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The works in the river here have been entirely suspended since the October flood, as the waterway in the tap was quite insufficient to discharge the winter floods.

For the purpose of being able to excavate the upper part of the Abbeyshrule shoal, and also the aqueduct shoal, maintaining at the same time the head to the Abbeyshrule mill, it was decided to make a tap from the mill to the head of the aqueduct shoal, as being less expensive than erecting a steam-engine to work the mill, and also more satisfactory both as regards the working of the mill and the disposal of the necessary outlay, which has been now expended on labour in the locality.

* * * * *

The season up to the end of October was very favourable for carrying on the works; but the want of a sufficient number of men has greatly retarded the works on this division also; and in consequence of the works not having been resumed before the latter end of June, half the amount of work has not been done during the past year that might have been done had they been resumed in the latter end of spring, as the best part of the season was lost, and the works were only got into proper train when the men left for the harvest; and were such a system to be continued, it would not be possible to execute the works within a reasonable time or estimate.

Very little land has been relieved from floods by the works of the last year, because that at Clynan the cut was principally made through the old channel with the land rising quickly from the edge of the river, and having but a trifling stripe of injured land along it, while at Abbeyshrule the benefits to be conferred by what has been done cannot be felt previous to the lowering of the Clynan mill.

Stonecutters were employed from 10th September to the 20th October in preparing the foundations and hammered face-work of the pier and abutments of bridge; but owing to the rise of the water in the river in October, and the lateness of the season, it was found necessary to suspend this part of the work at the latter end of October, when the greater part of the stone was prepared: this stone has been almost entirely procured from the bed of the river.

* * * * *

Ballycorkey Division.—The Board having decided on discontinuing the works on this division, and confining them to the lower reaches of the river, nothing has been done towards the removal of this shoal during the past year but the filling in of the large tap, which was incomplete at the close of the year 1848.

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Taghshinny Division.—This division comprises the necessary improvements proposed to be done to the Taghshinny river, which is a small tributary of the Inny, rising in the barony of Moydow and county of Longford, and containing a catchment of about 3,200 statute acres; falls into the Inny about half a mile above Guy's Weir.

After the dams had been lowered at Clynan on 7th December, the men were employed from the 12th in opening this river (*see* accompanying Tracing No. 4) from the Inny to the aqueduct of the Royal Canal, a distance of about three-quarters of a mile; and although it requires to be improved above the aqueduct, yet it cannot at present be opened any further previous to the obtaining second assents for the districts.

* * * * *

The works proceeded satisfactorily up to the end of the month, when the entire was completed with the exception of a small part of the old river course, which was still to be filled in; and although this river is of minor importance as regards the extent, but not as regards the result of the improvement effected on it, yet even this improvement could not have been made without the previous removal of the shoal at Guy's Weir in the Inny; and the benefits conferred by the works already carried out below Clynan afford an opportunity of judging of the amount of benefit that will be derived by the final completion of the entire project.

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Loughcrew District—County of Meath.

The works in this district, which were in a forward state at the time of their suspension on 14th October 1848, were resumed on 12th November last, and have since progressed expeditiously, and, with the exception of the masonry and the opening of some side-drains, are now nearly finished.

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Rath or Clooneen District—Counties of Westmeath and Longford.

The second assents have not been perfected for this district, consequently nothing has yet been done towards its completion.

Dungolman District—Counties of Westmeath and Longford.

Some of the proprietors have assented to the completion of this district, but as the majority have not yet assented they have been lately applied to, but no further assents have been obtained since the month of last July, at which time there were assents required for upwards of 220 statute acres.

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Appendix H.
Drainage.

No. 2.

Extracts from the Annual Reports for 1849 of the District Engineers.

Mr. *J. Coneys*, C.E.

EXTRACTS from the ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. JOSEPH CONEYS, C.E., District Engineer, for the Year 1849.

Comogue District—County of Limerick.

I beg to report that the works of the Comogue District were stopped by the Board's order on the 9th of December 1848, and were not resumed until the 4th of June 1849. From that period to the present the works have been in progress; and the total expenditure for the year, ending the 31st ultimo, including superintendence, repair of plant and other contingencies, amounts to the sum of 799*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* The quantity of clay and gravel removed for the above sum was 58,968 cubic yards.

* * * * *

The quantity of land now relieved from floods is 748 acres; the greater portion of which, before this year, was totally under water during the winter months, and frequently covered over by the autumn floods, destroying the hay crop to a considerable amount; but now, even in the incomplete state of the work, I am enabled to report to you that the land above alluded to was perfectly dry during the very extraordinary flood of the 7th of December last, (the greatest that the oldest person in this locality recollects having seen,) which leaves no doubt that the work will fully answer the purpose originally intended.

The entire of the main channel, with the exception of a few yards at its junction with the river a little below the second cascade (and where the work is to terminate), is excavated to the full depth; but in consequence of the nature of the ground, I was obliged to leave about three-fourths of a mile in length, without giving the channel its proper transverse section, until it had ceased subsiding, which I think it now has done; and as soon as the floods lower I shall complete the entire in a very short time. In conclusion, I beg to say that the work has relieved the Union almost to the amount expended, for there was not a labourer employed on it that would not have been in the poor-house if the work had not been doing.

Shanagolden District—County of Limerick.

With respect to the Shanagolden District, I beg leave to say that there has been no work done in that district during the year just ended, as the proprietors have not as yet given their second assents.

Mr. *F. G. Deverell*, C.E.

EXTRACTS from the ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. FREDERICK G. DEVERELL, C.E., for the Year 1849.

Drumcliff District—County of Sligo.

The works of this district were opened on the 12th of July, the engineer being appointed on the 3rd. The works commenced by excavating the shoal at Drumcliff, which was composed of hard gravel and boulder stones, and were much retarded by the heavy floods in August, and also in November; the season since the commencement being very unfavourable for drainage works. They were also much delayed by the workmen, who struck for higher wages in the finest part of the season, during which time there was no work for 10 days; and afterwards in not being able to enter the lands of Drumcliff south, for the purpose of making a new cut, by the proprietor refusing his consent, which was not obtained until we put the Drainage Act into force; since then the work has proceeded steadily, and the new cut spoken of has been finished for about 24 perches, the average depth being 11 feet; an unwatering cut has also been made as far as Cloonion Bridge, so there will be no delay in advancing the works when the weather sets in favourably.

The average number of men employed daily since the commencement of the works was 80; the average rate of wages earned was 10*d.* per day.

The carrying on of this drainage measure has been productive of great good to the neighbourhood, which is inhabited by a class of persons who have nothing to depend on except their labour; also a number of small cottiers, who are nearly as badly off as the labourers. It was with great reluctance they could be brought to work under the system of task adopted by the Commissioners, and though the prices were rather full at first for the kind of work to be done, yet they did not earn more than 6*d.* to 8*d.* per day; at last they were so discontented that they made a strike for higher wages. It appeared, their principal reason was in hopes of being employed by the day, and so determined were they, that it was a week before they showed any inclination to return to work. The principals in the strike being dismissed, the rest of the men since then have worked well, and are now convinced that it is by their own exertions that they can earn high wages. I now find them to be the best workmen in any of the districts in my charge.

In order to show the Commissioners the benefit this drainage measure has been to the people of the locality, I have ascertained the number of persons depending on each labourer for support, and fixed the average to be four, so that the number of men employed daily being 80, or 480 weekly, 320 persons daily, or 1,920 weekly have received a maintenance from this work, many of whom otherwise would have had to apply to the Union—not taking into account the number of persons that will afterwards be employed in carrying out the cultivation of lands so relieved from floods.

Mr. *Martin Farrell*, C.E.

EXTRACTS from the ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. MARTIN FARRELL, C.E., District Engineer, for the Year 1849, on the following Districts, viz., Granhill, Burrisokane, Turloughmore, Kilimore, Cappagh, Dunkellin, Lisduff, and Lavally.

In the early part of this year, and until the month of June last, the works upon the greater parts of the districts mentioned above were suspended in consequence of the want of funds.

Those of the district first mentioned (Oranbill) had been completed in the previous year,

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1848. The presentment of the charge on the county of Galway for the cost of building the Ballynamanagh Bridge, had been fixed at the autumn assizes of that year; and the meeting for making the first award was held at Claren Bridge on the 14th of February last.

Some of the proprietary opposed the making of the award on the ground of the insufficiency of the works, but the Commissioners adjourned the meeting to the parts of the works which were stated to be incomplete, and satisfied themselves that the objections were untenable, with the exception of a portion of the lands of Gurrane, belonging to the late Lord Wallscourt, who stated through his agent and representative at the meeting, Mr. Skilling, that when the works were in progress he had requested that the drainage of Gurrane should not be sunk deeply, as the lands would be maintained in pasture, and being high the stock upon them would be frequently injured from want of water. Crops of parsnips, carrots, rape, and oats, had been grown upon the principal part of Lord Wallscourt's land, over which his Lordship stated that he had more than once passed in a boat before the channel was opened by the Drainage Works.

The Oranhill drainage was commenced in April 1845, and Lord Wallscourt cut deep drains through part of the lands just referred to, in the latter part of the year 1845, and took crops of rape and oats off them in 1846. A great part of the lands mentioned in the schedule as relieved, might have been treated in a similar manner.

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The destitution in this part of the country was very great in the three past years, from the failure of the potatoe crops, and the diminished price of sea-weed, which was sold in the neighbourhood of this district in large quantities; and which, from the small demand for it as manure, fell from 35*s.* a boat load to 5*s.*, occasionally reaching 13*s.* a boat, as a very high price. The sea-coast had been visited during the bathing season by respectable persons; but three-fourths of the cottages that in other years had been fitted up for this purpose are now in decay; the consequence is, that the land has not been cultivated except to the small extent that the late Lord Wallscourt has been stated to have made improvements upon it. The drainage works are not attended to, and a considerably outlay will be required upon them if some steps are not taken to provide for their maintenance.

Borrisokane District—County of Tipperary.

The works upon this district, commenced in 1845, were considerably advanced in August 1846, when the heavy flood of that year and month occurred, which made it necessary to scour through the river course from end to end, and to restore the banks in many places where the course of the old channel had been preserved, or where the old river bad been shut out. In that year Mr. Stoney, of Kylepark, who originated the measure, and influenced the other proprietors to send in the memorial to the Commissioners, and subsequently to give their assents, commenced the improvement of land that had been in such a state from constant floodings, as to have prevented his father (who had made many other improvements on this property) from continuing its reclamation, although the surface had been burned, and the heaps of burned clay remained on the land, as the spreading of them in such wet ground could not be attended with benefit. However, the cutting through the barrier below his property effected for the son the purpose that the father had desired, and the reclamation was spiritedly carried on under the provisions of the Drainage Act. Mr. Stoney's neighbours followed his valuable example; and it is gratifying to perceive, that the land of the district is now growing corn and green crops where their condition previous to the execution of the drainage works afforded only a precarious crop of coarse hay.

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The declaration of the Commissioners, stating the charge upon the county for the building of bridges, was traversed on the point of expense; the grand jury of the north riding of the county alleging that sufficient value had not been given for the sum stated in the declaration, though the sum of 10*l.* a running foot for such work as has been executed has not been exceeded.

* * * * *

The hearing of the traverse was postponed at the spring assizes of last year, the sitting judge having refused to hear testimony of the correctness of the accounts without the production of the original pay sheets, and the testimony of those who had been engaged in immediately superintending and paying the workmen. At the autumn assizes of last year the trying of the traverse was again postponed from the press of other business occupying the time of the judge who had referred the question raised upon the first traverse to the twelve judges.

* * * * *

I consulted with Mr. Fraser, the present district engineer, respecting the further deepening of the channel which has been applied for by the proprietary, and which was principally required as a consequence of the works that had been executed, the surface of the land having been reduced in level by cutting through the outlet at Ballinderry.

The area above Ballinderry appears to have been formerly a Turlough, with occasionally 8 feet of water drained by swallow holes, which the accumulation of deposit and growth of peat must in a great measure have choked, and eventually made the bed of the Turlough higher than the limestone barrier at Ballyhooney, the lowest part of which became the outlet of the surface-water. The new channel cut through this barrier has partially tapped the basin, and in the excavation through the Turlough, "flaggers" were found 7 feet below the surface with no appearance of decomposition, apparently arising from the preservative qualities of the rapidly growing flow bog.

The depth of the excavation through the Killea was, when made, 9 feet, but from the subsidence referred to has since been diminished to 7 feet.

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Appendix H.
Drainage.

No. 2.
Extracts from the Annual Reports for 1849, of the District Engineers.

Mr. *Martin Farrell*, C.E.

The works were commenced in April 1845, at which time the men assisting me to lay out the line could with difficulty wade through the boggy swamp which I walked over in 1846. This ground was cropped in 1847, and nearly the entire tract has been since under rape, turnips, and oats.

The original estimate for the works then designed was 3,486*l.*; but the sum has been exceeded in consequence of the adoption of more direct and deeper channels and better bridges than had been originally proposed, as well as by the maintenance of the works since 1846, caused by the delay in presenting for the county bridges.

Turloughmore District—County of Galway.

The district of Turloughmore has been under the charge of Mr. Roberts, as district engineer, since last June, the work having been suspended from July of the previous year.

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I went over the works, making arrangements for their completion with Mr. Roberts, on the 2nd of July last, and I handed over the books and accounts to him on the 5th of the same month, in accordance with the Board's circular of the 21st of June 1849.

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The works of the district were commenced in June 1846, and crops of oats and potatoes were last year taken off land in the great Turlough, which had previously been covered with 20 feet deep of water for nine months in the year.

In June 1848, there were nearly 2,000 men employed upon these works, and although there was considerable destitution in the neighbourhood, yet the number mentioned were generally very fine looking men. The progress of the works was then checked, and they were suspended in the August following.

Cappagh District—County of Galway.

The works were suspended for want of second assents. On the Cappagh division the channel has been opened from the Shannon to the Cappagh Bridge, and the flooding of the lands between these two points has ceased; but greater discharging power, by means of greater depth, must be secured before the proper drainage can be effected. The Cappagh Bridge, 30 feet in span, is completed.

On the Dunery division, flooding has been effectually prevented, and the entire tract from Dunery Mill to Dalyston and Leitrim, that had, previously to the execution of the drainage-works, been at all times, except in very dry seasons, very wet and swampy, is in so secure a state that no apprehension was felt last year by the occupiers of the land for the hay crops, which were all saved, and of a quality much superior to what they had been, in consequence of the increased consistence of the land. A great portion of this tract has been turned up for burning; large quantities of oats had been taken off it last year, and I should not be surprised if the whole formerly flooded tract was under oats this year.

* * * * *

On the lands adjoining the Easterfield Minor Stream the floods have been prevented, and the hay crops have all been satisfactorily saved, though the sides of the new channel, which were principally composed of sand and open clay, have given way.

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As the river-course through this district is the receiver to high mountain tracts which immediately adjoin it, the capacity of all the channels must be increased.

Dunkellin District—County of Galway.

The works upon the Dunkellin district were commenced under the summary proceedings clause of the Drainage Act, on the 4th of September 1846; and as it presented great facilities for employing workmen at many points at the same time, in consequence of the successive falls in the several branches, it was simultaneously in operation from Kilcolgan to Loughrea, and from Monksfield to Raford and Nogginstown, comprising an area of 150 square miles.

A great amount of assistance was given to the Relief Committees in diminishing the number of applicants, at the same time that more money was not paid for the actual work done than would be ordinarily paid for such works, omitting, from consideration, the disadvantage arising from the lower part of the district being more liable to be quickly flooded than was the case hitherto, in consequence of the opening of the watercourses of the upper tributaries. The lands along these tributaries are, in consequence, almost wholly relieved from floodings.

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Since the re-opening of the works in June last, the operations have been confined to the sea-reach of the Kilcolgan division, which is not far from being completed. No other works could be proceeded with for want of the second assents.

Lisduff District—County of Galway.

The works upon the above district were commenced in June 1849, and the entire of the several drains have been opened with the exception of the upper end one, which I have applied for the Board's permission to alter from the direction originally proposed.

Lavally District—County of Galway.

The works of this district were commenced in the early part of July, and the Lavally Turlough was tapped into the new cut on the 23rd of December.

A portion of the channel through the Kilcoman demesne, where a deviation from the former course was adopted, is not completed; nor is the bottom fully excavated a little below Toher-

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bracken Bridge; and from Toberbracken Bridge to the end of Mr. Lynch's drain, portions of the bottom and side excavations remain to be done.

Through a part of Mr. Lynch's drain a tap, within 2 feet of the finished bottom, and 10 feet in width, was made to let off the water that had been kept on the Lavally Turlough; the dam was cut, as stated, on the 23rd of December, at 4 o'clock P.M., and 3 feet deep of water was run off the Turlough at 1 o'clock P.M. on the following day.

A dam was made at the eastern end of Mr. Lynch's drain on the 28th of December, when very little water was running from the Turlough.

Mr. *Martin Farrell*, C.E.

The Toberbracken Bridge, 20 feet in span, has been built up to the parapets, and the spoil banks, from the demesne of Kilcoman to Toberbracken, have been leveled and soiled. The rock has been cut 4 feet in depth under the bridge of the principal avenue to Kilcoman House; and the second avenue bridge has been underset 4 feet below its original foundation.

The fact of the works being no longer conducted with a view to giving employment to the people as a principal object, has altered the effect of them altogether. The attention of the persons in charge is now more concentrated, and measures can be adopted to guard against want of economy in the progress of the works.

The system of executing the works is more marked, and the advantage of the example of systematic working is apparent through the country, by labour being more generally employed in task-work.

* * * * *

The value of what has been done in the different drainage districts is now being developed, and the works now in progress are looked on more as parts of useful projects than as mere resources, the adoption of which the necessities of the country forced forward.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. James B. Farrell, C.E., District Engineer, for the Year 1849.

Mr. *J. B. Farrell*, C.E.

Cahore District—County of Wexford.

No work has been executed in this district during the present year.

As stated in former Reports, heavy rains occasion the flooding of the lands, in consequence of the measure being but partially carried into effect.

Should the proprietors decide on having all that was originally proposed completed, and so enabling the tunnel to discharge the whole of the maximum waters of the catchment basin, and permanently preventing the flooding of the district, there can be no doubt ging from the good effected already) that the result would be most satisfactory.

* * * * *

Sow District—County of Wexford.

The second assents having been procured in the latter end of last August, the works were resumed in this district on the 1st of September.

The great benefit to be expected from the execution of the additional sinking through the valley of Coolamain, as recommended by Mr. Commissioner Mulvany, made the completion of that work an object of the earliest attention; and although the lateness of the season, accompanied by the heavy rains that set in almost immediately after commencing, rendered our progress very difficult, considerably more than half has been accomplished. The widening of the rock cutting through Kilmallock has also been, I may say, completed, very little remaining to be done. Both would have been finished by the end of November, had not the interruptions from the extreme severity of the weather, and the continual recurrence of floods, prevented it. So frequent did these latterly become that the suspension of operations was rendered imperatively necessary, and therefore, as proposed in my Monthly Report for November, the works were stopped on the 8th instant.

Since the recommencement 25,372 cubical yards of earth and rock have been removed, the average cost of which was 2·095*d.* per yard. The average daily wages of the labourers was 11·703*d.* per man, a fair average, considering the very broken state of the weather. The perseverance with which these poor men worked through this very unfavourable season affords a strong proof of the value of the task system when fairly applied, and shows that if sufficient employment were to be had, the people would avail themselves of it rather than be fed in idleness in the workhouses.

Notwithstanding the increased expense that has been incurred in this district, in consequence of the verdict of the jury in the Coolamain mile case, I do not think that when the works are completed (which will, I expect, be early in summer) the value of the improvements will be found to be much less in proportion to the expenditure than was set forth in the Supplementary Report of 1846. The face of the whole district is changed, and the change is becoming more marked every year.

I am glad to be able to state that the proprietors continue to avail themselves of the advantages of the "Land Improvement Act" in thorough draining; and that although the additional sinking at Coolamain is still unfinished, it has been, even in its incomplete state, of great service and full value for its cost. The whole district is freed from floods.

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Appendix H.
Drainage.

No. 2.

Extracts from the Annual Reports for 1849, of the District Engineers.

Mr. *W. Fraser*, C.E.

EXTRACTS from the ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. WILLIAM FRASER, C.E., District Engineer, for the Year 1849, on the following Districts, viz.:—

Burris-in-Ossory District—Counties of Queen's and Tipperary.

In the early part of the month of June in this year the works in this district were resumed; they had been temporarily suspended in the month of May 1848, and entirely stopped for want of funds on the 30th of September in the same year.

The stoppage was so sudden on the latter occasion that we could not finish even the lots in which the men were engaged at the time, and as a natural consequence much sand and gravel were brought down by the winter floods, and deposited in the lower reaches which had been previously completed; thus, when we resumed the works in June last, we found that division No. 1, which extends from the junction of the river Delour to the lower extremity of the district, had become so silted up with sand and gravel that it was necessary to unwater it and remove the deposit. The banks along this division are too high to permit any general straightening of the course, so that all we could do was to make the natural curves as easy as possible. The bottom breadth was made uniformly 15 feet, the side slopes 3 to 1 from 4 feet in height, and 1½ to 1 for the remainder of the height, and all wider places were partly filled in.

This division was completed on the 20th of June, and although some heavy floods, both from the Nore and the Delour have since passed down, and have, of course, carried down large quantities of sand and gravel, scarcely any has been deposited in this division, the result evidently of the uniformity of the channel.

The Board has approved of a design for a weir at the junction of the Delour to arrest the sand and gravel brought down by that river, but the season was too far advanced to permit our building any portion of it. The materials, however, are nearly all on the ground, and everything is ready for construction so soon as the opening of the spring will permit.

* * * * *

The mode of carrying out the works approved of by the Board have been strictly complied with.

The portions of the district which we finished two or three years ago are now in a rough state, but they are nevertheless effective, and about 2,500 acres of land have already been relieved from floods.

In only one or two instances have the occupiers taken advantage of our works to improve their lands by thorough drainage.

Templemore District—County Tipperary.

In the early part of the month of June in this year the works in this district were resumed, after a suspension of 10 months, from August 1848.

Before we could recommence operations in the main channel, we had to repair the main tap through divisions Nos. 3 and 4, and remove some obstructions which had accumulated in, and repair some injuries which had been done to, the main channel of division No. 3.

These preliminary works, together with the filling of part of the main tap in the lower division, occupied the greater part of the month of June.

* * * * *

In division No. 4 we very unexpectedly met with a great deal of rock in the main channel; the first ledge occurred about 2 chains above Aughall Bridge, and extended for about 50 yards in length, and about 5 feet in height from the bottom of the tail tap. This rock consisted of compact limestone, and the difficulty and tediousness of getting through it retarded us very much, as in the upper reaches we could not unwater the works without expensive pumping. Another ledge of rock occurred just above the Railway Bridge, and a similar one just above Knocknageragh Bridge.

All the ledges of rock had the effect of retarding our progress. The excavation of the rock at Aughall was completed in the month of August. In this month our number of men was reduced by about 100, who went away to reap the harvest.

Early in September the main tap was extended through division No. 5 to the junction of the Clonmore River, but on the 1st, 3rd, and 4th, the floods were so high that we could not work; and again from the 27th until the 9th of October the floods prevented our operations in the main channel.

From the 10th to the 23rd of October divisions 4 and 5 were worked advantageously, and up to Knocknageragh Bridge the channel was completed. From the wetness of the season some slips occurred in this reach which we cannot repair until the next spring. On the 23rd of this month there occurred a very heavy flood, which continued until the 29th, when we were able to resume works again.

On the 1st of November there was another flood, but we worked until the 7th, when the height of the water drove us out of the pits until the 12th, when it had fallen low enough to permit our resuming operations. About this time the rock at Knocknageragh was cut through, 120 yards long and 5 feet high above bottom level, and we completed the excavation of division No. 4.

Divisions 5 and 6 consist of blue sandy clay throughout the entire depth of the intended channel.

On cutting into it, it was at once perceived that it would not stand at any slope, if excavated to the regular form and depth. We, therefore, marked out the correct top opening, and rudely cut a channel about 4½ feet deep (what may be called the top lift), and then through the centre cut a tap 18 inches deep, and about 2 feet wide. This is the plan I intend pursuing up towards Knockanroe, as the material is all of the same kind, the tap will be kept open, and from time to time deepened, as the land dries out, and when there are any low places or

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springs along the river minor taps will be cut into them; by these means I expect to be able next summer to complete the new channel without any serious slipping of the banks.

The Board will understand the nature of the material in this district when I inform them that, in some places when resuming work in the morning, the bottom has been found 2 feet higher than it had been on the previous evening.

Notwithstanding the remarkable wetness of the season just past, the works were carried on with much regularity.

The greatest height of water on the weir at Loughmore (120 feet long) was 13 inches; it was calculated to discharge the floods at 18 inches; and the greatest height observed since it was built was 16 inches, exclusive of the quantity required to work the mill.

The works are generally in good repair where completed, the slopes having sustained very little injury from the floods; and the channel has proved itself sufficient for the discharge of the highest floods, and, at the same time, affording provision for thorough drainage.

The lands along the finished portions already exhibit the benefits conferred upon them; the grass lands have assumed a healthier aspect, and are producing a more tender description of herbage, and, in some places, valuable crops have been produced, where formerly the lands were for the greater part of the year under water.

Tributaries—Washpond River.

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The material cut through in this drain and its tributary was of an expensive description, both as to its excavation and maintenance; it was tough blue clay, which set like mortar when dry, but became a semi-fluid, with a very small quantity of moisture. We had, consequently, several slips in the side slopes, although to prevent them we adopted the precaution of taking out the top lift first, and then by a series of taps gradually sinking to the bottom level; every lateral springing was cut into deeply, and the works kept dry as possible, still the bottom of the channel rose frequently, and led to considerable expense in keeping it open; it is now, however, free from end to end, and the whole tract of land, which was formerly *submerged* for nearly the whole year, *and never* otherwise than marshy, is now capable of being thorough drained.

* * * * *

The conduct of the men has generally been good, and we had no disturbance of any kind since the resumption of the works, which in this district is a most gratifying change; in a few instances our dams were cut, but not, I am sure, for the purpose of doing our works injury, but to relieve their pastures from flooding.

* * * * *

Knocknageragh Bridge.—This bridge consists of three arches of 12 feet each, with piers of 6 feet each; we could make two arches only available for our channel, and these, with a 6 feet pier, would not be sufficient to pass the floods without considerable head. It was finally decided to take down two of the arches and build one instead, and a tap was cut through one of them to carry off our tail water.

The abutments and pier were built upon the loose gravel bottom of the river. We did not intend to take the bridge down till spring, but as there was some appearance of its coming down we put up a temporary roadway to be prepared. The great flood of the 9th of December carried away a portion of the pier, and part of the arches fell. We removed the remainder, and made the temporary bridge secure for traffic.

The Railway Bridge.—One of the Great Southern and Western Railway Bridges crosses the Suir, near Templemore.

The Board may remember that when this bridge was being built I objected to the depth the piles were driven, as they did not go down to our intended bottom level; some correspondence took place between the Board and Sir John M'Neil on this subject, and also with the Railway Company, and I met Mr. Bagnell, one of the Company's engineers, on the bridge, the result was that that bridge was condemned, and the piles were drawn. New and longer piles were driven and the bridge was completed, but I never could ascertain to what depth the piles were driven, as the parties concerned do not agree in their statements. I have left a portion of the channel at the bridge as yet unfinished, but the time has arrived when something must be done.

I will make this matter the subject of a Special Report.

Castlebernard District—King's County.

The operations in this district were suspended in the month of December 1848, and since then no works were executed, save those which were necessary to preserve the lands from serious damage, and the mills of Clonbrone and Springfield from being in want of water, so that my Report for this year is but a record of the floods in this district, and the means adopted to repair the injuries they committed.

The reach of the river between Clonbrone and Springfield was, previously to our works, embanked on both sides, partly to prevent the floods from passing out upon the lands, and partly to keep up a certain head of water to the Springfield Mills. This head was nearly level with the surface of the large flat of lands in this reach immediately above Springfield.

We had orders not to interfere with the mills during the season in which this part of the channel was excavated, and therefore we had to carry the main tap at such a level (in the dotted red line on the south side of the river) as would preserve the head water to the Springfield Mill; but as this level was, in some places, over that of the lands, we were obliged to embank both sides of the main tap for a considerable distance. These embankments being

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Appendix H. *Drainage.*

No. 2. Extracts from the Annual Reports for 1849, of the District Engineers.

Mr. *W. Fraser*, C.E.

intended for temporary purposes only, were therefore unfit to withstand the wear and tear of the floods during the long time the works have been suspended.

The result has been that at almost every flood some portion of the embankment was carried away, and all the lands between them and the river, and occasionally those lands on the other side of the main tap were laid under water. We, therefore, from time to time after each flood had to expend small sums in the repairs of those banks, making up of breaches, &c.

The lands on the up stream, or north side of the main tap, we drained by a culvert under the tap.

It was also necessary to keep a watchman continually day and night at those banks, as the people holding land adjoining them were in the habit of cutting them at night; but although the lands occasionally suffered, the mills were never left without water.

With regard to the works executed, I have nothing to add to the information given in my Report for 1848.

Kilmaganny District—County Kilkenny.

The works in this district were suspended in December 1848; were not again resumed until the beginning of June in this year, since which time considerable progress has been made. The main channel has been pushed up through the principal part of the low lands. The works have been in operation in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 11th, and 12th divisions, and the total length of main channel opened is 3½ miles.

Mr. *L. Gisborne*, C.E.

EXTRACTS from the ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. LIONEL GISBORNE, C.E., District Engineer, for the Year 1849.

I received the Commissioners' instructions in June last (1849) to take charge of the undermentioned drainage districts:—

Strokestown	County of Roscommon.
Longford	County of Longford.
Hind	County of Roscommon.
Lough Gara and Mantua . .	Counties Roscommon, Mayo, and Sligo.
Croghan	County of Roscommon.
Cavetown	Ditto.
Keenagh	County of Longford,

the three last not having been previously opened.

All the districts, except Lough Gara and Mantua, have been in progress of execution since June, and were forwarded as much as circumstances would admit of; but several things have operated to retard them.

First.—Preparations for resuming the works not having been made until early in June 1849.

Secondly.—The scarcity of men.

Thirdly.—The unusually wet autumn rendering it impossible to forward the works during the months of October, November, and December.

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Longford District—County of Longford.

This district has been greatly thrown back by floods, strikes amongst the men, and want of men, as reported in October last. During the latter end of July, and the early days in August, double shifts of men of 600 a-day were at work on the Templemichael division between Dean Trenche's Bridge and the islands at Clonbalt; but a flood in the middle of August stopped the works until the 24th September. By that time nearly all the labourers had gone to England to reap the harvest; and, although with occasional short interruptions, there was work open in this division and at Cloonany Ford for 800 or 1,000 men a-day, not more than from 50 to 80 could be got, and the progress of work was most injuriously retarded. I had hoped to relieve this season all the lowlands below Carryglass, but have only been able to complete the new channel to the Grade level as far as Clooncose, and open a centre tap to the head of Cloonany Ford. This district requires great energy and care in its execution, being subject to a number of disadvantages which retard its progress, and increase the expenditure on items foreign to the main channel. The partial completion of the drainage conduit above Kilshruly, and the proximity and elevation of the Catchment basin on the east side of the river, bring down even slight floods with such rapidity, that interruption to the works and increased expense in unwatering follow. The mills at Longford throw backwater to above Carryglass Bridge, and being situated at opposite sides of the river, require separate means of supply; and the necessity of carrying the water in a wooden shoot across the Cumlin at Templemichael, where the stratum of running sand overlying the gravel has proved very troublesome to keep staunch and prevent accumulation, to the detriment of the works above. The ridge of limestone rock between Longford mills, forming the key to the works up to Cloonany Ford has been removed, and the lands thus partially relieved to the head of the shoal; they cannot, however, receive the full contemplated benefit until the works at these mills have been altered, and a regulating weir built.

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Hind River—County of Roscommon.

In the month of July a revised report of this district was written by Mr. T. J. Mulvany, combining navigation and drainage, differing only from Mr. Long's original report in stopping

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the navigation at Ballymurry Bridge instead of carrying it up to Lissadean Mill. Second assents have not yet been received from the majority of the proprietors, so that during this season my operations have been confined to the drainage channel between Ballymurry and Derrydonnel.

* * * * *

GENERAL REMARKS.

The autumn has been subject to three floods, one in August, another late in October, and the heaviest in November; these two last-named floods were as heavy as any remembered for many years; and although I cannot speak from certain data, no rain-gauges having been put up in the neighbourhood of my drainage districts, I think that they may be taken as the maximum quantity of water likely to be discharged; and if so, the discharging conduits have acted most satisfactorily, and in accordance with the results calculated from the assumed data adopted by the Commissioners' inquiries in the preparation of the Drainage Reports. It is however dangerous to jump at conclusions, arrived at from data which are themselves not conclusive, being taken from incomplete works, or at most only partially completed. By constant and careful observations of rain-gauges and discharges during floods at regular intervals of time, a mass of information will be obtained most useful to the profession, and from which more certain rules can be deduced, fixing the laws which regulate the motion of water.

The benefits derived by drainage works extend beyond the mere reclamation of valuable tracts of land, and affording temporary employment in the country; the system of measurement or task-work diffuses a spirit of emulation among the peasantry, inculcating principles of self-reliance, and the value of time and labour, and is also gradually forcing the farmers to employ labourers at money wages.

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The work is also an example to the neighbourhood of what can and should be done; and the improved implements used in their execution teach the people to look for improvement instead of resting satisfied with the habits and mode of life of their forefathers, and using the rude implements handed down from generation to generation. I am perhaps dwelling on this subject out of place, but I am so strongly impressed with the truth of my assertions, founded on observation of eight years' experience, that I do not like to miss any opportunity of bringing it under the notice of the Commissioners; as I think the foundation of prosperity is a system of employment with practical proofs of improvement, and the teaching of the labouring population a spirit of independence, and a feeling that they are not simply the machinery of the employers, but have placed at their command means of becoming employers themselves, by improving their industry and economising their time.

EXTRACTS from the ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. RICHARD A. GRAY, C.E., District Engineer, for the Year 1849. Mr. *R. A. Gray*, C.E.

UPPER BOYNE DISTRICT.

Counties of Meath, Westmeath, Kildare, and King's.

During the first five months of this year there was nothing done for want of funds; the works remaining in the same state as when stopped in July 1848.

On the 1st of June the Board's order to resume operations was received, and on the 2nd the issue of tools, &c., from the store commenced; and on Monday the 4th the excavation in the second and third division at Scariff and Donore simultaneously, from which date to the 18th of August it went forward very satisfactorily.

At this time the demand for harvest labourers became so great that the works were almost entirely deserted; and the limited state of the funds being again announced, no additional men were employed afterwards.

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By the 1st of September the Stoneyford division was closed up, and the few hands that remained on it were removed to the Deel district.

The works here may be said to have lasted twelve weeks, during which time 264 perches of the channel was sunk to the finished section, and an additional length of 530 perches formed to the level of the backwater kept up by the unfinished work on the Scariff division.

The main tap was pushed forward to Ashfield Bridge, and the head dam formed above the canal; the road at Ashfield was not cut, but the tap was continued a distance of 91 perches above it, to near the junction of the Clonard River, there being now a line of tap available sufficient to unwater 1,351 perches in length of main channel, extending from the junction of the Deel to near the junction of the Clonard River above stated.

The quantity of spoil shifted was 92,644 cubic yards; the aggregate number of men employed was 30,713, being an average of 431 per day; the greatest number employed at any one time being 664.

On the Scariff division the excavation commenced below the bridge, where it was stopped last season, and was pushed forward with good speed to a length of 278 perches, the channel being finished to its full dimensions.

From thence upwards the main tap was formed in the extra breadth of bed of the old river for a distance of 108 perches forward, so as to command the old channel at Alder Island; so that there is now provision made for unwatering the channel from where we stopped working to the upper end of the island.

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Appendix H.
Drainage.

No. 2.

Extracts from the Annual Reports of 1849, of the District Engineers.

Mr. *R. A. Gray*, C.E.

The quantity of epoil shifted on this division was 43,178 cubic yards; the number of men employed was 15,865, averaging 187 per day; the greatest number on one day being 376.

The depth of cutting exceeded very much what is represented on the original sections, being generally five feet below the bottom of the excavation for the Blackwater works.

This work was finished in the middle of September, since when there has been nothing done in the channel except the dredging of the dams on the Derrinidaly division.

* * * * *

The masonry executed during the season consisted in the erection of a new arch at Scariff, in place of the old bridge, which had been formerly underpinned for the Blackwater drainage.

The arch has a clear waterway of 60 feet in width; the abutments are founded 6 feet below the old underpinning, and the bottom of the waterway is now 4 feet below the general range of the gradient line, and 2 feet below that of the dishing line, falling gradually to this depth from 20 perches on either side of the bridge.

The roadway was opened to the public on the 23rd of November, and the temporary bridge removed and stored; on the 5th of December one parapet was very nearly finished, and half the string-course set in the opposite side, when the order to stop was received; there was a railing put up to protect the thoroughfare, on the side the parapet was not built.

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At Incbamore the parapets were finished and the coping set, except the caps on the pilasters; the several breaches in the old parapets were made up, and the dams which remained in since last season were dredged out.

At Stoneyford the parapets were built and coped complete; the several breaches in the old parapets repaired, and the roadway perfected.

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At Boyne Bridge the work executed was exactly similar to that at Stoneyford; it is also finished.

At Kinnefad the caps were set and the old parapets repaired; likewise finished.

At Baltinoran the coping and caps were set on the parapets, which complete it.

The benefit in the way of drainage produced by this season's operations is very trifling, owing to the nature of the works, which were confined almost exclusively to the main channel; that below the confluence of the Blackwater not having reached far enough to be of any benefit to it, and the work on the Dinora and Scariff division not having reached any of the tributaries.

The benefit resulting from what has been done is confined entirely to the narrow strips of injured land which skirt the main channel.

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The land relieved in the district by the work executed since the commencement in 1846, remains pretty much the same as last year, the channel of the several tributaries being generally in pretty fair order.

The lands so relieved, though not perfectly drained, are nevertheless rendered pasturable all the year; and I have not heard of any hay or other crops being lost or damaged since the works in the following localities were executed.

West Meath	Clonard River	825	1,134
	Mongagh River	309	
Meath	Clonard River	633	927
	Yellow River	27	
	Mongagh River	267	
King's County	Mongagh River	264	1,946
	Yellow River	1,049	
	Little Boyne	633	
Kildare	Little Boyne	604	604
			4,611

Deel District—Counties of Meath and West Meath.

The works on this district were not commenced till the latter end of the month of August, the order being obtained on 20th, since then they were much retarded by broken weather and floods; however, for the time, a considerable portion of the channel has been sunk.

* * * * *

The channel from the Boyne to Killyon Bridge may be said to be an entirely new cut, and occupies a very small space, in comparison to the old rivers, by the filling of which there has been 1A. 1R. 14P. of land made, besides several islands are now available which formerly were accessible only by means of fords and kishes, and produced nothing but weeds and flaggers.

The works of both mills have been lowered, and all the masonry underpinned and the excavation about them completed. The same old machinery being replaced, the proprietor having declined making any improvement, although the water power has been increased nearly 200 per cent. by means of the alterations in the shape of the conduit, and the increased depth given to the tail race in proportion to that of the main race.

The existing power, in addition to its increase, has the advantage of being permanent, the former being dependant on a very precarious supply.

* * * * *

The general benefit resulting from what has been done this season is confined to the lands lying east of the tap drain, between the head dam before mentioned and the Boyne, and the speedy lowering of the flood from thence upwards to Rahornay; but particularly as far as

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Inan Bridge, where the cutting of the head dam in October was perceived immediately, the flood having fallen to within the limits of the channel in four days after the rain ceased.

The country above from Raharney to the upper Lake of Dysart was the same as the previous year, there being no flood and the highest water in the channel came to within about two feet of the top; this was, in a great measure, owing to slips and obstructions caused by trespass during the suspension of the works, which lasted for 13 months, viz., from July 1848 to the end of August 1849.

* * * * *

The area of land relieved from flooding, since the district was commenced in 1846, may be computed at 1,380 acres; of this area 1,155 are situated in the county West Meath, and 225 in Meath, of the latter quantity 175 have been relieved by this season's work.

Mr. *R. A. Gray*, C.E.

Clonlost District—County of Westmeath.

There was no work done upon this district at all during the year; the work in progress was stopped in July 1848, and was not allowed to be resumed since for want of second assents.

The work finished at that time has remained in pretty much the same state it was at the end of 1848. The channel being very deep and narrow has not suffered much from the trespass of cattle, but occasional slips have caused much injury, as the narrow channel was easily closed up.

* * * * *

There was no flood in the district during the year, even in December, although the channel run quite full, and some of the main channel, particularly below Channonstown, has suffered a good deal, in consequence of the sandy formation of its banks, which fell in in several places.

EXTRACTS from ANNUAL REPORT on the Progress of the Works in the Districts in charge of Mr. JOHN W. KELLY, for the Year ending 31st December 1849.

Mr. *J. W. Kelly.*

The Fergus District—Counties of Clare and Galway.

The works in this district during the past year (1849) were confined to the Clare, Ennis, Ballyhee, Dromore, and Ballyteigue divisions.

Clare Division.—During about four weeks of the autumn season the labourers refused to work by the "task system," but since they resumed the works progressed satisfactorily. The labourers, notwithstanding the difficulties they have to encounter from floods and tides, continue to earn better wages here than in any other part of the district. This circumstance is to be attributed to their being a stronger and hardier class of men than is to be met with elsewhere. There is nearly one-half of the shoal (which is limestone rock) cut through, and the spoil removed to a suitable distance from the tide-way.

Ennis Division.—The works in that portion of this division at the outlet from Ballyallia Lake were resumed, and the excavation through the shoal into the deep water of the lake nearly completed; it can be finished in about three weeks or a month next summer.

Ballyhee Division.—From the period at which the Board issued instructions to resume operations the works in this division have been constantly carried on. In consequence of the great depth of the cut, at present over 40 feet, and it being altogether through limestone rock, the works are necessarily slow in their progress. A portion of the cut is sunk to the bottom level, and the remainder generally to within about five feet of that level, and it can probably be completed before the end of next autumn.

A substantial bridge, with approaches, &c., has been erected for the public road over the lower end of this cut; it consists of an elliptic arch 30 feet span, raised on a rock foundation, and affords 20 feet clear breadth of roadway.

Dromore and Ballyteigue Divisions.—In these divisions, which occupy, including lakes about nine miles in length of the district, the *heavier* part of the works in each case are far advanced towards completion; and one-half (in width) of the channel is sunk nearly to the full depth for a distance of about 5½ miles. As soon as this half of the channel is sunk all through, it will act as a tail drain to carry off the waters, and there will be little difficulty in excavating the remaining half.

With the exception of the alterations in the mills at Ennis all the works along the main channel from Kilfenora to the sea can be nearly completed next summer.

The Quin District—County of Clare.

The works in this district were suspended from the 30th of November 1848 until the 25th of September 1849, pending the proprietors' second assents being had for completing the improvements. When they were at length obtained the season for proceeding extensively with the works was past. The only parts that could be worked with advantage and economy were the Srubannaverry and Dangan tributaries, upon which there have been about 230 men employed since, and, considering the season of the year, they have progressed as well as could be expected.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The foregoing account of the progress and description of the works being as brief as practicable, I beg leave to refer to the usual tabular form, in which will be found the expenditures

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Appendix H.
Drainage.

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Extracts from the Annual Reports for 1849, of the District Engineers.

Mr. *J. W. Kelly.*

during the year on the works in each of the districts above referred to, together with the statistical and other information connected with them. Small as those expenditures comparatively were, they afforded a much greater extent of relief in the vicinity of the works, in consequence of the cheapness of food, than might be expected from their amount.

There being little, or it might be said scarcely any other employment in this part of the country, excepting whatever was being done under the "Landed Property Improvement Act," the number seeking employment, when our works were being opened, generally exceeded, two or threefold, that which our operations required. The disappointment and clamour of those going away unemployed, many of them having come from three to eight miles, is beyond description.

In accounting for the moderate rate of wages generally earned, I have only to add that the prices given were fair; but however anxious the men were to obtain employment, they were generally so broken down in strength and spirits, as to be unable to perform what might, under ordinary circumstances, be deemed an average day's work. Their anxiety to continue earning *any wages, however small,* induced them also to remain contending with flood-waters to a late period in the season; and under these circumstances, likewise, it would be impossible they could draw good wages without being made large allowances for "unwatering," which could not consistently be done, as the continuance of the works under such disadvantages was only yielded to their own immediate desires and wants.

There is probably no class of works which require to be prepared at all times to take advantage of favourable circumstances for their prosecution as much as arterial drainages. Unless the necessary funds, tools, and other appliances be available to take advantage of every dry period between the month of February and November, it is impossible to execute the works with that facility and economy which would otherwise be attainable. Unfortunately this has not been the case during the last two years. In 1848 the available funds were very limited, and in 1849 they were not available until the beginning of June, when a great part of the finest weather for drainage works was past. I am aware how fully sensible the Commissioners are of the desirableness of carrying on such works during the favourable seasons; and if I allude to the subject here it is only to notice that if our operations have been so far attended with a tolerable degree of success while thus prejudicially cramped, how much more so would they be had there been means available for prosecuting them with that vigour and economy to which their importance, in a prospective and remedial point of view, so far entitle them?

Mr. *M. King*, C.E.

EXTRACTS from the ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. M. KING, C.E., District Engineer, for the Year 1849, on the Districts of Ballinhassig, Clonakilty, Cork Slob, Castlemartyr, and Youghal, County of Cork.

Ballinhassig District—County of Cork.

The suspension of the works of this district, owing to the delay in obtaining the *second assents* in sufficient time to permit their being resumed at the proper season, has very seriously injured the whole project, and will unavoidably cause the estimates furnished for finishing the measure to be exceeded.

Clonakilty District—County of Cork.

The works on this district may be said to have closed in June last, with the exception of some trifling though necessary extra works, the execution of which from time to time have spread over the interval from June to the present date.

The embankments, since their final completion, have not subsided, and I think there is no risk in stating that the *whole of the main works* are now of a *permanent character.*

The outfall from the sluices occupies a length of more than a mile from low water, and the interval consists of sand thrown in from the sea, through which the scouring power from the sluices is not sufficient to maintain for itself a free and unimpeded channel to low water, except in time of floods or occasional admission of the water within the sluices.

This is the only important feature in what may be considered the imperfection of the drainage of the inclosed grounds, and one that is quite hopeless to improve, unless at some future period the outer strand is inclosed by embanking out the sea, a measure very easily accomplished, and which would have been originally proposed only for the difficulties of reconciling the interests concerned when this work was undertaken.

Cork Slob—County of Cork.

This work remains in the same state as reported in my Annual Report for 1848. The Slob has not perceptibly subsided anything; the drains and unwatering courses generally have not been much injured, and if it were considered necessary to further deepen the unwatering courses, I would not recommend the work to be undertaken until a perceptible subsidence takes place all over the Slob, which will require time to the extent of three or four years.

* * * * *

The drainage of the district is now completely impeded by the obstructions in the culvert built by the Cork, Blackrock, and Passage Railway Company, and until the Commissioners enforce their removal by the Railway Company, the unwatering of the district cannot be considered complete.

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Castlemartyr District—County of Cork.

Mr. *M. King*, C.E.

This work was begun in the commencement of last July, and the outfall or tidal reach or diversion has been, up to the present time, excavated.

On opening the work it was found indispensable to excavate the tidal channel for a much greater extent to seaward than was intended by the hasty report made under summary proceedings: The works are also being executed in a more permanent manner than provided for in the original report.

The great barrier to the effectual drainage of this district consisted in a ledge of limestone rock, extending a distance of a quarter of a mile from high water-mark towards the sea. A channel has been driven through this, and extended to seaward for a distance of nearly *another half mile*, through clay and slob excavation resting on a red sandstone gravel shoal, the total excavation in which is 38,357 cubic yards.

The extent of the rock excavation has proved to be more than the appearance of the locality led me to anticipate; it did not generally present itself except for a short length, until stript to a depth of 4 feet; I now perceive that it will be necessary to make increased *provision* in the expenditure for more general excavation in rock through this district.

* * * * *

The amount expended in *actual labour* is 1,300*l.*, and has afforded an average of a fraction over a shilling per day to a number of men, equivalent to 25,637 for *one day*. The works have been executed by task in every practicable instance; a considerable portion was unavoidably executed by day work, such as pumping, clearing up the bottom, trimming spoil banks, and making and removing *dams*.

Youghal District—County of Cork.

The works of this district have received much damage from time to time, chiefly owing to the inability to proceed with them in 1848, and the best portion of the season of 1849, for want of funds, the result of which will unavoidably be an excess of expenditure over the original estimate.

From the date of resumption last year the works have progressed very steadily, and when the length of embankment, embracing the contemplated inclosure, is borne in mind (being 1¼ miles), and the difficulty of maintaining more than two *trip heads*, a very fair progress for the limited season has been accomplished, a little more than half the whole length being formed during this period.

The works are now in a forward state; the embankment is being strengthened in every part that has been thinned by the constant tidal action along its inner and outer face, and can be closed as soon as such strengthenings are made sufficient.

* * * * *

As a source of employment this work stands prominently among the main drainage works undertaken by your Board, and to it may in no small degree be attributed the comparative absence of distress in this poor and densely populated town of Youghal, which fact is very generally felt and acknowledged by the parties whose interest is to keep down the poor-rates. There is no out-door relief required as yet in this district.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. P. I. Klasen, C.E., District Engineer, for the year 1849, on the Districts of Brusna (Ferbane), Ballynahown, Kilbeggan, Curragha, Ballynaskea Hastlericard, and Ballynakill.

Mr. *P. I. Klasen*, C.E.

Brusna (Ferbane) District—County of Kings.

The works on the above district were resumed on the 15th of June of last year, when after the works connected with temporary taps were completed, the sinking of the main river commenced a little below the bridge of Belmont, and was carried on with the utmost vigour and effect through the divisions of Belmont, Skebanagh, as also the greatest portion of that of Ferbane; and although the works were resumed at that period of the year at which for economy sake, owing to heavy floods which are almost sure to follow about the 15th of August, as also to increased hire which the labourers are certain to claim on account of want of hands during the gathering of harvest, they ought almost to have ceased. I have been able to complete in a most permanent manner the sinking of the main channel to its full dimensions and proposed gradient, as shown on the accompanying tracing, from Belmont Bridge to within a few perches of Ferbane, or 3¾ miles in length.

As anticipated, the heavy rains in harvest, or what are termed the Lammas floods, commenced about the 16th of August, and from this period to the middle of October, at which time the river was completed, as above stated, the greatest possible caution and exertions, not unconnected with serious expenses, had to be used to keep the water confined within the banks of the temporary cut apart from the river, so as to allow the works to proceed with as little intermission as possible to the head dam at Sherahan, a short distance below Ferbane Bridge.

The strata through which the sinking of the bed of the river, to an average depth of about 6 feet, had to be carried, were in general of extraordinary hardness, the river in numerous places having been crossed by solid ledges of rock, but for the most part was one mass of large boulder stones and hard gravel.

* * * * *

Nearly all the works as yet done on the Brusna have been confined to the opening of the principal keys or barriers to the drainage, therefore little can be expected as to the beneficial

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results, until they are entirely got through. The principal one, between Belmont and Kilcolgan, has been now more than two-thirds excavated; and in the event of my being able to proceed with the works at the earliest possible day the water will admit of, I feel confident of having the immense Callow (close on 5,000 acres) between Kilcolgan, Ballycumber, and Rahan, completely relieved before the end of June, or at farthest the middle of July next. From Belmont to Ferbane 81 acres have been drained, and 184 acres more along Kincora Drain, &c., near Ferbane; on Lemonaghan Stream, 140 have been also relieved.

The second heavy shoal existed at Ballycumber, and although but partially got through last season, owing to the height of water backed up from Ferbane, 1,061 acres have been relieved; and during the late heavy floods, the water did not reach to within 2 feet of the surface of the former constantly flooded land.

The third barrier existed in the town of Tullamore: this has been entirely removed last year, and thereby 400 acres relieved just close to the town; but owing to the general insufficiency and great irregularity of the river from a little above Tullamore to Geashill, the lands will remain flooded or injured till the sinking from Tullamore is followed up as proposed.

By the sinking of the Clodiagh, and partial sinking of the Ballyboughlin rivers, 714 acres have been relieved; and the entire quantity drained within the Brusna district amounts to 2,580 acres.

Ballynahown District—Counties of Westmeath and Kings.

Operations on this district were commenced on the 25th of June last, and have ever since progressed most successfully, and by far the greater portion, as will be seen by the accompanying tracing, is completed. The whole of the River Boor, from the Shannon to Cloghadoo Corn Mill, as also the Ballynahown Stream, from its junction with the Main River to Doon House, are done; the portion, however, of the first, lying between the Shannon and the road to Athlone, will require to be redeepened about a foot, and its banks which have slipped in many places will have to be made up.

Several heavy sinkings, particularly in the portion of the Boor, between the road to Athlone and Cloghadoo Mill, in either solid rock or else large masses of boulder stones, had to be got through.

Almost all the stones which will be required for the county bridges of the above district have been dressed, and are ready for setting; and on account of the numerous drains, inlets, and covered sewers, of which in all 10 miles have been either scoured and deepened, or newly-formed, the banks of the whole district, excepting the part between the Shannon and road to Athlone, above alluded to, have maintained their slopes remarkably well, no signs of slips appearing in any part of them.

The effects of the drainage on the lands are pleasingly striking, and although only commenced late last year, have not failed to prove of great benefit, which are fully acknowledged by the occupiers themselves, inasmuch as the whole crop of hay, usually either washed away or left to rot along the the lands marked flooded, have for the last year been entirely saved; and ever since herds of cattle have been grazing on these lands, which formerly presented for the most part of the year the appearance of a considerable lake, where flocks of wild geese took the place now occupied by fattening sheep.

Several of the landlords and occupiers along the district have also availed themselves of the first opportunity, and are thorough draining such portions of their lands as are of a cold and tenacious nature, and as are considered by them would be greatly improved and benefited by this operation.

Apart from what has been stated above, the outlay consequent on such works has proved of the greatest benefit to the hunger-worn labourers of this truly distressed district, who hailed the commencement of the works as the salvation of themselves and families; and they have not been wanting, either in exertions or willingness, to do the bidding of their superiors, or complete their tasks to the letter, and thereby have shown themselves worthy of the hire for which they contracted.

Kilbeggan District—Counties of Westmeath and Kings.

For want of funds nothing has been done on this district for the past year, I am, therefore, unable to mention any progress to works; but can confidently state, that very great benefits have been the result from the lands already drained in the produce of some of the finest crops of oats in the county; and that of hay much increased in quantity, and greatly improved in quality, to any ever gathered off those lands before their improvement by drainage.

All the works done remain in good condition.

Curragha District—Counties of Meath and Dublin.

All the works on this district are now completed; they consisted principally for the last year in the redeepening and clearing up of Main River, the bottom of which has been paved almost for an entire mile, and banks securely made up with stones and sods; the tributary joining Main River above Bog Bridge, together with numerous inlets, minor drains, and covered sewers, have also been excavated, as will be seen on the accompanying tracing. In no district that I have ever seen are the beneficial effects of drainage more striking; great numbers of cattle of various descriptions are now obtaining healthy food from off about 300 acres of land, which formed before a complete marsh, inaccessible almost during the driest season to either men or beasts, and which would now (5th January 1850), be covered with at least 18 inches of water all over. Bullrushes, flaggers, and other aquatic plants, having been deprived of their accustomed nourishment, have given way to the best description of grass; and particularly in

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that most injured tract of land above Curragha Bridge, which has now the appearance that a large meadow in the beginning of May would present.

Ballynaskea and Castlerichard District—County of Meath.

Mr. *P. I. Klasen*, C.E.

This district has proved a source of very great annoyance, owing to the constant slipping of the banks which almost gave way from end to end, and the expenses incurred in getting them secured; and to form a permanent work, have been considerably beyond the amount of sinking the river in the first instance.

All is, however, almost completed, and the banks as now formed are standing remarkably well; this is principally owing to the exhaustion of the innumerable springs issuing from the sides and the soakage and consolidation of the soil through which the river is formed, as also to the protection and relief given to the banks by the immense number of inlets, new drains, and sewers, which have been sunk during the last year.

Ballinakill District—County of Meath.

This district is adjoining the Ballynaskea, and similarly circumstanced; it has been several times completed and recommenced, and before the final award is made, which can be done immediately after the presentments for the two county bridges, viz., Cullenter, near the Blackwater, and the one on the road to Rathcore, are obtained, it will be necessary to expend a further sum of from 15*l.* to 20*l.* in clearing up slips, and in some places repairing the bank of the main channel. All other items are completed.

Most of the lands in this district have been thorough drained, and have produced fine crops of various kinds last year.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. Williams D. Latimer, C.E., District Engineer, for the year 1849.

Mr. *W. D. Latimer*, C.E.

Burren District—County of Carlow.

* * * * * *

The amount of labour given during the year was very great; the average number of men employed daily throughout the entire year being 322, and during the active working months 490. All of these men were able-bodied labourers, and many of them are now skilled in a sort of labour heretofore but little known in this part of the country—a circumstance that must eventually tend to improve the condition of the labourers, as well as conferring a benefit on the employer who hereafter adopts the same task system which has been used in these works.

I may also add, but for the timely employment afforded, and the anxious exertions of the proprietors and the gentry of the country to provide the means of employing the people in this work, the majority of the able-bodied labourers would have been forced to have sought for employment in some other country, or have become the inmates of the union workhouse.

The whole of the meadow crops between Carlow and Ullard on the river Burren, a distance of fifteen miles, were saved this year without flooding—a circumstance heretofore unprecedented, and the quantity of land actually relieved from floods by the present works has been ascertained to be 1,400 statute acres; it is to be hoped that nothing may interfere to check the progress of the works, particularly on the Upper Burren, where the new river enters on a vast tract of low lands towards Garryhill.

During the month of December a very heavy fall of rain, on the 7th and 8th, caused one of the highest floods, I am credibly informed, that occurred for many years; and I consider it satisfactory to be able to state that whenever the works were sufficiently advanced, the channel was sufficient to discharge the floods, and that no injury occurred except a few slips in places where the old river had been crossed by the new course, and the soil of a bad sandy nature.

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Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. Robert Manning, C.E., District Engineer, for the year 1849, on the Districts of Wilkinstown, and Carrigans, Nobber, Glyde, and Fane.

Mr. *R. Manning*, C.E.

Wilkinstown and Carrigans Districts.

These districts, the first situated in the county of Meath, and the latter in the county of Donegal, were completed at the end of the year 1848, and very full details as to the execution of the works are embodied in the Annual Report of that year.

During the present year the awards in both these cases have been made final, and the districts placed under the management of trustees.

It is most gratifying to me to be able to state that so far from any objections having been made to the cost and efficiency of the works, the meetings held by the Commissioners to hear any objections which might be made to the draft awards only furnished opportunities to the proprietors who attended them, of hearing their testimony (which they did in express terms), to the efficient manner in which the Commissioners had carried out the works, and the successful results obtained from their execution.

However gratifying this general testimony to the efficiency of the works may be (coming as it does from the parties principally interested), it cannot be so satisfactory as a review of the actual state of the facts as they appear in the final awards.

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Mr. *R. Manning*, C.E.

In the Wilkinstown district (which was carried on under the summary provisions of the Acts) it was proposed to relieve 373 acres of land at a total expense of 1,295*l.* The annual increase in value being estimated at 130*l.*, giving a return of 10 per cent. on the total cost of the works.

The actual result obtained was that 700 acres 2 roods 37 perches of land were relieved at an expense of 1,764*l.*; the actual increase in value (as certified by the Commissioners' valuator) was 217*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, being 12½ per cent. on the total cost of the works, or nearly 14 per cent. on the portion of the expenditure chargeable to the proprietors.

The Carrigans district being under the ordinary provisions of the Acts, a detailed survey and valuation were made previous to the commencement of the works, so that no difference existed between the extent of the lands estimated to be drained, and what was actually accomplished.

* * * * * *

Nobber District—County of Meath.

No works have been executed in this district during the last year in consequence of want of funds. A sum of money sufficient for its completion has, I believe, been lately obtained for it, and the works will be proceeded with as soon as the weather is favourable to their resumption.

Glyde District—Counties of Louth, Meath, Monaghan, and Cavan.

The works were suspended in this district also, no funds being available, until the 29th of August last. I received authority on that day to proceed with the works in Bragganstown demesne, to rebuild Mapastown bridge, and to execute works immediately above the same, with the object of freeing from floods the tract of flat lands lying between Mapastown and Tallanstown bridges.

The Board directed me, at the same time, not to execute any works beyond Tallanstown without their special authority.

* * * * * *

Fane District—County of Louth.

The portion of the district executed during the past year is that lying between Lurgangreen and Keeran's bridges. The new bed of the river being 10 feet under the level of high-water ordinary spring tides, added to the flat nature of the lands, the sandy description of the soil, and the expense of erecting and maintaining dams at each end of the works to resist a pressure of 10 to 12 feet of water, rendered the execution of the works a matter of some difficulty and expense. I had, however, completed the excavation of this important reach, and was prepared to carry on the works vigorously with a force of 250 men, and with every prospect of having the main channel completed during the season, when, on the 20th of July, I received directions from the Board to suspend the works, pending an application to the treasury for funds.

I did not receive authority to resume the works till September, when I found it impossible to get a sufficient number of men; on the 10th of November I was obliged to suspend the works in consequence of floods.

Although the circumstances here mentioned increased materially the cost of the works, still, upon the whole, they have been executed with economy.

The whole cost, including all expenses of unwatering, superintendence, repairs of plant and tools, engineers' establishment, and all charges whatever, except interest, being only 4¼*d.* per cubic yard on the actual amount of work executed.

The works which have been executed in this district have freed 1,374 acres of land from flooding, except during the height of a maximum flood, which still affects some lands where the works are incomplete.

* * * * * *

I have not the least doubt of the entire success of this measure, when completed according to the original design; and, if some unforeseen circumstances do not occur, I trust to be able to state, in the next Annual Report, that an award has been made in the district.

From a concurrence of circumstances over which the Commissioners could not have had any control, the completion of the works in the Glyde and Nobber districts have been much delayed, and the ultimate expense will be increased more or less in proportion to the circumstances of each case.

I have taken every opportunity of communicating to the proprietors that such an excess would occur, and the probable extent thereof; and while they regretted the increased cost of the works, they gave all due weight to the force of circumstances which led to that expenditure, the necessity of which was concurred in by themselves and evinced at the time by the numerous applications made to the Commissioners to make the works the vehicles of relief in times of sickness and famine.

It is not within the line of my duty to enter into any reasonings on this subject, and I shall therefore confine myself to the actual facts and results of each case, so far as they have been now ascertained.

Previous to making the final award in each district, the fact which comes most prominently before the public is, that a certain sum of money has been expended. The results obtained (although known to the Commissioners and the parties more immediately interested) have not assumed any official form or existence.

A compliance with the terms of circular No. 22, 8th December 1849, enables me to place upon record the quantity of land freed from actual flood, up to the end of the past year; and by giving this measure of the relief effected a money value; and comparing it with the gross expenditure, a very correct comparison may be made between the improvement effected and the cost at which that improvement has been obtained.

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The increased value inserted in the following table is the average estimated improved value upon the entire of each district; and, as the lands first relieved are generally (and, indeed, almost of necessity) those which will be eventually most improved, the gross improvement, as stated in the table, must be much under that which has taken place, and the total cost (including, as it does, the expenditure on works which have as yet only *produced a partial effect*) must be much above the amount of what will eventually be charged upon the portions of the districts now relieved.

DISTRICT.	Total of Lands to be Relieved per Preliminary Report.	Quantity Relieved 31st Dec. 1849.	Average Increase in letting Value per Acre.	Gross Amount of Relief.	Total Expenditure 31st Dec. 1849.	Average Relief per Cent.
	A. R. P.	Acres.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Fane . .	1,449 1 21	1,374	6 0	412 0 0	6,345 10 11	6½
Glyde . .	6,887 0 3	3,300	6 0	990 0 0	21,466 6 11	$4\frac{6}{10}$
Nobbor. .	865 0 0	697	10 0	398 0 0	5,235 4 2	$7\frac{6}{10}$
	9,201 1 24	5,371	Av. 6 8	1,800 0 0	33,047 2 0	5½

It will be thus perceived that an improvement has *already* been effected, amounting to 5½ per cent. on the entire outlay.

Annexed to this report are the usual tables of expenditure.

Mr. *T. J. Mulvany*, C.E.

EXTRACTS from the ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. THOMAS J. MULVANY, C.E., District Engineer, for the year 1849, on the districts of Ballinamore and Ballyconnell, Rinn and Black River, and Eslin.

Districts.

1. Ballinamore and Ballyconnell.
2. Loughs Oughta, Gowna, and River Erne.
3. Kill.
4. Derrylin.
5. Kinmeen.
6. Drumhoming.
7. Leesborough.
8. Rinn and Black River.
9. Eslin.
10. Headford.

The works in all the above-named districts, except the first, were suspended during the early part of the past year, from want of funds. Arrangements having been made in the month of June for proceeding with the works in what were considered distressed counties, operations were then resumed in the Rinn and Eslin districts, of which, among others, I then had charge. In the latter part of the same month I was transferred to Belturbet, and took charge from Mr. Forsyth of the districts numbered above from 1 to 7, in only one of which, the Ballynamore and Ballyconnell, works were then in progress.

In the districts of Lough Oughter, Kill, Derrylin, Kinmeen and Drumhoming, nothing has been done during the year, the works being still suspended in consequence of the proprietors not having forwarded their second assents. In the case of Leesborough district (in the county of Monaghan), the second assents were furnished early in the season, but as it does not lie in what was considered a distressed county, funds were not immediately available for carrying on the works. In the month of August, however, one half of the required sum having been procured from a private lender, the other half was advanced by Government, and the works were then resumed.

In the Rinn, Eslin, and Leesborough districts the works were resumed at such an advanced period of the year, that full advantage could not be taken of the summer and autumn season, and the winter has been so unusually wet that all our operations have been greatly retarded for the last three months by frequent floods, and almost constant bad weather. I have had a rain-gauge fixed up at Belturbet since the 1st of November, and I find that during that month there fell 6·82 inches of rain; during the month of December there fell 4·22 inches, of which 3·97 inches fell between the 1st and 17th. I have no registry of the fall of rain in this neighbourhood during the month of October, but I have no doubt it must have been at least five inches, so that between the 1st of October and the 17th of December, a period of *eleven weeks*, there appears to have fallen 15 or 16 inches of rain, a quantity about half as great as the *average yearly* fall of rain in this part of the country.

The large quantities of flood water which the main rivers in each district were called on to discharge during the continuance of those heavy rains, caused frequent interruptions, and in some cases a complete suspension of the works in the main channels, particularly near the lower end of each district. In consequence, however, of the advanced state of the works, I have been enabled to make arrangements in most cases for continuing work to a considerable extent during the winter months, by employing the men at the upper portions of the main channels, and at minor branches of the district where the floods are less formidable, and sooner passed off than in the lower portions; at works of masonry and the quarrying and dressing of stone, &c., so as to keep the most efficient portion of the staff of overseers, foremen, &c., employed profitably during the winter, and be prepared for completing a large quantity of important work during the ensuing season.

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Appendix H.
Drainage.

No. 2.

Extracts from the Annual Reports for 1849, of the District Engineers.

Mr. *T. J. Mulvany*, C.E.

Ballinamore and Ballyconnell District, or Junction Canal between the Shannon and Erne—Counties of Leitrim, Cavan, Fermanagh, and Roscommon.

A large amount of work, chiefly belonging to the navigation part of this project, has been executed during the year. The number of labourers and tradesmen employed has been equivalent to an average number of 1,646 men per diem for the whole year, and when at full work in the months of June and July, there were upwards of 4,000 men daily employed. The earthworks of the main channel are in a very forward state, particularly between Lough Erne and Ballyconnell, which part is nearly finished; between Garadice and St. John's Loughs, between Drummanny and Lough Scur, the summit level, and on the Shannon side of the summit between Kilcare and Leitrim, which part is to be almost entirely a still-water navigation, and all the earthworks of which will be completed early next season. The heavy rock-cutting at the summit level is also progressing steadily, and will be finished as soon as the rest of the line. Two locks have been built at Caroul and Ballyconnell, ready to receive the gates. A third is nearly built at Ballynamore, and a fourth is now in progress on the Shannon side of the summit, and a great quantity of cut stone and rubble is prepared and laid down at the sites of all the other locks. Two new bridges over the main channel at Aghalane and Ballyconnell, and one over the navigation cut at Ballinamore, are now completed, and have been for some time open to the public. Ballyduff Bridge is built, and the approaches are nearly completed, and three public road bridges over the canal, between the summit and the Shannon, have been built up to springing level. Two of these latter are oblique bridges, at Kilclare and Newbrook, and one at Leitrim is square. Two accommodation bridges have also been erected, one at Drummany and one at Sheffield.

The weir at Ballyconnell is built, with the exception of a gap left for the convenience of unwatering the upper works, and stone is prepared for the wharf at that place.

A dredging-vessel, worked by men, which was purchased for the use of the Lough Oughter district, has been transferred to this district, and is now employed clearing away the dams, &c., at Aghalane. A spoon and hay-dredge has been also fitted up, to work Demagore and Carrickalease, and it is in contemplation to provide one or two additional dredgers, worked either by steam or manual power, to form the channel through the lakes, and in other places where the work can be done cheaper by dredging than by excavation in the ordinary manner.

The navigation from Lough Erne to Ballyconnell may be conveniently opened by the latter end of next summer, and if the works are proceeded with vigorously, and without any unforeseen stoppage, the whole line of navigation from Lough Erne to the Shannon may, it is hoped, be opened before the winter of 1851.

An important feature in the design for this district, is the mode of dealing with several mountain streams which emptied themselves directly into the main river, causing great inconvenience, by the suddenness of their floods, and the large quantities of gravel and sand which they carried down and deposited in the river course. Advantage has been taken of any natural facilities which presented themselves for diverting the course of those streams into the lakes through which the main river flows, where the mountain floods will be received and regulated, and where the deposits of gravel will not be productive of such injurious results to the drainage and navigation as they would be in the narrow river channel. The principal cases of this description are the diversion of the Yellow River into St. John's Lough, and of the Aghacushlane and Driney rivers into Lough Scur, of each of which a section is forwarded with this report, showing their present state. The cut for the Yellow River was nearly finished in 1848; it was completed to the proposed dimensions, and the river turned into it in the month of August last, since which time it has carried off all floods safely, but an attentive observation of the *heights* to which the floods rise in this cut, as well as the effects produced on the bottom and slopes by the action of the water (the result of which, up to the present time, is represented on the section), shows the necessity of increasing the section of the cut, and modifying the gradients, so as to insure the stability of the channel, and an efficient discharge of *extraordinary* floods. These alterations can be easily effected next summer. The cuts for the Aghacushlane and Driney rivers can be completed, and the rivers turned through them, early in the approaching summer, and the completion of the excavation in the main channel, between Lough Scur and St. John's Lough, can then be easily effected.

Rinn and Black River District—Counties of Leitrim and Longford.

The only work in progress in this district, at the commencement of the year, was the building of Cloonart Bridge. It was completed, with its approaches, early in March, when it was opened to the public, and the temporary bridge removed. Funds were not furnished for the drainage works until June, and on the 10th of that month the works were resumed, and have since been carried on as briskly as circumstances would admit of, and with much success, at Annaghcoolene and Johnstone's Bridge, Annaghveagh and Tooman, through all of which shoals a deep channel has been excavated up to the mouth of the Rinn Lough. The valuable low lands in that part of the district are greatly relieved, and free from floods, except the lower end, which is subject to the backwater of the Shannon in high floods, and some of the upper portions, where the works are not finished, and which are still liable to be covered with water, but only in very high floods, and for a short time.

The cut has not yet been carried to the full depth into Lough Rinn, but the surface of that lake has been lowered 18 inches, both as regards its *summer* and *flood* levels. Lurga Shoal, which is nearly all rock, has been cut through, except a short portion of the upper end. Tap-drains, and other preparations for work, have been made at the shoal under Rinn Castle, and also in the lower division of the Black River. Work has been commenced at several of the branch drains between Rinn Lough and Cloone.

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A new bridge, 40 feet span, is now being built at Johnstone's Bridge; the abutments are built, and nearly all the materials prepared to complete it; and at Lurga three of the old small arches have been taken down, a temporary bridge erected, and materials prepared for building one new arch 20 feet span.

Careful sections and borings having been taken of the proposed new cut for the Black River, across Breanross Bog, into Lough Rinn, it has been found that the cost of that line would be too great, as compared with the advantages to be derived from it; and it is therefore now intended to follow the present river course, as calculated upon in the original Report.

The lands in the Streamstown division, the works of which were executed in 1848, are now wonderfully improved, and have been perfectly safe from the highest floods of the last two winters.

A revised survey and valuation of the injured lands in this district has just been completed by Mr. Fitzgerald, one of the valuators of the Board, and it is gratifying to find that the amount of benefit to be derived from the measure is considerably *greater* than what was estimated by me in the preliminary Report, while there is every reason to conclude that the *cost per acre* of the drainage will be *less* than the estimate. As this case is at present under summary proceedings, a supplemental report is being prepared, which shall be shortly submitted to the Board, with a view of collecting the second assents of the proprietors. The limited sum of 3*l.* per acre is not, however, nearly expended yet.

Eslin District—County of Leitrim.

The works of this district were also suspended for want of funds until the month of June, when they were resumed, and have been steadily progressing since. The lower portion of the Main River from the Shannon to Cloonhoniagh Lough, is now finished, with a few trifling exceptions, as is also that portion from the flats below Lough Errill Bridge, to those above Eslin Bridge. Works are now in progress above Eslin Bridge, and also at the upper end of the district, near Lough Funshinagh. Corrascoffey and Lough Errill Bridges have been substantially underpinned, and a new bridge, 18 feet span, is now being erected at Dromod, the abutments of which are built, and materials prepared for finishing it. A stone accommodation bridge, 18 feet span, and 10 feet roadway, has also been built at the site of Cloonclivy old wooden bridge.

The results of the works, so far as they have been carried out in this district, are most marked and satisfactory. The floods are carred off through the new channels, generally at a level of three to four feet below the *low* banks, and even the extraordinary floods of October last, and of this month (December, 1849), were six inches or a foot below the *former level of summer-water*. Mr. Fitzgerald has made a revised survey and valuation of the injured lands in this district, and, as in the case of the Rinn, the result is more favourable than I estimated in the preliminary report. As the sum of 3*l.* per acre is nearly expended in this case, it will be necessary to collect the second assents of the proprietors without delay. A supplemental report is being prepared, and shall be submitted to the Board immediately.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. Charles S. Ottley, C.E., Engineer for the Year 1849.

Mr. *C. S. Ottley*, C.E.

Glenariff District—County of Antrim.

The works on the small district of Glenariff were commenced in the month of June, 1849.

* * * * *

The work of excavation was proceeded with in the early part of the season for the whole extent of the district, except about 200 yards at the up-stream end, where grain crops, &c., interfered.

It was found, however, that after going a certain depth, about 3·6 to 4 feet, in the upper parts, the water became so troublesome that nothing could be done till the down-stream part of the river should be finished, and by that means a tap brought up to the other reaches.

All attention was then directed to finishing the first mile next the sea, in which it so happened the main obstructions in the old course existed, and that mile was completed in October, but at too late a period to allow of economically or successfully proceeding to bottom the up-stream length.

* * * *

I may here observe, that the floods with which the Glenarriff Valley is frequently visited are of an unusually sudden and violent character; a few hours' heavy rain will suffice to place the extensive low lands under water, and destruction to the crops is a matter of frequent occurrence.

Under these circumstances protecting walls (which were built with a batter of 3 inches to 1 foot) were subjected to most severe trials, and though some of the heaviest floods that were ever known in the glen occurred shortly after those walls were constructed, they have stood without failure, and their sufficiency has now been fairly and fully tested.

These walls are certainly expensive, but ultimately in the maintenance of the works they will no doubt be found fully to repay their cost.

The stone used was not favourable for building purposes, having been collected from the fields and hill-sides adjoining the valley, and not taken from any quarry.

The tenants of the district and neighbourhood collected these stones, and delivered them at the several points of the river at which they were required (including value of stone) at the rate of 10*d.* per ton of 22 cubic feet, measured in square heaps constructed for the purpose—not

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Mr. *C. S. Ottley, C.E.*

by the carters themselves, but by a person specially employed to form them so as to guard against imposition.

The provision of the material in this way was serving a two-fold purpose, as, in addition to supplying the work, it was very beneficial, inducing the tenants to rid their land of stone.

And the effect was rather extensive in that respect, the quantity of stone so procured being 3,800 tons.

* * * * *

The excavation has been done entirely by task, and the men have earned from 14*d.* to 20*d.* a-day; they became good workmen after a little practice, and were found extremely willing and well conducted.

* * * * *

The length of channel finished, and through which the floods have passed this winter, has proved itself quite sufficient for the discharge, and great relief has been afforded by it already to the flat lands of the district, as it is found that when very heavy floods do come and spread over the *upstream portion* of the valley not yet finished, the water does not remain out anything like the same length of time as formerly.

Lough Neagh District—Drainage, Navigation, and Water Power—Counties Derry, Antrim, Down, Tyrone, and Armagh.

As in the years 1847 and 1848, so now in 1849, the works which have been in operation were confined to the improvements of the Lower Bann River.

This is easily explained by the fact that it is the only outlet to the Lough, the lowering of whose water, and of the tributaries running into it, is sought to be effected, and the extensive lands bordering on them to be relieved; and although much is intended to be done on the tributaries themselves, viz., the Blackwater, Upper Bann, Toll, Callan Torrent, Main, &c., yet such must be *consequent* on the improvements on the Lower Bann, the paramount importance of which may be at once seen by reference to the estimate for the district, the total of which is 195,000*l.*, and of this *upwards* of 150,000*l.* is applicable to works peculiar to the Lower Bann, which is 32 English miles in length from Coleraine Bridge to Lough Neagh.

* * * * *

Summary of Work done.—The whole of the new salmon cribs at the "Cutts" have been completed in the most permanent and improved manner. Fishing commenced in them on the 1st of May, and the number of salmon taken exceeded by one-half the produce within the same period of 1848.

The navigation channel approaching the lock site has been completed for 600 yards in length, which includes the whole of the rock excavation in that part of the district.

The eastern weir at "Cutts" has been built, and two-thirds, or 220 feet of the western weir and the weir basins adjoining both have been bottomed.

The action of these weirs is found to be most effective, and they are proved to be perfectly stanch.

Two hundred yards of navigable channel has been finished at Loughans, and the lock masonry at "Cutts" considerably advanced.

Movanagher Lock is finished except the gates, and three-fourths of the stone ready for the lock at "Caruroe."

Movanagher Canal is entirely completed from end to end, and the shoal very nearly removed.

The new eel-weirs have been erected at Portna, and duly transferred to the lessee.

The Portna Canal has been bottomed and finished off in every way, and the shoal excavation advanced very nearly to completion.

The whole of the rock excavation throughout the district may now be said to be finished.

The entire quantity of stone necessary for the piers and abutments of Portglenone Bridge has been prepared ready for setting, and one-half of the old bridge is cleared away.

The most important part of the Toome Weir has been got in, and one of the moles in part constructed.

The following general abstract exhibits the principal items of work executed during the year:—

Cu. yards.		
205,000	Rock excavation	80,000 cubic yards.
	Clay, &c. excavation	125,000 "
	Stone quarried and dressed	51,000 cubic feet.
	Masonry built, exclusive of fence walls	3,876 cubic yards.

The greatest number of men employed at one time on the district was 1,500.

The salmon-weirs at the "Cutts," in their old and dilapidated state, had the crib-floors placed at one foot above the level of high water.

The Commissioners, however, determined to lower the new ones 3 feet, so as to admit the tide.

The fishing-people strongly objected, and at their special request one crib was left at the higher or original level, and the other three were sunk as described.

The result proved the Commissioners' plan to be the right one, for out of 1,204 salmon taken in 1849, eleven fish only were caught in the crib whose floor was on the highest level.

The importance of admitting the tide, therefore, to salmon cribs is sufficiently proved by the above fact.

The new eel-weirs at Portna are of most improved and permanent construction.

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Instead of the flimsy stake and hurdle-weirs hitherto adopted *requiring frequent repair*, and offering injurious obstruction to the river's discharge, a series of cast-iron frames, bolted down upon the rock, and carrying a gangway on the top for the convenience of the fishers, are placed in such a position as to form the eyes for fishing.

The parties practically engaged in managing this fishery are so wedded to a peculiar mode of fishing that they can hardly be induced to adopt any different system, even though proved to be far more effective than their own in other rivers throughout the country.

The Portna eel-weirs have not therefore had a fair trial on this the first season of their erection; in fact, they were rendered partly inoperative by the fishers themselves, notwithstanding which the quantity of eels taken by their means was considerable.

When fished properly, and in *the way the Board intended they should be fished*, there is no doubt whatever of their successful operation and improved productiveness as compared with the perishable and highly objectionable structures previously existing.

General Observations.

In reviewing the progress and nature of the work done on the Lough Neagh District for the year 1849, it will appear that the operations have been continued at the several important points on the Lower Baun which had been in progress in 1848, and, in addition, an advance has been made by commencing the works at Portglenone and Toome, and at the latter place it is satisfactory to state that the construction of the great regulating-weir has been so far advanced as to render its completion a matter of easy accomplishment.

In my report for 1848, I stated that the low lands along the Baun were, with small exception, free from flood that winter.

I am now glad to repeat that such is the case at present, but with this addition, that the relief afforded now is much more extended and complete.

The great natural obstructions which interfered with the discharging powers of the Lower Baun being at intervals, and dividing the river into a number of flats or reaches, the points at which work could be proceeded with was of necessity restricted to those particular shoals, and in three instances the material to be excavated and removed from them was solid Whinstone rock.

These obstructions have been opened out, and there remains little, if any, quarry excavation now to be done upon the district.

The dams which were of necessity placed partially across the river at the several points referred to, were in every instance removed in sufficient time to give the winter-floods the full benefit of the excavation done within them, and the result is, that in *some parts of the river* the water is now little higher than the ordinary summer level, and in all parts of the district, including Lough Neagh and its tributaries, so far as they are effected by the lough level, it is lower than it has ever been known at this advanced period of the year.

It cannot be said that we have had less rain in 1849 than in ordinary years, for the contrary is notorious, and the rain-gauge kept at Toome testifies to 15¼ inches of rain having fallen there within the last five months.

The same causes, then, which have kept the flood-waters down to the level at which they now stand must naturally operate in making those waters subside earlier and more rapidly than has usually been the case.

An opportunity will be thus afforded of entering upon the several portions of shoal yet to be removed much sooner this coming season than was practicable in past years, and pushing them to completion rapidly and economically *provided* sufficient funds be available for the purpose.

On the whole, I think it must be readily seen and admitted that each season's operations give additional evidence of the great usefulness of this extensive measure; and as the work proceeds, that fresh proofs are afforded of the sufficiency of the general designs for securing those benefits and improvements anticipated to arise from their completion.

The proprietors and tenants in the line of works have continued to afford every facility to the progress of our operations.

The task-system has continued to work well upon this district, and the labourers and tradesmen employed have conducted themselves in every respect satisfactorily.

In the months of August and September there was some difficulty in getting men, from their being occupied with harvest-work, both at home, in Scotland, and in England.

But, indeed, it may be inferred that there has not been more demand for labour at any period on this district than the works were able to supply, from the fact that the poor-houses are not full, and that there is not a single case of out-door relief in any of the four unions abutting on the Lower Baun, viz., Coleraine, Ballymoney, Ballymena, and Magherafelt.

In concluding this Report I would respectfully urge upon the Board's consideration the great importance to all parties concerned of a sufficiency of funds being made available for taking full advantage of the practical engineering facilities which will exist for the economical performance of a large amount of work on this district in the approaching season of 1850.

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Appendix H. *Drainage.*

No. 2. Extract from the Annual Reports for 1849 of the District Engineers.

Mr. *S. U. Roberts*, C.E.

EXTRACTS from ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. SAMUEL U. ROBERTS, C.E., District Engineer, for the Year 1849.

Lough's Corrib, Mask and Carra District—Counties of Galway and Mayo (Galway Division). Navigation—Tidal Basin—Canal—Locks and Swivel Bridges—Description of Works executed.

Considerable progress has been made with the navigation-works from Galway Bay to the River Corrib. The exterior wall of the tidal basin has been completed, and a secure lining of puddle carried round the whole work.

The site of the tidal lock and basin has been enclosed, and the necessary excavation is now progressing.

The canal extending from the basin up to the River Corrib near the Bleach and Marble Mills has been excavated, with the exception of a small portion through the western river. The linining walls have been completed from Folan's-lane to the Presentation-road, and a large quantity of Ashlar stone prepared for the locks, tidal basin, walls, and swivel-bridges.

Should nothing unforeseen occur, I have very sanguine hopes that the whole of these works will be completed before the close of the present year.

Drainage—Newcastle Shoal.—The only work executed under this head in this division of the district is the deepening of Newcastle Shoal; this excavation would have been completed but for the early period at which the floods let in, which rendered it impossible to proceed with the work after the 20th of October.

Mill-power—Tail-race for Mills at Newcastle—Bleach and Marble Mills.—I may here advert to a departure made from the original design by which the purchase of three mill-powers which obstructed the navigation works has been saved: I allude to the water-power of the Bleach and Marble Mills and Newcastle Distillery which are situated immediately on the north and south sides of the canal at the point where it enters the River Corrib. The claims made for the purchase of the water-power of these mills, together with that of Newcastle, amounted to upwards of 12,000*l.*

The work shown on the accompanying plan in connexion with those mills was determined upon by Mr. Commissioner Mulvany: it consists of a deep tail-race carried up from the western side of the present salmon-weir passing under the canal, and is extended on to the Newcastle Mills: by this arrangement the power of these three mills, which does not at present exceed 30-horse power, may be increased to 100-horse power: the whole expense of the work is estimated at only 4,563*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*

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The design for the other improvements in this division has been prepared, and with the means now available of partially unwatering the river through the canal cut, the works in the main channel in the river can be carried on during the approaching season with rapidity and economy.

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Cong Division—Drainage and Navigation Channel.

In this division is included those works connecting the navigation of Lough Corrib and Mask, and also regulating the level of Lough Mask, so as to relieve the lands along its banks and tributaries from flooding and injury.

This work, which consists almost altogether of excavation through cavernous lime-stone, has been carried on with much vigour during the past year.

* * * * *

The necessary preliminary steps have been taken for the purchase of the lands and premises required for the proposed works.

The heavy plant, such as rails, waggons, and gantry frames, have been procured and delivered at Cong, and every preparation has been made for carrying on the work with vigour when the floods on the upper part of the division have subsided.

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Eastern Division—Clare Galway River.

The frequent and early floods which occurred during the past year retarded considerably the progress, but notwithstanding a considerable quantity of work has been executed. The necessary materials have been prepared for rebuilding Clare Galway Bridge, and a temporary bridge erected to admit of the traffic being carried on while the new structure is in progress.

The works in this division were commenced on the 20th of June, and with several interruptions from floods, were finally suspended on the 20th of October.

* * * * *

Western Division—Moycullen Works.

The works in this division of the district were commenced on the 1st of October.

The large bog lying between Doon and Ballyquirk Loughs has been tapped by longitudinal and transverse drains, and has already subsided about 2½ feet; 15,817 cubic yards of rock, clay, gravel, and bog have been excavated.

* * * * *

Concluding Observations.

The works in this district have been executed within the estimates authorized by the Board, and strictly in accordance with their instructions.

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The men have in every instance been employed in task-work, and continue to improve considerably both in skill and the amount of their earnings.

Accurate registries have been kept throughout the district of the fall of rain and rise and fall of the lakes. These observations coincide generally with those made by Mr. Farrell when engaged in the preliminary inquiry.

The works have not yet been carried out to a sufficient extent to relieve any lands in the district from flooding.

Turloughmore District—County of Galway.

The completion of the works in this district, which had been suspended for a year, were placed under my directions on the 11th June 1849, and on the 15th of that month they were recommenced in the Lackagh, Corrofin, Claretuam, and Annagh Divisions, and every labourer that could be procured in the locality employed.

For the greater portion of the month of August the works were suspended by floods, and on the 13th of October all the funds allocated to this district having been expended, all works were stopped, and before additional funds were obtained, the winter-floods had set in. The only work carried on since that period has been the rebuilding of Claretuam Bridge.

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Lackagh Division.

The deep rock-cutting in this division might have been completed, but that it was impossible to procure a sufficient number of hands to fill the works.

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Corrofin Division.

The works in this division, which were commenced with a view of lowering the level of Cloonkeen Lough, and thus relieving the Claretuam Division from back water, were suspended in consequence of floods on the 11th of August, and the state of the funds of the district did not justify my resuming them again. 2,519 cubic yards of rock and clay have been excavated during the past year.

Claretuam Division.

The new line of channel extending from the Tuam and Galway-road to the old river course on the north side has been opened to a depth of 6 feet, and the new bridge will be completed in a few days. These works will be the means of relieving the lower reach of the Dunmore District from back-water.

* * * * *

Annagh Division.

The works in this division consists of the improvement of a tributary to the River Clare. 25,137 cubic yards have been excavated.

General Observations.

The observations made during the last flood, when at its maximum height at the Bridge of Lackagh, indicate a discharge of 162,000 cubic feet per minute. The whole of the district, with the exception of 1,270 acres, was under flood.

This discharge, which continued at its maximum height for 36 hours, was undoubtedly due, not only to the catchment supply, but also to the waters accumulated on the low lands, from which the outlets have not yet been completed, but it nevertheless makes me apprehensive that the proposed channel which is calculated to discharge only 74,142 cubic feet per minute will not be sufficient for the perfect drainage of the district.

I trust sufficient funds will be placed at my disposal to complete the district within the present year, for it not only has been a long time on hands, with heavy interest accumulating, but it is most desirable to complete it before the waters of the Dunmore and Monivea districts are poured into it.

The extent of land relieved from flooding up to the 31st ult., is as follows:—

	Statute Acres.
Between Claretuam and Corrofin . . .	300
,, Corrofin and Lackagh . . .	750
,, Lackagh and Cregmore . . .	220
Total . .	1,270

EXTRACTS from ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. TERENCE SMITH, C.E., District Engineer, for the year 1849. Mr. *T. Smith*, C.E.

Ballyteigue District—County of Wexford.

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My last Annual Report, dated 2nd January 1849, described the progress made in the works of this district up to that date, and referred particularly to the suspension of all operations which had continued from the previous September from want of available funds. Throughout the remaining part of the winter, the entire spring, and a portion of the summer of the

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Appendix H.
Drainage.

No. 2.

Extract from the Annual Reports for 1849 of the District Engineers.

Mr. *T. Smith*, C.E.

present year, from the same cause the same unfavourable state of things continued, the Board having been unable before the 12th of May to issue an order for the resumption of the works.

The progress which had been made in the district having been thus unavoidably abandoned for eight months, and having been also, in a raw state, subjected to the attracting influence of a severe winter, it would be difficult to describe the exact state in which matters were found upon the 14th of May, the date on which these works were again resumed. It is, however, beyond all doubt, that a considerable sacrifice in money and time has been the result of this suspension; for, after resuming operations in May, much of the ensuing favourable season was necessarily consumed in repairing the ravages of the preceding winter, and unwatering deep cuttings which had been quite dry, when for the reasons stated they were unavoidably given up the previous season.

Upon resumption of the works, the excavations of the canal and tributary rivers were proceeded with, unwatering and working the quarries for the purpose of obtaining suitable stone for the bridges were also put in hand, and the selection and dressing of a large quantity of material fitting for cross channel embankment and the bridges have been effected up to the close of the year.

The total quantity of material of all kinds excavated in the district from the date of resuming work was 96,380 cubic yards, of which 85,130 cubic yards were clay and gravel, and 11,250 cubic yards were limestone rock. In addition to this, 5,600 cubic feet of pitched ashlars, suitable for the front work of bridges and sluice tunnels, have been prepared; two bridges, each of 30 feet span, and two sluice tunnels under canal banks have been completely built; a gangway, 600 yards in length across the estuary at Cull, has been constructed and stayed up ready for the railway to be laid upon it, and several other preliminaries (such as the purchase of timber and railway bars) have been completed, tending to expedite the progress of the works during the ensuing spring and summer.

Of the canal excavation, there are 40,000 cubic yards remaining to be done. Three bridges across canal are yet to be built, and the embankment at Cull with the large sluices to be constructed; but as every preparatory step has been taken to prosecute these works vigorously during the incoming year, I feel quite decided in opinion, that, should funds be made available, another season will suffice to complete all the works requisite to render the slob-lands of the district in a fitting state for the minor operations of the husbandman.

As the works in this district have now been in hand for some years, it would no doubt be satisfactory to be able to state, that a certain number of acres had been actually relieved from the injurious effects of floods. While, for the present, the Board cannot have this gratifying statement, it will be recollected that the reclamation in progress in this case does not in its nature admit of partial results. The project, as a whole, is made up of a series of important parts, the perfection of each being a condition absolutely essential to render the other parts available for any useful effect. Most of those parts are now far advanced towards completion; but until they are all capable of acting in unison with each other, the acres actually reclaimed cannot be counted, and hence the greater necessity for stimulating by every possible means the progress of what remains to be done to effect this desirable end.

But although the nature of the case at present precludes the possibility of estimating the extent and value of the progress made by the number of acres *actually reclaimed*, many satisfactory collateral results have been developed by those portions of the works which have been completed or far advanced, and which give ample earnest of the ultimate success of the undertaking. Whether we look to the equalization of the times of ebb and flow in the tideway occasioned by the small work at "Ring's Nook," the beneficial effects thus created upon the bar of the estuary, or the efficient formation of a navigable canal, extending a distance of five miles through a populous locality distinguished for its industry, every step in the progress which has been made up to the present time gives full assurance of ultimate success to an extent far beyond anything originally anticipated.

The system of "task work" referred to more fully in my last Annual Report is still in operation in this district, and its many advantages are continuously apparent. The rates of pay earned by the labourers have ranged from 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d*, giving an average of about 1*s.* 5*d.* per day; and I have much satisfaction in being able to state that the workmen have, during the past year, maintained their former high character for orderly habits and general good conduct.

The total number of persons employed upon the works of the district during the year was 55,136, giving an average of 176 men daily, for the working days of the year.

Mr. *G. Tarrant*, C.E.

EXTRACTS from the ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. GEORGE TARRANT, C.E., District Engineer for the year 1849.

Dunmore District.—Counties of Galway and Mayo.

On the 21st June, 1849, I had the honour of receiving the Board's appointment as District Engineer to the Dunmore Drainage, and immediately after commenced, with the assistance of Mr. Clutterbuck, to prepare the necessary surveys, sections, plans, &c. Estimates for the Ballygaddy division (which being completed by the end of July) were submitted to the Board, who were pleased to sanction and approve of them on the 3rd of August following, with instructions to commence the works with all possible dispatch. The remainder of the month of August, to the 20th, was occupied in preparing a stock of plant, and in fitting up stores, carpenters' shop, smithy, magazine, and offices at Ballygaddy and Brooklawn. The plant in the

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relief stores at Athlone being transferred to Ballygaddy, enabled an earlier start to have been made than otherwise could; for, although a great portion of it required repairing, still new plant could not have been manufactured in the time.

On the 24th of August, the channel having been set out, the excavation was commenced below the bridge, and by the end of the month a length of 2,300 feet was in progress, and 380 men daily employed. During the month of September all possible speed was made to get the cut opened for a length of 4000 feet, and to connect the several pits in progress, so as to act as a tap in case of floods.

* * * * * *

From the 2nd to the 9th of October, the excavations were suspended in consequence of the floods, when operations were resumed on the rock and clay cutting, between the stank and the bridge; but on the 12th of that month the waters accumulated to such a height above the stank, and the underground leakage became so great, that I deemed it advisable to cut the stank and let off the water.

On the 15th, the flood having fallen, enabled the works to be commenced at the upper extremity in the clay cutting for a length of 1,040 feet, and in the rock above the stank for 250 feet; but on the 20th all operations were obliged to be suspended in consequence of the heavy rains of the 19th, which caused an accumulation of waters equal to 80,000 feet per minute to pass through the bridge at Ballygaddy.

The season being so far advanced when the excavation of the channel was commenced, precluded the possibility of making the cut of such a depth as to drain any portion of the adjoining lands. The only advantages to be as yet derived from the works executed will be the lowering of the floods at an earlier period next spring than heretofore, which will afford an opportunity of resuming the work with greater facility.

Moniveа District.—County of Galway.

The excavation was commenced at the lower extremity of the Ardskea division, adjoining Turloughmore district, for a length of 700 feet, early in August. The saving of the harvest in the latter end of August absorbing nearly all the available labour in the neighbourhood, and the number of men daily employed during the month not exceeding 90, there was but little progress made in the excavation.

In the beginning of September a dam was made across the site of the channel in the Turlough, about the middle of the length of the cut, which ponded the water, and enabled 2,350 feet of the cut to be opened, and 400 feet of it sunk to bottom. Although every exertion was made to advance the works, men could not be had in consequence of the greater part of the harvest not being then saved.

In October 2,500 feet in length of the cut was carried on until the 18th, when the number of men was increased to 600, procured in consequence of the suspension of the Turloughmore works; and the entire length of the cut, 4,750 feet, put in operation; but the weather breaking on the 19th, and the rain continuing for the entire of the night and the day following, causing a heavy flood, stopped all further progress of the works for the remainder of the month. The flood rose to such a height as to endanger the crops of the adjoining lands of Armagh, which would have been destroyed were it not for the cutting through of the road of Ardkea, which gave vent for the waters, amounting to 72,000 cubic feet per minute, to pass off into the Turloughmore district.

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Appendix I.
Piers or Harbours
9 Vic. c. 3, and 10 and 11 Vic. c. 75.

Appendix I

PIERS AND HARBOURS (9 Vic. cap. 3, and 10 and 11 Vic. cap 75)

Schedule of Projects towards the Cost of which Grants have been sanctioned.

Name and Description of Work.	County	Applicants.	Estimate	Grant	Contribution.	Loan to be repaid by District.	Loan to be repaid by Proprietor	Amount expended to 31st December 1844	Observations.
			£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Annaleg.—Harbour Improvement, Wharf and Breakwater	Down	Inhabitants	2,400	1,800 0 0	..	270 0 0	150 0 0	2,434 16 7	Completed.
Arran Island.—Pier and Landing slip	Galway	John Digby Esq	2,400	1,650 0 0	600 0 0	..	..	2,663 12 10	Completed
Brandon.—Rebuilding the Pier	Kerry	Inhabitants per J Hickson Esq.	850	650 0 0	..	150 0 0	..	164 4 3	Incomplete.
Ballycotton.—Pier	Cork	M Longfield, Esq	3,840	1,957 13 0	..	1,782 7 0	..	2,751 1 6	Completed.
Ballynoe.—Pier	Donegal	W. O'Roberts, Esq	900	480 0 0	..	150 0 0	..	637 11 1	Completed.
Bunowen.—Pier	Galway	John O'Neill, Esq	6,400	4,500 0 0	..	1,400 0 0	200 0 0	4,097 7 2	In a very forward state will be completed early this season.
Ballinskill.—Landing Slip and Wharf	Galway	Francis J. Graham, Esq	900	450 0 0	..	600 0 0	250 0 0	508 13 0	Completed
Belmullet.—Canal	Mayo	W. H Carter, Esq	9,000	5,000 0 0	..	4,000 0 0	..	5,916 17 2	In a very forward state, will be completed early this season.
Dunstrahane.—Landing Slip	Donegal	Rev G H Trodsmuck	500	375 0 0	125 0 0	..	..	614 2 3	Completed.
Ballinacourty.—Extension of Pier	Waterford	Thomas Wyse, Esq	500	375 0 0	125 0 0	..	..	..	Suspended.
Blacksater.—Pier and Roadway	Kerry	Rev Denis Mahony	900	600 0 0	300 0 0	..	..	372 7 6	Will be completed early this season
Ballywalter.—Pier and Roadway	Down	Andrew Mulholland, Esq	4,000	3,000 0 0	400 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	282 14 7	In progress.
Ballinagoul.—Pier and Landing Slip	Waterford	J W Stranganan, Esq	1,800	1,350 0 0	..	450 0 0	..	1,770 4 8	Completed
Burren.—Pier and Landing Slip	Cork	Lord Bernard	1,150	575 0 0	..	550 0 0	..	714 14 0	In progress.
Carlingford.—Pier and Roadway	Louth	R. M'Neill Esq	2,600	1,777 0 0	500 0 0	322 13 4	400 0 0	2,795 11 2	Work suspended.
Courtown.—Serewpile Pier	Wexford	Earl of Courtown	4,870	2,285 0 0	..	..	2,285 0 0	4,100 5 0	Completed with the exception of moorings.
Cape Clear.—Landing place and Pier	Cork	Sir W. W. Busher, Bart	450	327 0 0	123 0 0	..	..	470 5 0	Completed
Claddagh.—Quay	Galway	Rev J. K. Rush, and others	4,000	2,666 0 0	..	888 17 0	444 8 11	3,826 16 10	Completed, with the exception of some small improvements.
Clopher Head.—Harbour Improvements	Louth	Owners of land	750	573 0 0	125 0 0	250 0 0	..	737 10 0	Completed.
Cushendall.—(Red Bay) Pier	Antrim	John M Nuit, Esq	5,000	3,505 0 0	1,600 0 0	..	..	1,475 11 4	In progress.
Dingle.—Extension of Pier	Kerry	Inhabitants, per J. Hickson, Esq.	3,000	1,000 0 0	..	1,500 0 0	..	833 0 2	In progress.
Dunany.—Extension of Pier	Louth	A B Bellingham, Esq.	550	375 0 0	..	65 0 0	60 0 0	524 2 5	Completed.
Duncannon.—Pier and approach	Wexford	A. Stephens, Esq, and others	6,000	4,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	312 4 6	In a forward state, will be completed this season
Ervalamore.—Dock	Galway	John S Lambert Esq	800	536 0 0	..	..	265 0 0	703 12 1	In progress.
Greystones.—Landing Wharf	Wicklow	W R. La Touche, Esq	1,200	960 0 0	160 0 0	..	800 0 0	1,180 16 11	Completed
Grenane.—Pier	Kerry	John Mahony, Esq	300	200 0 0	100 0 0	..	..	179 2 9	Nearly completed.
Glandore.—Harbour Improvements	Cork	James B Barry, Esq	220	165 0 0	55 0 0	..	..	1 0 0	Completed
Helvick Head.—Landing Slip and Improvement to Basin	Waterford	Lord Stewart De Decies	450	225 0 0	225 0 0	..	..	2 2 0	Suspended
Kilkieran.—Pier	Galway	Waste Land Society	3,000	1,500 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	2,264 10 0	Under contract will probably be completed this season

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Appendix I
Piers and Harbours
9 Vict. c. 3, and 10
and 11 Vict. c. 79

PIERS AND HARBOURS—*continued*

Name and Description of Work	County	Applicants.	Estimate.	Grant.	Contribution	Loan to be repaid by District	Loan to be repaid by Proprietor.	Amount expended to 31st December 1849	Observations.
			£	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Knightstown.—(Valencia) Extension of Pier and Breakwater.	Kerry	Knight of Kerry	2,700	1,800 0 0	..	300 0 0	..	1,507 14 0	Nearly completed
Kilmackillogue.—Pier	Kerry	Marquis of Lansdowne	6,200	1,100 0 0	275 0 0	625 0 0	..	1,350 2 5	Very forward towards completion
Kilmore.—Pier	Wexford	Inhabitants	6,000	4,000 0 0	..	2,000 0 0	..	1,470 0 0	In progress.
Moville.—Pier	Donegal	William Hazlett Esq.	5,800	4,425 0 0	1,475 0 0	..	..	5,727 18 0	Completed
Newport.—Quay wall and deepening channel	Mayo f.	Sir Richard O Donnell	1,200	800 0 0	..	..	400 0 0	1,170 10 0	Completed
Newcastle.—Pier and Breakwater	Down	Lord Annesley's Representatives	8,000	4,000 0 0	8,580 0 0	1,500 0 0	..	8,203 14 7	In a very forward state.
Portnablaky.—Pier	Donegal	Alexander Stewart, Esq.	1,500	1,125 0 0	375 0 0	400 0 0	..	1,715 7 3	Completed.
Rosaroe.—Pier	Galway	General Thompson	800	800 0 0	..	..	230 0 0	393 12 8	Contract in progress
Roundstone.—Repairing Pier	Galway	Thomas Martin, Esq.	1,200	800 0 0	..	300 0 0	300 0 0	14 1 0	Suspended
Rush.—Rebuilding Pier	Dublin	Sir Roger Palmer	1,400	933 0 0	466 13 4	..	..	1,347 18 0	Completed
Sea View (Mountcharles).—Pier	Donegal	L. Cornwall, Esq.	2,675	1,337 0 0	..	1,068 0 0	250 0 0	3,143 0 4	Completed
Skeda.—Pier	Wexford	Inhabitants	1,400	800 0 0	..	600 0 0	..	1,088 7 7	Completed
Skull.—Pier and approach	Cork	Inhabitants	2,400	1,800 0 0	..	600 0 0	..	373 13 0	In progress
Tarrow.—Pier and approach	Galway	M. Blake Esq.	2,230	1,117 10 0	..	892 10 0	825 0 0	2,251 1 0	Completed
Ventry.—Pier and Landing slip	Kerry	James Hickson, Esq., and others	2,200	1,100 0 0	..	1,100 0 0	..	1,171 3 4	In progress—forward.

PIERS AND HARBOURS

NUMBER of ARTIFICERS and LABOURERS who have been employed Daily each Month, for the Year ending 31st December 1849

Month.	Number	Month	Number.
January	2,000	July	4,093
February	3,350	August	6,100
March	4,493	September	4,420
April	3,403	October	6,438
May	3,721	November	4,102
June	5,287	December	2,766

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
31st December 1849

By Order,
G. HORNSLEY, *Secretary*

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Appendix J.

State of the Registry of Fishing Vessels on the Coast of Ireland, to 1st January 1850, pursuant to the 5th and of Maritime Parishes; Extent of Maritime

Name of District.	Boundaries.	District Letter.	Registering Officers.	1st Class Employed in Fisheries, 1849.			2nd Class Employed in 1849.			1st Class Employed in 1850.			2nd Class Employed in 1850.		
				Vessels	Men.	Boys.	Vessels	Men.	Boys.	Vessels	Men.	Boys.	Vessels	Men.	Boys.
Dublin . .	From the Whip of Water, near Raheny, to the Breaches, Wicklow.	A.	Captain Neame .	84	522	111	186	1,179	49	94	551	118	202	1,235	50
Gorey . .	From the Breaches to the Sluice, Wexford.	B.	Captain Bowie .	163	978	130	78	350	78	119	714	86	62	248	36
Wexford .	From the Sluice, Wexford, to the east bank of Bannow Ferry.	D.	Captain Douglas .	48	371	5	357	1,687	18	50	188	5	364	1,715	18
Waterford .	From the east bank of Bannow Ferry to Ballyvoile Head.	E.	Captain Chfford .	57	218	20	273	1,077	31	58	212	19	307	1,251	30
Youghal .	From Ballyvoile Head to the east side of Ballywilliam Cove.	G.	Captain Bogehot .	18	453	25	485	1,252	63	98	552	37	501	2,222	76
Cove . .	From the east side of Ballywilliam Cove to Flat Head.	H.	Captain Hoare .	80	340	47	424	1,711	210	102	313	37	497	1,690	157
Kinsale . .	From Flat Head to the east side of Inchy bridge.	J.	Captain Douglas .	83	489	80	810	4,050	500	89	634	30	709	3,545	23
Skibbereen .	From the east side of Inchy Bridge to White Horse Head.	K.	Captain Norcock .	75	300	20	1,682	5,046	200	63	395	31	1,678	6,614	670
Castletown .	From White Horse Head to Innisberkey.	L.	Lieut. Hungerford	52	203	2	1,572	7,789	128	48	203	2	1,267	7,789	128
Valentia .	From Innisherkey to the Bridge of Castlemaine.	M.	Lieut. Quadling .	5	16	1	688	2,227	189	..	..	..	818	3,565	189
Dingle . .	From the Bridge to the Custom House, Blennerville.	N.	Lieut. Sterne . .	16	90	1	461	2,458	42	14	69	1	143	575	..
Listowel .	From the Custom House, Blennerville, to Tarbert Island.	O.	Lieut. Lawrence .	35	150	4	145	520	..		163	..	76	350	3
Miltownmalbay.	From Tarbert Island to Black Head.	P.	Captain Pasco .	..	..	..	78	228	5	..	..	..	155	485	..

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Appendix J.

6th Victoria, cap. 106, showing the Increase or Decrease in the different Districts since January 1849; the Number Boundaries; and the Population of each District.

Total Employed in 1849.			Total Employed in 1850.			Increase since 1849.			Decrease since 1849.			No. of Maritime Parishes.	Population of Districts in 1841.	No. of Miles in Maritime Boundaries.	Substance of Observations made by Inspecting Commanders of Coast Guard, and other Registering Officers, up to 1st January 1850.
Vessels	Men.	Boys.	Vessels	Men.	Boys.	Vessels	Men.	Boys	Vessels	Men.	Boys.				
270	1,701	160	296	1,789	168	26	88	8	..	..	..	14½	88,965	27	Fishing establishment at Clontarf not so good. At Dublin and Kingstown and improvement in the boats and gear. Take of fish less productive. Bag-nets have been used. No curing establishments formed. Habits of the fishermen peaceable.
241	1,328	268	181	962	122	..	..	..	60	366	86	13	31,703	40	The fishing establishment in this district not so good. The herring fishery pretty good. No alteration in the salmon fisheries. There has been a curing establishment formed at Courtown, but this season red-herrings alone have been cured. The habits of the fishermen, quiet; but very poor.
405	2,058	23	414	1,903	23	9	..	..	..	155	..	34½	31,569	68	An improvement in the fishing establishment since 1844. Take of fish considerably more productive. Salmon fisheries much improved. Bag-nets and seines the only method adopted for the capture of salmon. Habits of the fishermen regular and peaceable.
330	1,293	51	365	1,463	49	35	170	..	..	..	2	23	61,206	76	The first class boats good, and the second class bad. The take of fish much about the same as the last year. No curing establishments have been formed. The district quiet and peaceable.
503	1,705	38	596	2,774	113	9 6	1,096	25	..	..	..	18½	65,703	54	Many of the boats in this district are in very bad repair; all much worse off in gear. The take of fish less productive. The salmon fisheries generally improved. Bag-nets used with success. No curing establishments formed. conflicts less frequent. Habits of the fishermen peaceable.
604	2,051	257	590	2,003	194	95	..	..	..	48	63	27½	121,022	55	The fishing establishment falling off. The take of fish very bad last year. The salmon fishery last year was very productive to proprietors of bag-nets. No curing establishments formed. No conflicts. Habits of the fishermen orderly.
893	4,539	580	798	4,079	53	..	..	..	95	460	527	26	86,332	60	A falling off in the number of boats, owing to the fishermen not replacing those lost or broken. Take of fish less productive, excepting cod and hog. The salmon fisheries generally improved. Conflicts seldom occur in this district. The habits of the fishermen peaceable.
1,757	5,346	220	1,641	7,010	701	..	1,664	481	116	..	..	13	74,443	110	No perceptible difference in the fishing establishment since 1844. The quantity of fish taken not greater than in former years. No improvements in the salmon fisheries. Habits of the fishermen very quiet and peaceable.
1,624	7,992	130	1,335	7,992	130	..	..	..	289	..	..	9½	66,197	116	The fishing establishment infinitely worse than in 1844. Boats and gear going rapidly to destruction. The take of fish much less productive. Salmon fisheries not much improved. There are three or four curing establishments at Bantry—by private individuals. The one at Castletown, established by the Board, is now held by the Society of Friends. The habits of the fishermen peaceable.
693	2,243	190	818	3,565	189	125	822	..	..	..	1	9½	44,977	87	Boats and gear in very bad condition. The take of fish less productive. Bag-net fishery rather improved. No curing establishments have been formed. No conflicts. The habits of the fishermen peaceable and orderly.
477	2,591	96	157	645	1	..	..	..	320	1,903	42	17½	40,654	100	The general condition of the fishing establishment is worse than in 1844, with the exception of the Royal Irish Fisheries Company. The take of fish less productive. The salmon fishery has not improved. The Royal Irish Company have an establishment at Dingle. The fishermen are orderly.
180	670	4	117	513	3	..	..	..	63	157	1	13½	45,576	55	A considerable diminution in the fishing establishment since 1844. The take of fish less productive. No curing establishment has been formed. The habits of the fishermen are orderly and peaceable.
78	228	5	156	485	..	78	257	..	..	..	..	30½	140,476	193	The fishing establishment in this district not improving. The take of fish less productive than in the preceding year. Bag-nets are generally used. A curing establishment has been formed at Glin. Conflicts less frequent. Habits of the fishermen peaceable and orderly.

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State of the Registry of Fishing Vessels on th

Name of District.	Boundaries.	District Letter.	Registering Officers.	1st Class Employed in Fisheries, 1849.			2nd Class Employed in 1849.			1st Class Employed in 1850.			2nd Class Employed in 1850		
				Vessels	Men.	Boys.	Vessels	Men.	Boys.	Vessels	Men.	Boys.	Vessels	Men.	Boys.
Galway . .	From Black Head to Mace Head.	R.	Captain Kemble .	241	1,205	241	705	2,820	150	74	370	74	210	876	50
Clifden . .	From Mace Head to Ruanna Point.	S.	Captain Stott . .	81	365	8	659	2,868	1	64	320	2	476	1,904	..
Westport .	From Ruanna Point to Achill Head.	T.	Captain Nugent .	34	127	2	433	1,732	11	22	95	2	390	1,575	9
Belmullet .	From Achill Head to Butter Point.	V.	Lieut. Dowson .	6	18	..	399	1,240	10	3	12	..	360	1,036	17
Killala . .	From Butter Point to Ballina Bridge.	W.	Lieut. Henri . .	..	..	..	174	1,208	..	..	..	..	187	1,152	10
Sligo . .	From Ballina Bridge to Abbey Point.	X.	Lieut. Hamilton .	14	47	..	454	2,594	155	15	65	1	560	3,140	57
Killybegs .	From Abbey Point to the south point of Gweebora Bar.	Y.	Lieut. Blyth . .	12	55	8	504	2,637	334	12	55	6	582	3,014	364
Dunfanaghy	From the south point of Gweebara Bar to the Hawk's Nest, Inch Island.	Z.	Lieut. Knox . .	..	..	..	1,478	5,230	449	4	12	..	731	2,483	205
Carne . .	From the Hawk's Nest to Magilligan Point.	A. A.	Captain Penfold .	51	164	21	765	3,378	12	49	156	11	808	3,412	32
Ballycastle .	From Magilligan Point to the mountain stream south of Drumnasloe.	B. B.	Captain Holland .	..	..	..	240	817	45	4	14	..	588	1,778	16
Carrickfergus	From the above stream to Bars Point.	D. D.	Captain Stewart .	22	67	0	374	1,032	91	24	77	0	409	1,111	110
Donaghadee	From Bars Point to Owenaleeky.	E. E.	Captain Harston .	47	252	12	383	1,139	115	106	467	18	1,122	2,350	154
Newcastle .	From Owenaleeky to Warrenspoint.	G. G.	Captain Postle .	106	590	47	342	1,610	40	108	580	48	367	1,835	40

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Coast of Ireland, to 1st January 1850—*continued.*

Total Employed in 1849.			Total Employed in 1850.			Increase since 1849.			Decrease since 1849.			No. of Maritime Parishes.	Population of Districts in 1841.	No. of Miles in Maritime Boundaries.	Substance of Observations made by Inspecting Commanders of Coast Guard, and other Registering Officers, up to 1st January 1850.
Vessels	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels	Men.	Boys	Vessels	Men.	Boys.				
946	4,025	391	293	1,246	124	..	..	..	653	2,779	267	24½	111,719	107	A great decrease in the number of boats. The take of fish more productive. The salmon fisheries last season very bad. An attack was made in the commencement of the season by the Claddagh fishermen on some poor people from Burna. The fishermen are orderly at present.
740	3,053	0	540	2,224	2	..	..	..	200	829	7	7½	45,709	110	A continuous diminution and deterioration in boats and gear. The take of fish about the same. The take of fish last year more productive than the preceding year. A curing establishment has been formed at Claggan on a small scale. No conflicts. Habits peaceable.
467	1,859	13	412	1,670	11	..	..	..	55	189	2	3½	36,448	62	The fishing establishment in this district much worse as to boats and gear than in 1844. The take of fish much less than in the previous year. The salmon fisheries not improved. At Boffin Island, a curing establishment is about being formed through the encouragement of the Marquis of Sligo. No conflicts. The habits of the fishermen orderly and peaceable.
405	1,258	10	363	1,048	17	..	..	7	42	210	..	2½	26,790	112	The boats and gear are in a much better state. The Inspecting Officer has no doubt, from the interest taken by several gentlemen, that a greater change will rapidly take place. Believes the take of fish last year was more productive than the preceding. Cannot say there has been any improvement in the salmon fisheries. Three curing establishments have been formed. No conflicts have taken place. The habits of the fishermen orderly and peaceable.
174	1,206	..	187	1,152	10	13	..	10	..	54	..	6¾	29,548	52	Boats and gear in this district going to the bad. A good deal of fish taken last year by the boats put on by the Society of Friends, but their establishment is broken up. Very few salmon taken. No conflicts. Habits of the fishermen peaceable and orderly.
468	2,641	155	575	3,205	58	107	564	..	..	..	97	19½	117,284	103	The fishing establishment in this district still in wretched poverty. The take of fish very unproductive, with the exception of salmon, which was rather more productive than last year. Bag-nets in very common use. No curing establishments formed. The habits of the fishermen orderly and quiet.
516	2,592	342	594	3,069	372	78	477	30	..	..	..	6	53,440	106	The fishing establishment in this district worse than in 1844, but better than last year, as many boats were got ready for the herring fishery. Little or no improvement in the salmon fisheries. No curing establishments formed. The habits of the fishermen peaceable, but bent on fishing at prohibited seasons.
1,478	5,230	449	735	2,495	205	..	..	..	743	2,735	244	14¾	77,613	174	The fishery in this district is on the decline. The take of fish much the same, but the inhabitants were so much occupied kelp making, that they ceased fishing, as it paid them better. The salmon fishing not improved. The fishermen orderly.
616	3,542	33	855	3,568	46	39	26	10	..	..	..	15½	96,344	115	An increase in the number of boats in this district. The fisheries less productive, with the exception of salmon, which have been more so than usual. No curing establishments have been formed. No conflicts have taken place. The habits of the fishermen orderly and quiet.
240	817	45	592	1,792	16	352	975	..	..	..	29	10	34,453	60	An increase of boats in this district, but their condition rather worse. The fisheries less productive, excepting salmon, which has been the most productive year ever known. No curing establishment formed. The habits peaceable and orderly.
396	1,099	100	433	1,188	119	37	89	19	..	..	..	14½	129,312	61	A small improvement in the number of boats employed. Take of herrings and mackerel more productive than last year. Salmon fisheries rather improved. No curing establishments have been formed. No conflicts. The fishermen quiet and peaceable.
430	1,391	127	1,227	2,617	173	707	1,426	46	..	..	..	22	85,904	89	An increase in the number of boats. An average take of fish. Last year no salmon fishery. No curing establishments have been formed. No conflicts. The habits of the fishermen orderly and peaceable.
448	2,200	87	473	2,415	88	25	215	1	..	..	..	12	47,653	50	The fishing establishment in this district rather improved. The inspecting commander caused a subscription last summer to be raised in aid of the fishermen. The take of fish less productive. No salmon fisheries. No curing establishment formed. Habits of the fishermen orderly and peaceable.

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State of the Registry of Fishing Vessels on the

Name of District.	Boundaries.	District Letter.	Registering Officers.	1st Class Employed in Fisheries, 1849.			2nd Class Employed in 1849.			1st Class Employed in 1850.			2nd Class Employed in 1850.		
				Vessels	Men.	Boys.	Vessels	Men.	Boys.	Vessels	Men.	Boys.	Vessels	Men.	Boys.
Dundalk .	From Warrenspoint to Ballywater.	H. H.	Captain Gibbald .	23	151	7	234	1,266	17	12	72	4	287	1,257	43
Swords . .	From Ballywater to the Whip of Water, near Raheny.	J. J.	Captain Irwin .	108	639	109	206	798	87	50	426	47	143	422	53
			Total . .	1,461	7,808	910	14,639	59,661	3,030	1,320	6,609	591	13,927	56,630	2,540

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Reports of the Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries for 1849.

Report of the Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries for 1849.

In furnishing our Annual Report upon the Fisheries of Ireland, we are anxious to confine ourselves as much as possible to a statement of facts, offering in addition only such remarks and suggestions as shall appear to be called for, upon important questions, to which it may be deemed necessary to direct attention.

The Sea Fisheries.

We have taken much pains to ascertain, as nearly as possible, an accurate account of the number of vessels, boats, and men actually engaged in fishing during the past year, having called the special attention of the registering officers to this object when issuing the usual forms for their annual returns, and having examined them as they were received, and returned for correction and explanation, such as appeared defective. We believe that the tabular return appended may be considered as not very far from correct; at the same time we think it right to state that we cannot rely upon its entire accuracy, and to explain the causes which have led to much difficulty in effecting a correct registry, and some confusion in the system at first arranged between this department and that of the Coast Guards, through whose officers this service is performed.

The total derangement in the social condition of the great mass of the coast population, occasioned by the famine in 1846, has so much interfered with all previously existing symptoms, that it became impossible through the registry to arrive at a calculation, even approximating to accuracy, showing the number of men employed or vessels engaged in the fisheries. Boats lay upon the beaches unemployed and abandoned, not immediately ceasing to exist, but by degrees mouldering to decay, while ownership in many cases was denied, lest this test being applied, might debar the parties concerned from receiving gratuitous relief, and the general disorganization which arose out of the unprecedented suffering and distress, which continued unabated for three years, rendered it most difficult, if not impossible, to obtain accurate returns, while, added to this, the Coast Guard Department, having altered the arrangement of the duties of the Inspecting Commanders, and a change in consequence having occurred in the divisions of the Coast Guard districts, since the districts for the purpose of registry were formed, considerable confusion has arisen in obtaining the returns for the last two years, but which we hope to remedy in future by an arrangement with that department.

Comparing the registry of the year ending 31st December 1845, with that of the year ending 31st December 1849, a decrease will appear of 4,636 vessels and boats, and 24,693 men and boys.

The following abstract exhibits the number of vessels, men, and boys upon the registry in 1845, before the famine, and the number in 1849 appearing by the returns, corrected as we have stated:—

—	Before the Famine, 1845.	Since the Famine, 1849.	Decrease.
Number of vessels and boats of all classes. .	19,883	15,247	4,636
Number of men and boys employed . . .	93,073	68,380	24,693

When the general nature and circumstances of the Irish fisheries are considered, it cannot be a matter of surprise that the falling off in boats and men employed should be so great as that exhibited by the above comparison between the year 1845 next preceding the famine and that of 1849; and we have reason to fear that the decrease is underrated.

The fisheries of this country have in general been prosecuted by the very poor classes around the coasts, who derived whatever advantage they afforded from the mere local demand, existing principally through persons of their own class; and unfortunately, while the main

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Coast of Ireland, to 1st January 1850—*continued.*

Total Employed in 1849.			Total Employed in 1850.			Increase since 1849.			Decrease since 1849.			No. of Maritime Parishes.	Population of Districts in 1841.	No. of Miles in Maritime Boundaries.	Substance of Observations made by Inspecting Commanders of Coast Guard, and other Registering Officers, up to 1st January 1850.
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.				
307	1,417	24	299	1,329	47	..	..	23	8	88	..	14½	44,177	52	The boats and gear in this district in fair condition. The take of fish less productive, except at Clogher, where it has been more productive than for years past. The salmon fisheries not improved. No curing establishments formed. The habits peaceable.
314	1,437	156	193	848	100	..	..	..	121	589	96	20	55,431	58	The 1st class vessels reduced nearly 50 per cent. The 2nd class also greatly reduced. The take of fish considerably less. No improvement in the salmon fisheries. No curing establishments formed. The habits orderly and peaceable.
18,100	67,512	3,993	15,247	65,249	3,131	1,822	7,342	660	2,765	10,562	1,243	451½	1,854,695	2,346	

supplies of food derivable from other sources were, by a deplorable visitation, swept away abruptly, this valuable auxiliary was as suddenly shut out at the very time when it was most required,—captors and consumers becoming together paralyzed and prostrated, mutually abandoning those means by which subsistence might have been obtained to a great extent, and throwing themselves in preference upon the gratuitous aid so extensively ministered under the afflicting exigency of the time. We are, nevertheless, enabled to state that several indications of improvement are presented in reviewing the fisheries at the present time, and some advance in what we conceive to be the right direction being observable, we are induced to hope that important results will ultimately follow.

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Reports of the Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries for 1849.

The attention of many persons appears at present to be seriously directed to the Irish fisheries, as an object from whence a profitable commerce may be derived; and the vague exaggerated notions which have heretofore too much prevailed with respect to the facility with which an imaginary mine of unbounded wealth might be made available, while little practically was accomplished, appear very much to have subsided and given place to a better tempered judgment on the part of many, leading to sounder views and more judicious action, and tending, we hope, to render the Irish fisheries an important trade, and to invest them with more of the character of a systematic mercantile pursuit than they have yet assumed.

Cod and Ling Fisheries.

This important branch affords an opportunity for much extended and profitable operation, and we are gratified in being able to report an advance and improvement in its prosecution.

A few enterprising persons have been in the habit of sending vessels to the north-west coast of Donegal annually from the east coast, in pursuit of this fishing. They generally return well laden, and pay well; and from the information we have received, we believe that preparations are in progress for the coming season (which sets in about the middle of April) to send an increased number of vessels.

Upon the Mayo coast, in the vicinity of Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays, the cod and ling fishery is being prosecuted actively by persons who have within the last year embarked in this undertaking, and their operations have been so far satisfactory. Prime samples of fish sent from thence have brought the first price in the Liverpool market, a facility of transit now being available by steam from Sligo. The parties foremost in this enterprise are those who purchased the stores and plant, and succeeded in the Board's establishment at Belmullet, which was discontinued in the commencement of the past year; and their success in producing a prime article is mainly to be attributed to the instruction afforded in the modes of cure to the persons previously working under the Scotch curer employed by the Board, and who have been employed by those now engaged, and their services have been most valuable.

Upon the south coast also this branch of fishing, if not increased in amount (being perhaps lessened as compared with past years, in consequence of the destitute condition and diminished numbers of the operatives of the coast population), is nevertheless much improved as relates to a better system of curing, which in some of the remote districts has been effected principally through the instrumentality of other Scotchmen who were engaged under this Board in conducting the curing stations at Castletown, Baltimore, and Valencia. One of them is in the service of the Royal Irish Fisheries Company at Dingle, and while his skill and experience must be most valuable to his employers, the instruction he necessarily conveys to others, and the example he affords in regularity and system to those working under him, cannot fail to confer a lasting and extended benefit.

At Kinsale an improvement is evident in mercantile system, and some of the establishments there afford an example in this respect well worthy of imitation.

In the vicinity of Dungarvan a benefit has been conferred by an establishment, conducted and superintended by well-qualified curers, whose example and instruction cannot have failed to effect some good. However, unfortunately, an interruption has occurred in the continuance of this, through a misunderstanding between the promoters of the scheme, which is greatly to be lamented.

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Upon the east coast some influential persons have turned their attention to the cod-fishery, and although their expectations have not been realized in the amount of capture, they have fully succeeded in establishing the value of improved cure. Another of the Scotch curers, at first employed under this Board, and whose exemplary conduct and perfect knowledge of his trade entitled him to their best recommendation, has been for the past two seasons during the time of that particular fishing engaged by them; and as pointing out the deficiency which exists in Ireland, in an educational point of view as regards the preparation of fish for markets, where remunerating prices may be obtained, we have the authority of one of the most extensive and experienced fish brokers of Dublin for stating, which we do in his own words, that "until he saw some pickled cod fish cured, and coopered by a Scotchman at Courtown, he did not think himself ignorant of his trade, which he now admitted he was in this respect."

Herring Fishery.

There has been a great falling off in this fishery during the past ten or twelve years. Formerly abundant supplies were frequently obtained upon the west and south coasts; purchasers from Scotland and elsewhere attended, and a trade existed upon a large scale of great importance to the country. However, the shoals of herrings which occasionally resort to our bays are either very capricious, or proper means are not resorted to for following them into the deep water, and latterly an occasional local but not general capture of considerable amount only occurs.

The inshore or bay fishings of Scotland are very similar in their uncertain character to those of Ireland, while the open sea fishing is steady and uniform; but the latter is not pursued in Ireland, while in Scotland it is, and hence arises the difference and deficiency in productiveness.

The herring fishery which is uniformly prosecuted upon the east coast of Ireland, forms an exception, and presents some circumstances connected with it, which it may be useful as well as interesting to notice. To this locality a fleet of between 200 and 300 vessels from the coast of Cornwall annually repair, and for several weeks continue actively and profitably employed in the capture of herrings for the supply of the Dublin and Liverpool markets, while the owners of the fishing vessels of Dublin, Howth, Skerries, and adjacent ports are the purchasers and carriers to other places of that portion which is not required for the immediate home demand. It is much to be desired that some of those in Ireland who are now directing their attention to the fisheries, would embark in this undertaking, and share at least with the honest and enterprising Cornishmen the profit and the credit of supplying Ireland's metropolis with the herrings of her own coast; and we are gratified in being able to state that some improvement is apparent in that respect, likely we hope to lead to such increased industry as the "smoking" or "bloating" of herrings; and the preparation of small haddocks in Dublin is advancing, and although at present it exists only upon a small scale, its extension may be anticipated, which, tending to increase the demand for the fresh fish, must materially lead to increased exertion and improved appliances for capture.

Fishery for fresh supply of Turbot, Sole, Haddock, &c.

In this branch of the fishery there is a material improvement, which is mainly attributable to the increasing facilities for transit by means of steam navigation and railroads. The vessels employed for this purpose take a wider range than heretofore, and avail themselves of prolific fishing grounds more distant from the principal markets; and an account of results in one instance will be sufficient to show how much may be accomplished when a further extension of railroad shall have been provided.

The Royal Irish Fisheries Company, about 18 months since, having commenced operations upon the south coast at Dingle, in Kerry, sent three traulers to that station, and made arrangements by which their fish was transmitted (partly by private and partly by public land conveyance) to Limerick, and from thence by the Waterford and Limerick and Southern and Western Railroads to Dublin, whilst a portion of the fish reached Liverpool in good order, and sold profitably. Constant and large supplies were thus sent for some time by this Company exclusively; but some of the Dublin traulers finding the Dublin market thus so far furnished from a distant place, repaired there, and have been equally successful. Some jealousy, however, having arisen between those rival parties, and strong dissatisfaction on the part of the local line fishermen, who felt that they were injuriously interfered with, Mr. Barry, one of the Inspecting Commissioners, went down to investigate the matter and take steps for the preservation of order, and the following extract from his report will furnish details of an interesting nature:—

"It has been stated, and I have reason to believe it to be true, that the supplies of fish brought to the Dublin market from Dingle, by the Royal Irish Fisheries Company and by a person of the name of Kavanagh, the owner of a Dingle trawl boat, had so far affected the market as to excite dissatisfaction among the owners of the Dublin trawlers, and that in consequence it was determined to send a large fleet of trawlers to Dingle for the purpose, as is alleged, of breaking down the Royal Irish Fisheries Company: be this cause true or false, it is certain that there were at that time in the harbour of Dingle a fleet, consisting of the following vessels:—

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Vessels' Names.	Tonnage.	Time Commenced.	Where Belonging to.	Owners' Names.	How Rigged.
Lord Nelson	50	March 1849	Dublin . .	J. E. Stopford .	Cutter.
Louisa	14	Sept. 1848	,, . .	,, .	Dandy.
Comet	15	March 1849	Dingle . .	Thos. Kavanagh	Hooker.
Neptune	27	Nov. 1849	Dublin . .	Philip Hoare and William Knight.	Wherry.
Dorset	27	,,	,, . .	James Fagan .	,,
Erne	35	Jan. 1850	,, . .	John Good . .	Cutter.
Osprey	45	,,	,, . .	,, . .	,,
Belle	35	,,	,, . .	Wight Pike . .	,,
Iris	32	,,	,, . .	,, . .	,,
Ratler	15	Feb. 1850	,, . .	,, . .	Dandy.
Fresher	15	,,	,, . .	,, . .	,,

"I commenced by ascertaining the precise state of the Dingle Fishery establishment at present, and found that it was reduced to 9 effective spritsail boats and 13 canoes, or canvass boats, of which 5 belonged to the Royal Irish Company; there are, besides these, 5 boats hauled up upon the beach, but reparable. The total number of persons to which these boats can give employment is under 100, and it appears that the workhouse contains more than five times that number of able-bodied men. I examined the two memorialists, Deady and Sullivan, and 23 other persons, who seemed to be the most intelligent of the body There was a perfect concurrence in their testimony, and in the statements which they made; they state that the whole trawling fleet fish upon a bank, extending from the west point of the Ventry Harbour to the Crow Rock, about two miles from the shore, and in 25 to 30 fathoms water. It is the bank to which the Dingle fishermen have generally been in the habit of resorting to set their spillars and long lines. It is also stated to be a spawning bank of great importance. It was proved that in several cases the trawls had taken up and ran foul of the lines; and that although the owners were generally compensated for the loss, the fishermen were afraid to venture their lines. The trawlers also 'scrape up' and soften the ground, and make mud, which stifles the bait. The round fish, it is asserted, are scared, and driven off the banks by so many heavy trawlers constantly working in them; and, in short, the fishermen all say that if it continue they may as well give up the pursuit of fishing. Kavanagh, the owner of the Dingle trawl boat, and Reilly and Doyle, the masters of the Royal Irish vessels, all admit that the continued trawling of so many boats would, in a short time, utterly destroy the fisheries of the bank. Doyle, a particularly intelligent and experienced Skerriesman, would have no trawling on this bank from the 1st of May to 1st November. Reilly admits that he has sometimes entangled in the spillars; he believes that if only the three boats had continued to trawl no complaint would have been made.

"This case is exceedingly embarrassing; a bye-law must of course restrain all trawling, and yet I think if the original number of three vessels had not been increased, there would have been no complaint nor cause for complaint; but there can be no second opinion as to the effect that will be produced by so large a number. The weather has been very boisterous, but a vast quantity of fish has been taken.

"Within the week preceding the 9th February, there were sent to Tralee and thence to Dublin, by Limerick, 155 cwt. 18 lbs., say 7 tons 15 cwt. 18 lbs. of soles, &c.; they pay from Dingle to Tralee, 31 miles, ½*d.* per lb.; from Tralee to Limerick, by Bianconi's cars, ½*d.* per lb.; and thence per train to Dublin, 3*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., making the whole cost of conveyance to Dublin little more than 1*d.* per lb.

"If the motives attributed to this unusually large number of Dublin vessels in meeting at Dingle be not greatly misrepresented, it certainly does seem to be rather a hard case upon the Royal Irish Fisheries Company, who had been actively pursuing their courses at Dingle with great success, judgment, and propriety, giving considerable employment in their boats as well as in the curing-house, under the direction of Mr. Brown, one of the most experienced of the Scotch curers who had been employed by the Board, operations are conducted with great order and regularity, and they have had the good sense and good fortune to abstain from any interference in those matters, which at present render Dingle a frightful scene of discord and insubordination.

"In reference to the application made by Mr. Andrews on behalf of the Company, dated 28th January, which was submitted to the Board on the 1st instant, praying that the number of boats using trawls at Dingle should be limited to three or four. It would of course be quite improper to make any regulation which should not have a general effect.

"Since my return to Dublin we have had an interview with Mr. Hoare, the owner of two of the Dublin trawling vessels at Dingle; he utterly denies having been influenced by the motives attributed to the fleet generally, but asserts that they sent the boats to Dingle, because the open trawling ground adjacent to Dublin was thoroughly exhausted by incessant trawling within the bays."

Oyster Fisheries.

The oyster fisheries of Ireland have suffered much injury, and have been greatly deteriorated in value by abuse in over dredging at improper seasons, as well as neglect in returning to the beds the unsizeable portion of those taken up with shells, and other hard substances to which the spat or spawn adheres, until it has arrived at a certain age and size. Many of the banks

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to which the public have access have thus become exhausted, and of little value, whilst most of those over which private rights are exercised, have also been much deteriorated through neglect or a want of knowledge in their proper management; at the same time we are enabled to report a growing attention to the cultivation of this important branch of the fisheries.

Since our last Report several applications have been made for licence to make artificial layings.

Two gentlemen largely engaged in the oyster trade in England, on the Kent coast, in the neighbourhood of Queensborough, lately called on us here, and stated that they had visited several places on the west coast of Ireland, with the view of taking oyster beds as tenants to the proprietors; but finding that private rights in natural beds in Ireland were so limited, and the power under the existing law so restricted in licensing artificial layings, that they had abandoned the object. Those persons also stated that the regulations adopted pursuant to the Convention with France, and the strict enforcement of them under the provisions of the Act 6 and 7 Vic. c. 79, materially resuscitated the great public banks at Jersey, and that the number of vessels engaged in the fishing had greatly increased in consequence. They also obligingly communicated many particulars respecting the proper management and cultivation of oysters; and considering the great importance of this valuable branch of the fisheries, and the extensive field which exists in Ireland so capable of productive increase, it may be worthy of consideration whether some more active control and government may not be required to restrain public injury and abuse than at present is afforded; and whether, combined with this, some information and instruction might not be profitably disseminated in promotion of the public good.

Lobster Fishing.

The Irish coasts in many places abound with this valuable fish, but the trade in it is generally limited, in consequence of the present deficiency in the means of transit from those parts of the coast remote from markets; the lobster being a fish which will not keep long in a fit state for use after it has been removed from its natural element, and in the absence of well-boats in which it may be kept alive, cannot be profitably transmitted from distant places; and there is no article connected with the fishing trade perhaps in Ireland, to which the further extension of railroads will more beneficially apply, particularly those communicating with the southern and western districts.

To meet, however, the deficiency of conveyance, much may be done by adopting modes of preservation such as those in use, to supply conserves to the navy and foreign countries; and instances exist in Ireland in which this system has been most successfully carried out by persons in the south and west of Ireland. Mr. Robertson, of Ballinabinch, Connemara, County Galway, and Mr. Gamble, of Cork, have for many years been extensively engaged in preparing salmon, lobsters, and oysters in this manner; and judging from the number of persons whom they employ, the extent of their establishments, and the length of time they have persevered in this occupation, it must be concluded that it is a profitable one, and may be well worthy the attention of others.

Trawling.

This productive mode of fishing continues progressively to increase as the means advance by which fish for consumption in a fresh state can be taken to the markets; but the objections to the employment of the trawl on the part of fishermen engaged in other modes appear to be unabated, when used in the inner part of bays, or upon banks near the shores of any coast.

Applications having been made to rescind a bye-law made in the year 1844, which prescribes a boundary in Lough Swilly, upon the north coast, within which trawling shall not be permitted. A meeting has recently been held at Rathmelton, on the applications of parties favourable to trawling, at which two members of the Board attended, by whom evidence was heard upon oath touching the question at issue; and upon a full consideration of which it was resolved, that the proposed change should not be sanctioned.

Salmon Fisheries.

The Act 11 and 12 Vic. cap. 92, providing for an assessment upon all engines employed in fishing, for the purpose of raising funds for general protection, has been in full practical operation since July last, when the members of the Boards of Conservators were elected under the provisions of the Act by those who had paid the licence duties. A measure of this nature had long been recommended by many, and suggested repeatedly in former Reports of the Board; and while the adoption of some such principle was fully admitted, great difficulties presented themselves in framing the machinery by which an effective and unobjectionable system of taxation might be applied. But so far as we are enabled to judge by the working of the late Act, for the short time it has been in operation, we have every reason to believe it to have produced valuable and important results. Its principle has been generally approved by that portion of the public interested in the salmon fisheries, and a very general zeal has been evinced by those elected as conservators to perform the administrative duties imposed upon them; and while persons thus evincing a lively interest in a question of this nature continue to give a portion of their time, and proper attention to it, much good cannot fail to ensue. We hope that this will be the case as regards the future progress of this measure, and from the favourable manner in which it has generally been received by the public; while some who at first were opposed both to its principles and details, appear now to view them more favourably. We have no reason to doubt its ultimate success in materially regenerating the salmon fisheries of Ireland.

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We, as Inspecting Commissioners, attended as many of the first elections as we could compass, and so fixed the times of meeting that one or both of us were present at some one or more elections in each district. By this arrangement we were enabled to offer suggestions for the guidance of those who, for the first time, were about to commence the working of a measure novel in all its machinery, as applying to the protection of the inland fisheries; and since the Boards of Conservators have been formed, we have also attended many of their meetings at the desire of the members, to consult, confer with, and assist them in the commencement of their new official duties.

The funds received for licences by the Commissioners, up to the time when the Boards of Conservators were formed (deducting cost of collection), and handed over to the treasurers as the Act directs, amounted in the aggregate to 2,982*l.* 15*s.* Ireland having been divided into 17 districts, the following table shows the sums received for each :—

	£.	s.	d.
No. 1.—Dublin District	36	0	0
2.—Wexford District	102	10	0
3.—Waterford District	372	14	0
4.—Lismore District	303	15	0
5.—Cork District	181	10	0
6.—Bantry District	63	15	0
7.—Killarney District	101	0	0
8.—Limerick District	484	15	0
9.—Galway District	109	10	0
10.—Westport District	98	10	0
11.—Ballina District	103	0	0
12.—Sligo District	44	10	0
13.—Ballyshannon District	162	10	0
14.—Letterkenny District	67	0	0
15.—Londonderry District	471	10	0
16.—Ballycastle District	111	10	0
17.—Drogheda District	168	15	0
	£2,982	15	0

In addition to those sums paid for licences, in many districts the rate on the Poor Law Valuation of "Several Fisheries," as provided by the 23rd section of the Act, has not been received by the Board, but was left to be collected by Conservators; still in no case has a sufficient sum been realized to provide for the full amount of protection required. Yet a great deal has been effected by good management, strict economy, and zeal upon the part of the Conservators; and several persons contributed voluntarily to the funds of the Conservators of the respective districts, far beyond what they were required to pay in the shape of licence duty for the engines they employed; while in other instances Conservators became Inspectors, and actively and vigilantly performed the duties of such offices.

It should be stated also, that a deficiency in the funds, which might otherwise have been collected, arose from the want of a staff of bailiffs to enforce the taking out of licences, and many failed to comply with the law in this respect. In the first instance, and before the Boards of Conservators could be formed, the Commissioners were not authorized to appoint officers for this purpose, and the only aid they could obtain was through the constabulary, whose other duties only permitted them occasionally to attend to this, a service which could not be imposed upon them, except conditionally, through their Inspector-General, who has always been most ready to co-operate with this department, in aiding to have the fishery laws enforced; however, in future this inability to enforce the payment will not exist, as a sufficient number of water bailiffs, employed to protect the fish during the fence months, will be retained for this purpose during the open season, and by information which we have received from some districts of the collection for this year there appears to be a material increase in the amount as compared with last season, added to which, a progressive increase may be fairly anticipated, proportionate with the improvement, arising from continual protection, which must naturally multiply the number of captors and engines.

Fixing Amount of Licence Duties.

In several instances the Boards of Conservators have proposed to raise the scale of licence duties to the maximum amount fixed by the statute; but the sanction of the Commissioners being required, in all cases where changes may be made from time to time, the Board have declined for this reason to sanction any departure from the scale fixed in the first instance, which was uniformly a moiety of the maximum licence duties for all engines set forth in the schedule to the Act, leaving the per centage on rated fisheries at the maximum. The Board have been led to adopt this course by a consideration that, until the measure shall have been in operation for another year, with a staff of officers to enforce the taking out of licences, the full amount desirable from the lesser rate of duties could not be ascertained, and that they should avoid sanctioning a scale of rates which might, in some instances, have the effect of limiting the number of engines to be employed, and which perhaps might operate as an objectionable prohibition, both as regards the free enjoyment of the rights of fishing and the exercise of industry, at the same time, probably lessening instead of increasing the revenue, and thus defeating the object for which the imposition of increased taxation was sought.

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Appendix J.
Fisheries.

Report of the Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries for 1849.

Changing Divisions of Districts.

Some applications have been made by Boards of Conservators to sub-divide certain districts, under the provision for this purpose contained in the 3rd section of the recent Act, but have not yet been decided upon. We feel that while some changes may be advisable in this respect, still the matter must be well considered, in endeavouring to combine effective police regulation with proper fiscal economy, regard being had to the supposed connexion between coast or tidal fisheries, and their natural fresh-water nurseries.

Close and Open Seasons.

Since the Board's last Report one alteration has been made in this respect; having assimilated the close season for the whole of the No. 10, or Westport District, with that fixed by the Act 9 and 10 Vict., cap. 114, for 24 out of the 32 counties of Ireland; this has removed an anomaly arising out of the exception of the 8 northern counties of Ireland from the general rule, the effect of which was, that for a portion of the season it was illegal to fish in *one* side of a river and bay in the county of Mayo, while it was legal to fish at the *other* side of the same river and bay in the county of Galway.

Bag Nets.

The use of these effective engines is considerably on the increase; parties who have been engaged in this mode of fishing on the north coast for some time past have recently taken sites, extending over a considerable portion of the west coast; and one of the Inspecting Commissioners has reported that they have stated to him that they were encouraged to embark in this undertaking in consequence of the prospect of being enabled to protect the nurseries in the fresh waters through the agency of the late Act of Parliament. Upon the south and east coasts also the use of the bag net has increased.

Stake Nets.

We regret to be obliged to state that abuses of the privileges to employ those engines, conferred by the 5th and 6th Vict., still continues in too many places. In former Reports we called attention to the violation of the law in this respect, which has so perseveringly been committed in the estuary of the harbour of Waterford, of the conflicts which occurred in consequence. and of the necessity which arose, and of the circumstances which induced us to recommend the adoption of criminal prosecutions at the suit of the Crown, in vindication of the law and protection of the public rights; but notwithstanding all the endeavours which have been made on the part of the Executive Government, and the expense to the country which has been incurred to suppress this lawless proceeding, it has been reported to us that this season some parties, without a colour of justification, have re-erected weirs upon sites, where so late as the autumn of last year persons were convicted at Quarter Sessions for having erected them.

The Sessional Crown Solicitor, under the directions of the Law Advisers to the Crown, prosecuted upon this occasion, and the Board supplied the services of an engineer, and also the assistance of one of the Inspecting Commissioners, familiar with such cases, in originating the proceedings. In considering the many evil effects produced by the continued practice for a series of a years in this locality of illegally erecting stake weirs, we are constrained to recommend that some more defined and summary powers than at present exist by law, or are permitted by practice, should be afforded or exercised for their suppression; for independently of permitting the injury to continue, which is immediately inflicted upon a large body of the humbler classes who fish on the upper parts of the tideways, and those of different classes who fish in the fresh waters, we consider that still more general, and perhaps more serious evils to society at large, are involved in this question, as the utter defiance in which the law is practically held by persons of the higher classes, and the failure, in spite of the direction of the highest legal authorities and all the ordinary tribunals of the country in effecting a practical administration of justice, must tend to prejudice the public mind against the governing institutions of the country.

Defining Mouths of Rivers.

We have received applications to define the mouths of the rivers Boyne, Feal, and Dunbeg, in the counties of Louth, Kerry, and Clare, which are under consideration, and shall be submitted for the Board's final decision.

General Remarks.

The fisheries of Ireland appear at present to attract considerable interest, and many persons latterly have communicated with us, in search of information, whose views appear to be practical, and intentions seriously directed to the subject, amongst these are some from England who have visited this country with a view of inquiry, and we hope that good results may follow, and that the fishing and fish-curing trades may yet claim rank amongst the important mercantile institutions of Ireland.

We alluded also, in a former part of this Report, to the benefit which had arisen from the instruction on the modes of cure rendered by the Scotch coopers and curers employed at the Board's stations during the time they continued in operation, and considering the importance of instruction in this particular in Ireland, where such a deficiency exists in the suitable

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preparation of fish for markets, where remunerating prices might be obtained, and how much it might tend to raise the value of the fisheries by rendering their produce a matter of more general commerce. It has been suggested that a limited number of persons, under the direction of the Board, might be usefully employed for the purpose, and whose services might also be made available for disseminating information and instruction in improved modes of capture.

CONCLUSION.

As to our united opinions respecting the duties imposed upon the department in executing certain provisions of the law, which we humbly conceive to be indispensable towards the improvement of the fisheries, we feel bound to declare, after the most deliberate consideration of the question, that the principles we have frequently advocated still continue to be the convictions of our mind, and we very earnestly entreat the Board's consideration of the subject, in the hope that they may feel warranted in applying for the necessary means for remedying the difficulty arising from the want of funds, and which may be done without a serious expense to the State, and certainly not more than appears to have been contemplated by the Legislature, under the 5th and 6th Vict., cap. 106, which requires that the department shall perform certain public services, the means for accomplishing which are unequivocally recognised by the 2nd section of that Act.

Office of Public Works,
20th March 1850.

J. REDMOND BARRY.
WILLIAM J. FFENNELL.

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MAP OF IRELAND,

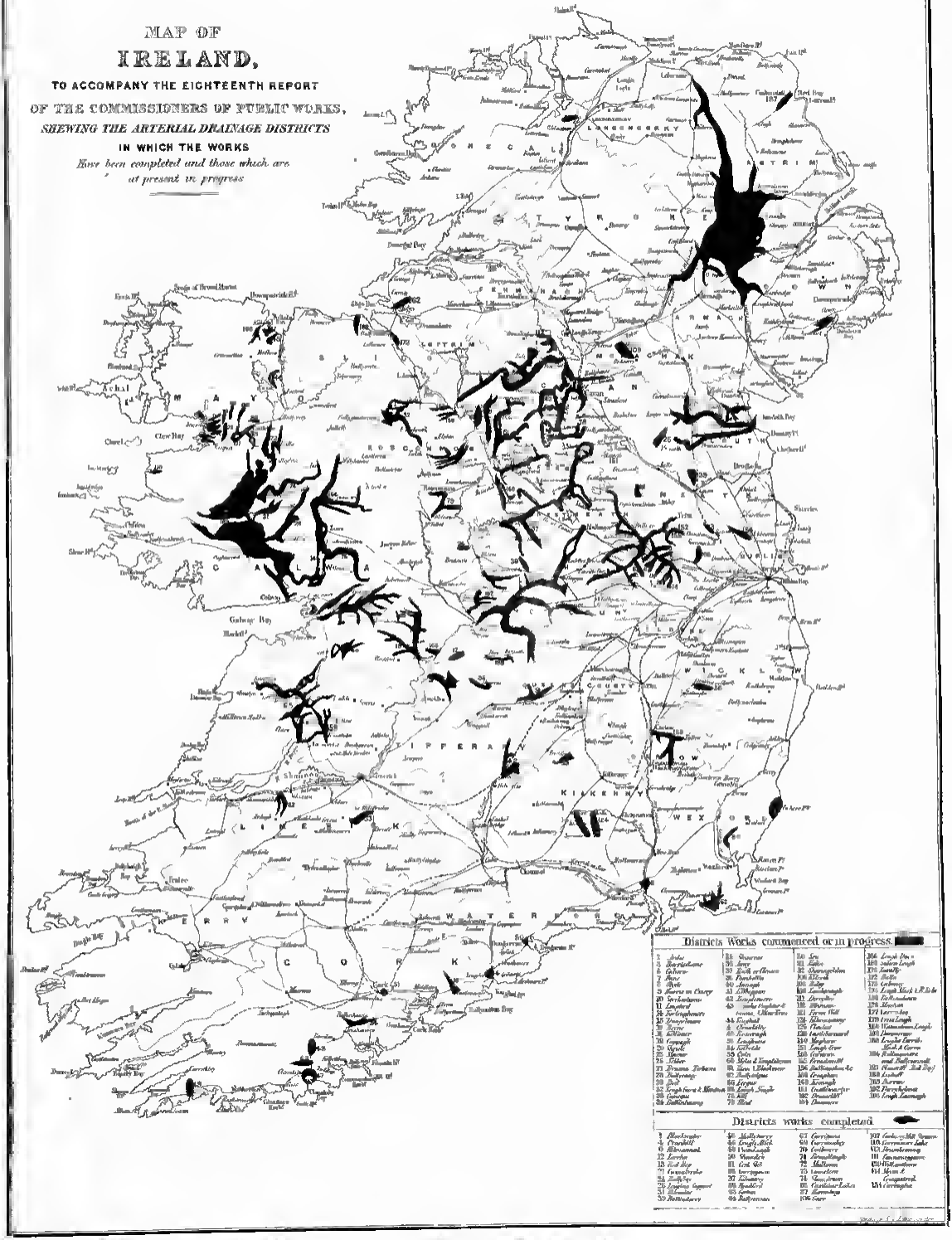
TO ACCOMPANY THE EIGHTEENTH REPORT

OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS,

SHEWING THE ARTERIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICTS

IN WHICH THE WORKS

Have been completed and those which are at present in progress



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